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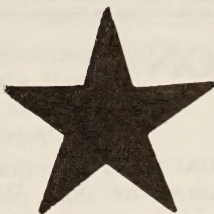
IN MEMORY OF
CECIL L. KIGHT
BY
BOB & ALICE PROUDFOOT

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Garrett County Historical Society



PUBLISHED BY

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 1

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH 25, 1941.

Our Historical Society

On November 7, 1939, Mr. F. J. Getty, President of the Garrett County Teachers' association, appointed a committee consisting of Marshall G. Brown, chairman, Merle Frantz and Miss Gladys D. Hamill, to study the possibility of forming a Garrett County Historical Society. This committee reported favorably to the formation of such a society at the regular Teachers' Association meeting held at Oakland on November 12, 1940, and recommended that a general meeting be held, which all interested parties might attend, for the purpose of organizing a Garrett County Historical Society.

This general meeting was held in the Oakland High School on January 27, 1941, and the organization of such a society was effected. The following temporary officers were elected: F. A. Thayer, Sr., President; Marshall G. Brown, First Vice-President; Viola Broadwater, Second Vice-President, and Crystal Elliott, Secretary. A Constitution Committee, consisting of Captain Charles E. Hoyer, chairman, Charles E. Barr, William Browning, Truman Bittinger and B. O. Aiken, was appointed to draw up a constitution.

The next meeting was held on February 27, 1941, at which time a constitution was adopted provisionally, and the following officers were elected: Captain Charles E. Hoyer, President; Marshall G. Brown, First Vice-President; Viola Broadwater, Second Vice-President, and Crystal Elliott,

Enroll With Us

The Garrett County Historical Society invites all those who are interested in the history of this county and neighborhood to join the Society. We welcome ALL. There are no restrictions of age, occupation or residence. Parents may enroll themselves or children. Former residents of our county are invited to join with us in this enterprise. Society publications will be sent to members.

In order that none shall be excluded for financial reasons and to encourage a wide membership, enrollment fees are low. Note that no annual dues will be collected. We need workers rather than money.

The following persons have been appointed to head committees on membership and local organization in their respective Settlements:

Sandy Creek—Mr. Merle Frantz, Friendsville.

Little Crossings—Mr. F. J. Getty, Grantsville.

Savage River—Mrs. Edna Wildesen, Bloomington.

Accident—Mr. B. O. Aiken, Accident.

(Continued on Page Six)

Secretary. At this meeting F. A. Thayer, Sr., tendered his resignation because of ill health. Dr. Joseph E. Harned was later appointed Treasurer.

When the founders' membership roll is completed, the Society will be incorporated under the laws of Maryland.

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

Whereas, our present civilization is built upon the accomplishments of the past, and our hope of future progress rests upon the same foundation, and

Whereas, it is proper and necessary that we preserve the history of the motives and deeds of those who formerly inhabited this region;

Therefore, we do hereby ordain and adopt this Constitution.

ARTICLE I—NAME

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Garrett County, Maryland, Historical Society.

ARTICLE II—OBJECTS

Section 1. The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of this area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

Section 2. The territory embraced by this Society shall include Garrett County, Maryland. This Society invites the cooperation of contiguous districts of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Section 3. The Society headquarters shall be at Oakland, Maryland.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The members of this Society shall be:

(a) Regular members: Persons paying the regular membership fee.

(b) Life members: Persons or organizations making gifts of money or material to the value of not less than ten dollars.

(c) Honorary members: Persons who, because of outstanding services in our field of history, may be elected by the Society.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 2. The above named officers shall be elected annually at the last

quarterly meeting of the Society and shall assume the duties of their respective offices at the conclusion of the regular business meeting.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall consist of the officers named and a representative elected by the members of the respective Settlements as hereinafter named.

Section 4. Vacancies in the offices of Secretary and Treasurer shall be filled by the President; the same to hold office until a successor is elected.

Section 5. Duties of officers shall be those usually exercised by them and such other duties as provided in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE V—FINANCES

Section 1. The financial support of the Society shall be:

(a) Donations by persons, groups and organizations.

(b) A membership fee of one dollar, to be paid by each regular member upon enrollment.

(c) Voluntary contributions from regular members as may be needed from time to time.

ARTICLE VI—SETTLEMENTS

Section 1. The territory of the Society shall be divided into Settlements, as follows:

Sandy Creek—Election District No. 2.

Little Crossings—Districts 3, 9, 15.
Savage River—Districts 4, 11.

Accident—Districts 5, 12.

Sanging Ground—District 6.

Great Glades—Districts 1, 7, 10, 14, 16.

Ryan's Glade—District 8.

Potomac River—District 13.

Section 2. The members in each Settlement may organize and hold meetings from time to time in order to further the ends of the Society. Adjoining districts in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland may work with the nearest Settlement.

ARTICLE VII—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members present at any meeting, provided the proposed amendment shall

have been presented in writing and read at the previous meeting.

BY-LAWS

Section 1. Regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in December, March, June and September, unless otherwise designated by the Board of Directors. Special meetings may be called by the President.

Section 2. The order of business shall be:

1. Call to order.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Reports of Committees and Officers.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business.
6. Good of the Society.
7. Adjournment.

Section 3. The President may appoint a Curator.

Section 4. The President shall appoint the following standing Committees: Membership, Historical Records, Museum, Publicity.

Section 5. The Secretary shall receive, record and turn over to the Treasurer all money obtained. The Treasurer shall disburse money only upon written order signed by the President. Accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited annually by an Auditing Committee appointed by the President, and a report made to the Society. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond with security approved by the Board of Directors.

Section 6. The Society shall publish a bulletin for the information of the members and the public.

Section 7. The By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of those present at any meeting.

Headquarters of the G. C. H. S.

The Board of County Commissioners has generously given us permission to maintain our headquarters in the Court House. Files of the Society will be kept in the Register of Wills vault. Documents or articles of value, donated or loaned, will be carefully preserved.

Who Discovered Garrett County?

The ancient Mound Builders were probably first to follow the buffalo traces into our Glades Country. After them came various Indian tribes who left graves, arrow points and other stone implements where they hunted and camped.

The first white men to come were doubtless French or English traders and hunters, but they left no written records of their travels through our mountains.

Two early Virginia surveying parties left some notes on what is now Garrett County. In 1736 Major William Mayo's party surveyed the Potomac River for Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the "Northern Neck"; reaching what they supposed to be "the head spring" of the river, they marked the trees and returned to Virginia. They named the streams flowing into the Potomac, including Savage River, for John Savage, a surveyor of the party.

Ten years later Virginia and Fairfax sent surveyors, under Thomas Lewis, to locate the western boundary of his grant. They found the head spring marked by Mayo and planted there the "Fairfax Stone." Some of this party crossed the Great Backbone Mountain and explored the Great Glades beyond.

But the first account of real exploration of the Glades Country was written by Christopher Gist in his journal. In 1751 the Ohio Company sent Gist to find "the nearest and most convenient road * * * from the Company's Store at Will's Creek (Cumberland) to a landing on the Monongahela." Gist's party set out on horseback from the Company's Store on November 4th. They found the old Indian trail "very full of trees and stones." Next day they stopped at a point about three miles west of where Frostburg is now located. On November 8th Gist camped at the Little

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The Glades Star

The name of our little bulletin is the same as that of the first newspaper published by E. S. Zevely in what is now Garrett county. The old "Glades Star" began publication in August, 1871; it lived only a few months, but its influence was largely instrumental in stirring up sentiment in favor of erecting a new county. The General Assembly by the Act of April 1, 1872, provided for an election, held Nov. 5th, at which the voters approved separation from Allegany. Governor Whyte by proclamation dated Dec. 4, 1872, proclaimed Garrett county fully constituted.

Our "Glades Star" will record the activities of the Historical Society, and will contain data and articles on local history. We suggest that members file the numbers as issued and finally bind them.

Members of the Publicity Committee are Mrs. T. C. Hinebaugh, Mr. Benj. H. Sincell, Mr. William O. Davis.

Will It Pay?

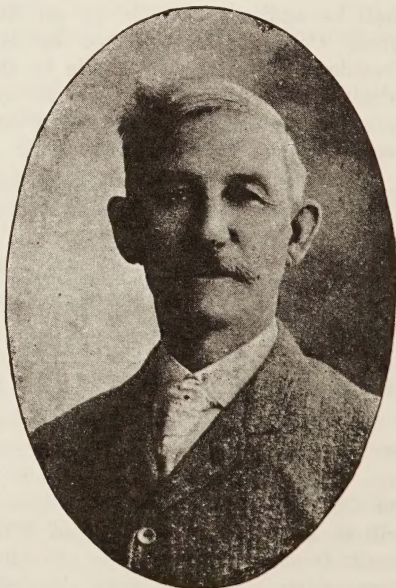
Just a word to those who may be more interested in financial returns than in educational or cultural problems.

The Glades Country, a name by which what is now Garrett County and part of Preston County were known in early days, has unique resources for health and recreation, which are only partially utilized. Here we also have places of historical interest—the McCullough Path, over which Gen. Washington traveled; Braddock's Road and camps; Fort Pendleton with its Civil War memories on the N. W. Turnpike. We have Indian camp grounds, stories of old settlers, noted hunters, and many more.

When we establish a museum, mark points of historical interest, and have our history published in convenient form, our visitors will know us better and may spend more time with us. Money spent judiciously in making our county pleasant and interesting to tourists will be well invested.

This issue of The Glades Star was printed by The Republican press.

Frederick A. Thayer, Sr., is a grandson of Stephen Thayer, who came from Williamsburg, Mass., in 1818 and settled "Dairy Farm," the Spiker farm near Oakland. Mr. Thayer was born at Selbysport, August 1, 1854. He was admitted to the bar in 1883; served as State's Attorney 1895-1907, and now practices law at Oakland.



FREDERICK A. THAYER, SR.

GARRETT'S LOCAL HISTORY

One Who Is Interested In Preserving It Appeals For Definite Action

The article following, written by the late Charles Brown, native of Grantsville, and printed in The Republican of December 18, 1902, is here republished in view of the fact that at this late date the thing suggested forty years ago by Mr. Brown is about to bear fruit through the efforts of another Garrett countian in the person of Captain Charles E. Hoye, native of the Sang Run community.

Mr. Brown's article, appearing, as above stated in this paper on December 18, 1902, is reproduced below:

The older counties of our State have historical societies which have carefully collected, recorded and in some permanent form preserved local traditions, reminiscences and history. Twenty-five volumes of such records have been published. The newer counties, having no such organizations, much interesting and valuable matter will soon be lost if some intelligent, concerted effort is not made to rescue this perishing historical material.

The founders of Garrett county are rapidly disappearing. Death is diminishing the ranks of the fathers. Few are left to tell the tale. Spates, Hamill, Schley, Thayer, Slicer, Getty and others have been called to their reward. The few remaining among us who actively engaged in the division of Allegany county and the formation of Garrett are aged men.

Nearly one-third of a century has elapsed, a new generation has appeared upon the scene. The statement or recollections of those stalwart sires of those stirring scenes should be secured for the future historian. We would suggest that those who feel interested in the history of our great and growing county take action in this direction by reducing to writing

their recollections, experiences, traditions and reminiscences of the various localities, forwarding the same data to our county papers. The editors will gladly aid in getting the matter in shape for publication.

We have had the pleasure of an extensive and extended acquaintance, visiting the homes of the great and hospitable yeomanry of Garrett county. We were greatly interested and instructed by the local history of every neighborhood as related by the elders; it is certainly well worth preserving.

The sons and daughters of Garrett have wandered wide, settling in many States, becoming prominent, prosperous and useful citizens—adorning the professions and attaining eminence in all the walks and ways of life.

The obscure village (Grantsville) we claim as our birthplace has furnished Congressmen, clergymen, judges, merchants, promoters and professors who have been honored highly and won distinction in the great and growing States and cities of our country. Some months ago at a reunion of the Marylanders in Iowa a Grantsville boy, ex-Congressman and judge, in replying to the toast to his native State, delivered one of the most eloquent speeches we have ever read, certainly the grandest eulogy of Maryland on record. We have furnished Chicago with financiers, St. Louis with merchants and manufacturers, Nebraska and Minnesota with teachers, professors and school superintendents, Iowa with divines and statesmen, Ohio with judges, and the soil is yet fertile. If these successful sons of Garrett county could be induced to give their experience through the columns of our papers, how instructing and interesting they would be, stimulating and educating our youth. A number of our oldest, strongest and most productive families, who settled, cleared and opened our county, have disappeared entirely by death or removal. Bruce, Beall, Tomlinson, Thistle, Cunningham, Fairall, Shultz, McHenry, Lynn,

Matthews, Sheets, Arendt and others are heard and seen no more. Governor Frank Thomas, the matchless orator, distinguished statesman and great lawyer, was a citizen of Garrett county. Governor Johnson's descendants are among our most useful and prominent citizens. Their splendid estate is among the finest in west Maryland.

Andrew Friend, the guide of Washington, the companion of Boone, who fought with Braddock, a noted Indian fighter and scout, whose descendants, numbering a thousand, are easily the most powerful family in the county, was among the first white men to locate in our county. A history of the Friend family would be rich reading. We earnestly urge the Judge (Rev. D. Harrison Friend) to leave us this valuable record.

A company of soldiers from the Sang Run and Selbysport section of Garrett county served through the Revolutionary War with great credit.

The famous Nemaquin Indian trail used by Braddock, followed by the Cumberland National Road, runs through Garrett county. Washington often passed over it and built several forts on or near this road. Colonel Cresap often hunted, camped and had many engagements with the Indians in this region rich in song and story.

Paul Hoyer, the fountain of this famous family, so prominent in the history of Western Maryland, was perhaps the largest land owner. His son William Waller Hoyer resided in the county, while the father was a resident of Washington county. His descendants still possess some of the finest farms in the county.

The first iron furnace in Western Maryland was built nearly a century ago on Bear Creek near Friendsville, by Colonel Oliphant of Uniontown, Pa., for many years producing first class charcoal iron.

We could recall many other important historical events which would be well worth writing up, but we are confident older and better informed men are among us who should record

Enroll With Us

(Continued from Page One)

Sanging Ground—Miss Ruth Hoyer, Sang Run.

Great Glades—Miss Elizabeth J. West, Oakland.

Ryan's Glade—Rev. Alvah K. Jones, Red House.

Potomac River—Miss Gladys D. Hamill, Kitzmiller.

The founders' membership roll will be open until the June meeting of the Society. A member of the committee will receive the fee and issue you a membership card. The members in each Settlement should elect a representative on the County Board of Directors and take whatever steps they desire to further the objects of the Society in their neighborhoods.

Who Discovered Garrett County

(Continued from Page Three)

Meadows two miles east of Grantsville. He wrote there:

"We hunted all the ground for 10 m. or more and killed several Deer & Bears and one large Elk. The Bottoms upon the branches are but narrow with some Indian Fields. * * * We were employed in searching the Lands and discovering the Branches, Creeks, &c."

November 20-21 the explorers passed on, cutting their way through some "great laurel thickets" to Turkeyfoot (Confluence, Pa.), where they found a small "hunting town of the Delawares," from whom Gist bought some corn.

Can you now answer the question?

their recollections and aid in compiling history.

Jacob Brown, Esq., the venerable dean of the Allegany Bar, has utilized much of this material in his Book of Reminiscences, a most valuable and entertaining record. It is to be hoped he will long continue to contribute his vast and varied recollections of the early history of Garrett county.

Great, indeed, is Garrett.
Baltimore, Md., December 15, 1902.

Genesis of Garrett County

Lord Baltimore's Maryland Colony was settled at St. Mary's in 1634. Later Prince George's County was erected from parts of Calvert and Charles, and for fifty years it included within its boundaries all of western Maryland. Our county "line," with dates of organization and origin of

names, is as follows:

1696 — Prince George's — George, Prince of Denmark.

1748—Frederick — Frederick, heir apparent.

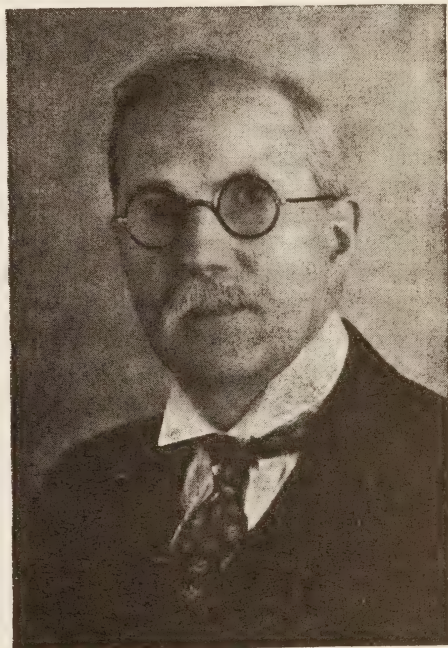
1776—Washington — Gen. George Washington.

1789—Allegany—From an Indian name.

1872—Garrett—John W. Garrett.

Dr. Joseph E. Harned, treasurer of our Society, was born December 1, 1870, near Oakland, Md. His father, John Harned, was County Surveyor for many years.

Dr. Harned is the author of "Wild Flowers of the Alleghenies," a popular book, now in its second edition. He has been engaged in the drug business in Oakland for fifty years.



DR. JOSEPH E. HARNED



BROWNING'S CABIN AT SANG RUN

Meshach Browning (1781-1859) was Maryland's most noted hunter. Fortunately he wrote his autobiography under the title of "Forty-four Years of the Life of a Hunter," in which he told wonderful stories of hunting in our glades and mountains; he also included much valuable data on the early customs and history of what is now Garrett county.

Information Wanted

Charles R. Schultz, of 7335 Whipple St., Swissvale, Pa., requests information of the family of Peter Lenhart, who died at Addison, Pa., in 1813, and

especially of his son, Henry Lenhart.

LEWIS—Data on Enoch Lewis, who lived on Cheat river in Pennsylvania near the West Virginia line. He is said to have been the father of a Philip Lewis and to have been killed by Indians. Address Mrs. Lewis Lorenz, 321 Ridge Road, Hamden, Conn.

Proclamation by the Governor

(State of Maryland
(Executive Department.)

Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at the January session, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, chapter two hundred and twelve, entitled "An Act to provide for taking the vote of the people for or against a new County in certain election districts of Allegany County at the election to be held in the fall of eighteen hundred and seventy-two," it is provided (here follow bounds, election, etc.) ;

Now, therefore, I, William Pinkney Whyte, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the authority so vested in me by said Act of Assembly, do by this my proclamation, declare and make known that all that part of Allegany County contained within the lines, above set forth, has become and is now constituted as a new County to be called "Garrett County," and the inhabitants thereof shall henceforth have and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of the other counties of this State.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland at the city of Annapolis this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

WM. PINKNEY WHYTE.

By the Governor:

Jno. Thomson Mason,
Secretary of State.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 2

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JULY 2, 1941

First Settlers of the Glades Country

A Brief Account of the Settlements Up to the Time of the Revolutionary War

The Garrett, Preston and Somerset Glades Country was settled rather late, due in part to the mountainous character of much of the land, and to the cold and frosty climate of the Glades, supposed to be unsuitable for raising corn, the staple food of the earliest pioneers. In Maryland Lord Baltimore did not open his lands west of Ft. Cumberland for patent and settlement until 1774, and in 1778 the General Assembly reserved all unoccupied state land "westward of Ft. Cumberland" for Maryland soldiers of the Revolution.

THE ECKERLY BROTHERS, "Dunkards" — conscientious objectors to war—to escape military service in eastern Pennsylvania, went into the western forest and about 1753 settled on Cheat River. They lived at Dunkard Bottom until 1756, when Dr. Samuel Eckerly traveled to the Shenandoah Valley with a load of furs. The people of the Valley suspected this stranger from the other side of the mountains of being a French spy; they detained him but finally some men accompanied him to Dunkard Bottom, where they found the body of his brother, murdered by Indians. Dr. Eckerly then abandoned the settle-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

To Our Summer Visitors

Long, long ago before human beings trod on this continent, herds of buffaloes made paths from the valleys of the Ohio and Potomac into our Glades Country; they came in summer to escape the heat and insects of the lowlands and to graze upon the lush glade grass. In time Indian tribes followed the buffalo "traces" to camp here: to hunt, to fish. Next came the white hunters; then herders driving their cattle to pasture.

Settlers and summer residents soon followed: One of the earliest of the latter was Dr. James McHenry, Washington's Secretary of War; he bought Locust Tree Bottom in the Buffalo Marsh valley, where the village of McHenry now is. Later, on the Iron Horse, came President Cleveland and his bride to Deer Park, and other great men and fair women.

And last, you, our guests of 1941. Well Come! Enjoy with us the cool breezes of our highland; our forests, lakes, streams; all the good gifts God has given us; they are a tonic for body and spirit.

If you are interested in the history of your country (and who is not?), walk over General Braddock's Road, especially through the woods, deep-gashed by British soldiers and trans-mountain settlers' wagons. Note the Stone House Inn at Little Meadows; the old stone bridges on the National Road.

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Garrett County Historical Society

Headquarters:

Court House, Oakland, Md.

OFFICERS

Capt. Charles E. Hoyer. . . . President
Mr. Marshall G. Brown. 1st Vice-Pres.
Miss Viola Broadwater. 2nd Vice-Pres.
Miss Crystal Elliott. Secretary
Dr. Joseph E. Harned. Treasurer

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Mrs. T. C. Hinebaugh, Mr. Benj. H.
Sincell, Mr. William O. Davis

All those interested in the history of Garrett County and neighboring communities are invited to enroll in our Society. Membership fees: Life \$10; Regular \$1.00. There are no dues.

This issue of the Glades Star is printed by The Republican press. Copies will be sent free to members through their respective Settlement organizations. Save your "STARS."

G. C. H. S. MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

It was and is planned to make our society a really representative and democratic institution with low membership fees and no dues. Our campaign for membership covered the months of April and May, but, due to stoppage of work in the coal mines and delays in beginning canvassing in other settlements, the time was extended to June 30th. Preliminary reports indicate that in some districts the work still lags, though Oakland, Mt. Lake Park and Sang Run have already exceeded their quotas. Total enrollment to date is about two hundred fifty.

A minimum of five hundred members was set as a goal for the founders' roll, to be increased to one thousand in succeeding years. Experience has demonstrated that, if the objects

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Official County Directory

STATE SENATOR—Clifford Friend.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES—Nelson Breneman, Martin L. Groves, Darwin B. Martin.

STATE'S ATTORNEY—Neil C. Fraley.

CLERK, CIRCUIT COURT—Albert G. Ross.

SHERIFF—J. Wm. Owens.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS — Blaine Giessman, Cheston H. Browning, Paul M. Friend; Walter G. Meyers, clerk.

COUNTY TREASURER—Jesse J. Ashby.

ORPHANS' COURT — Norval Speelman, Frank Callis, T. E. Bishoff.

REGISTER OF WILLS—Vernie R. Smouse.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—C. Milton Sincell.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—Walter W. Dawson, Stuart F. Hamill, R. Earl Guard.

SUPERINTENDENT — Franklin E. Rathbun.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION—Wm. R. Browning, John W. Holman, Benj. H. Knepp; A. Leo Helbig, clerk.

COUNTY WELFARE BOARD—Bernard I. Gonder, chairman; Dorothy Ogburn, executive secretary.

HEALTH OFFICER—Dr. H. Rolfe DuPuy.

COUNTY FARM AGENT—John H. Carter.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT —Mildred Barton.

DEPUTY STATE GAME WARDEN —George D. Shields.

DEPUTY FOREST WARDEN—Geo. M. Browning.

COUNTY DIRECTOR, N. Y. A.—Jane E. Stone.

—:—
"He who knows no history is but a child."

First Settlers Of The Glades Country

(Continued from Page Nine)

ment. Later Dunkard Bottom (now Camp Dawson) became a stopping place on the trail or road to Clarksburg. About 1796 Augustine Friend moved there from Teen's Glade in Maryland.

THE PRINGLE BROTHERS and two other soldiers, in 1761, deserted the British army at Fort Pitt. They wandered through the forest until they reached the Glades, where they camped near Aurora. Some time later they traveled by old Indian trails to the nearest settlement in what is now Hardy county, W. Va., where they were arrested; but the Pringles, John and Samuel, escaped and returned to their camp. After the French and Indian War, hunters from the settlements east began coming to the Glades and the Pringles moved into the forest of Upshur county. They are said to have made their home there in a hollow sycamore tree.

THE FRIEND BROTHERS were probably the first settlers in what is now Garrett county. John Friend, Sr., a brother and a son, Gabriel, in 1764 traveled a-foot from their home on the Virginia side of the Potomac, over the McCullough Path to the Youghiogheny, where they found a village or camp of friendly Shawnee Indians, from whom they bought the red men's cabins and corn fields. The following year John, Charles and Augustine Friend moved from the Potomac over the Braddock Road and Bear Camp trail to what is now Friendsville. Charles and Augustine finally went west, but "old John" remained on the Youghiogheny and became the first permanent settler in Garrett county and the ancestor of the numerous Friend connection in this county.

JOSEPH TOMLINSON surveyed, in 1760, "Good Will," 100 acres, on the Braddock Road. This tract included the Little Meadows where Gen.

Letter From Governor O'Connor

Annapolis, Md., April 1, 1941.

Dear Mr. Hoye:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st, in which you enclosed a copy of "The Glades Star."

Because of my interest in historical matters and in you and your new enterprise, I want you to know that it will be more than a pleasure to join your Society.

If you will bill me, I will be glad to remit my check.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT R. O'CONOR.



HERBERT R. O'CONOR

Braddock's army camped in 1755. It is probable that, soon after securing his patent in 1761, Tomlinson moved from Frederick county, Md., and settled at the Little Meadows. He kept the noted log Red House Inn, where Gen. Washington lodged, near the site of the present Stone House Inn, which

(Continued on Page Twelve)

First Settlers Of The Glades Country

(Continued from Page Eleven)
was built by his son Jesse in 1816.

WILLIAM WILTON ASHBY settled on "Ashby's Discovery" near Gortner prior to 1776, but during the Revolutionary War he appears to have returned to his home on the South Branch because of the danger of Indian attacks. In 1781 he sold his Virginia lease and returned to "Ashby's Discovery"; in 1795 he bought "Piney Bottom" at the mouth of Cherry Tree Run, which became the permanent Ashby home.

JACOB FROMAN in 1771 surveyed and patented "Bad Is the Best of It," 120 acres, near the mouth of Bear Camp Run. About this time he moved his family from the Valley of Virginia and built the first grist mill in the glades country, on what is now known as Mill Run. In 1780 Froman went to Kentucky and some years later rented, and, in 1814, sold his Maryland farm and mill to John Fike, Sr.

RICHARD HALL settled on the Blooming Rose ridge prior to 1774. The survey that year of the "Blooming Rose" tract of 1,100 acres gives the beginning corner as "about sixty perches East of Richard Halls house." His settlement was included in the survey on condition that he be given one hundred acres. Hall died there in 1791 and the owners deeded the land promised to his heirs. In 1797 Jacob Markley bought the Hall farm. It is now the home of Frank Humberson.

AARON PARKER settled at the junction of the Braddock Road and the trail to Morgantown, a place known to early hunters as the Bear Camp; this was also the sixth camp of Braddock's army. Parker seems to have kept an inn. The survey, in 1774, of "The Hotell," 305 acres, patented to Col. Francis Deakins, began "about 20 perches N. E. from Aaron Parker's house." Judge John Simkins bought

the place about 1786 and operated a noted hotel. Later it was owned by the Beeghleys and is now the home of Louis Spiker.

JOHN McKANE settled on Braddock's fifth camp ground at Shade Run. He is mentioned in the 1774 survey of "Cornucopia" which was patented in 1785 to Daniel Grant, the founder of old Grantsville.

We have but little data on the earliest settlers east of the Great Backbone. Ryan's Glade was first known as Warner's Glade. Warner and Ryan were doubtless early settlers there. When Gen. Washington passed that way in 1784, Thomas Logsden was living there. Ryan's Glade was surveyed in 1774 for George Dickson as "Flowery Vale" and deeded by him in 1795 to Col. Norman Bruce, whose son, Upton, made it his home.

The land surveys of 1774 east of Backbone mountain mention several camps, including Custar's and Coy's—probably only hunters' cabins.

THE FRAZEEES—Thurman, Jeremiah and Jonathan—were early settlers on Frazee's Ridge and Buffalo Run, but we do not know the dates of their settlements. The "Buffalow Run" tract was surveyed in 1772 for Captain Evan Shelby, for whom Shelby's Port was named. This tract of 149 acres was the home of the pioneers Jeremiah and Jonathan Frazee.

DAVID FRAZEE and JACOB JUDY settled near Bruceton in the Sandy Creek Glades of Preston county about 1769. They were among the first settlers in that county. Ephraim, father of our Frezee pioneers, came from Pennsylvania about 1775 and settled near his son David.

SETTLERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

On October 7, 1763, King George III of England by proclamation forbade any white people to settle on the Indian lands lying west of the Allegheny Mountain, except at certain places on the Braddock and Forbes Roads. Nevertheless the Friends set-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

First Settlers Of The Glades Country

(Continued from Page Twelve)

tled on the Youghiogeny in Maryland and by 1768 there were about 150 unlawful settlers in Pennsylvania. In that year the General Assembly ordered these settlers to move, on penalty of death. In what is now Somerset county the following were settled at Turkeyfoot (Confluence): Henry Abrahams, John Cooper, Ezekiel Dewitt, Henry Enslow, John Enslow, Ezekiel Hickman, Benjamin Jennings, Benjamin Pursley, James Spencer.

Though warned, most of these settlers refused to move, and November 5, 1768, the chiefs of the Six Nations, by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, N. Y., ceded to the Penns the Indian lands in southwestern Pennsylvania for £10,000. The Penns then opened this land for settlement at £5 per 100 acres.

In 1772 the first assessment list of Brothersvalley Township, which embraced all of what is now Somerset county west of the Allegheny Mountain, records the names of 124 settlers, among whom were Henry and John Enslow (Enlow), Andrew, Augustine, Charles and Nicholas Friend, all at Turkeyfoot; John Markley at Salisbury; John Weimer near Rockwood; John Hinebaugh and James McMullen in the north.

In the assessment list of 1774 appear Michael Beckley (Beeghley) and Henry Pitigar (Bittinger?) south of Pine Hill; Caspar Durst at Springs; John Bowman, Christian Spiker and Frederick Wimer.

The list of 1775 includes Christian Hair and Benedict Layman; also Thomas Stanton near Petersburg (Addison).

Clements Angle (Engle), father of fifteen children, is first listed as a single man in the roll of 1776 east of Elk Lick (Salisbury). Augustine and Charles Friend appear to have returned to Maryland in 1773, but An-

Elected to Congress



MRS. KATHARINE E. BYRON

Mrs. Katharine E. Byron, granddaughter of U. S. Senator Louis E. McComas and widow of Representative William D. Byron, was chosen to succeed her deceased husband at the special election, May 27th, in the Sixth Maryland district.

Special Election, May 27, 1941

Garrett county returns for congress:

Katharine E. Byron, Dem.....1,572
A. Charles Stewart, Rep.....2,510

For Oakland High School

Bonds..... 993

Against Oakland High School

Bonds2,570

ERRATA: In the No. 1 issue of the "Star" Charles Brown stated that Andrew Friend is the ancestor of the Garrett county Friends. That is not correct. Andrew's brother, John Friend, Sr., of Friendsville, is their ancestor. Andrew Friend settled in Pennsylvania.

drew Friend remained in Pennsylvania.

Current History

RED CROSS: Enrolled, November, 1940, 497 members. Mrs. E. Z. Tower, county chairman. Mrs. Paul Naylor, chairman, membership committee.

OAKLAND - MT. LAKE PARK LIONS CLUB: Organized and chartered Dec. 16, 1940, by Lions International, with 36 members. President, H. C. Riggs. Secretary, J. M. Jarboe.

OAKLAND JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Organized Feb. 12, 1941. Charter received from the U. S. Jr. C. of C., May 14th. Charter members 42. Charles L. Briner, Jr., President. Paul M. Turney, Secretary.

CARNATION MILK RECEIVING STATION: Opened for business Sept. 16, 1940, in the company's new building on the old B. & O. R. R. Hotel site at Oakland. Receives milk from Garrett, Preston, Tucker and Somerset counties. Glen T. Hoffman, manager.

THE DRAFT: Registration under the Selective Service Act, ages 21 to 35 inclusive, Oct. 16, 1940, to date—2,370. Draftees accepted and entered the U. S. army to June 30, 1941, 164.

COUNTY DRAFT BOARD: D. Edward Offutt, chairman; Delbert Davis, secretary; Terrance O'Donnell, member; chief clerk (until March 1), H. P. Stuck; chief clerk, Harland L. Jones; clerk, Bernadine Calhoun.

To Our Summer Visitors

(Continued from Page Nine)

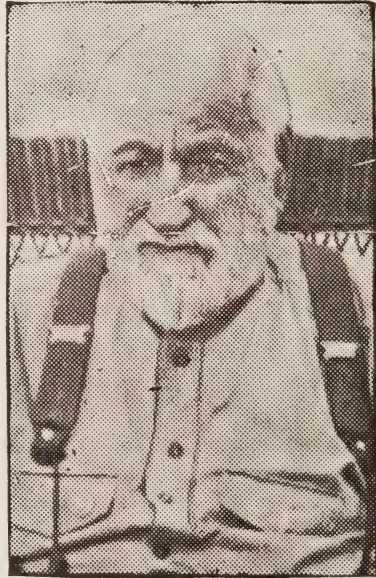
Explore the Great Warrior Path (McCullough's Pack Horse Path) over which General Washington traveled east in 1784. If you find where that illustrious traveler camped in the rain "at the entrance to the Great Glades," notify the State Forestry department.

Travel the old Northwestern Turnpike from Cheat to Potomac; go into the trenches of Ft. Pendleton which guarded that road in Civil War days.

Ask some frost-bitten farmer about

DIED

GEORGE MARLEY of Deer Park, born in Stockton England, April 1, 1836; died March 23, 1941. Mr. Marley served in Co. C, 99th N. Y. Infantry. He was the last surviving Civil War veteran in Garrett county and the oldest citizen of the county of whom we have record.



GEORGE MARLEY

ABEL S. BROWNING, noted violinist, of Thayerville, born Nov. 28, 1854; died Feb. 7, 1941.

JOHN F. FRIEND of Sang Run, born Nov. 18, 1845, died March 29, 1941. He was one of the founders of the G. C. H. S.

the old hunters and settlers; the tobacco plantations, cleared and cultivated by black people who fled our frosty glades when freedom came.

And, finally, if you would like to join with us in organizing the Garrett County Historical Society, to learn and to teach our local history, ask or write the Secretary at the Court House in Oak Land.

The Next Campaign

As soon as the founders' roll of the society is completed we shall begin a systematic campaign to collect documents, records, letters, etc., relating to our local history. We shall also invite those able and willing to write histories of our schools, churches, business institutions, etc. Some of this material may be published in the Glades Star and in our local newspapers.

Collection of articles for the county historical museum will have to wait until we have a suitable building available.

G. C. H. S. MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page Ten)

of the society are understood and our citizens patiently contacted, we can reach our ultimate goal of one thousand

and members THIS YEAR.

So far we have failed to enroll FIVE HUNDRED members. Shall we scrap that goal and work for ONE THOUSAND? Sounds like a rash proposal, but what is your opinion? In war the loss of the first skirmish makes it necessary to fight harder to win the battle.

SENATOR CLIFFORD FRIEND

Clifford Friend was born May 13, 1896, near Friendsville. His parents were Marshall and Barbara E. Boyer Friend. He married Miss Nelle Kaese. They have three children.

Mr. Friend served during the World War in the U. S. Navy aboard the cruiser Albany on convoy duty. He was elected to the State Senate in 1934 and reelected in 1938. He is a lumber dealer and also operates the Kaese grist mill, near Accident, where he resides.



The Old State Road

The first historical document presented to our Society is a photostat of a fragment of Francis Deakins' expense account in opening the State Road from Bloomington through Yough Glades (Oakland) to the State line—a connecting link in the Virginia State Road.

The first item referring to Deakins' meeting Gen. Washington, reminds us that when Washington passed through the Yough Glades in 1784 he was looking for a route for a canal or road over these mountains.

Mr. Sanders, president of the Mineral County, W. Va., Historical Society, sent us the photostat, a copy of which follows:

Dr. The States of Virginia & Maryland in Acct. with F. Deakins for opining the Road from Potomack to Monongalia—

1785

May 17. To expenses going to meet Genl. Washington by his Request at Alexandria..£1.10.4
To Exprefs to Majr. Thos. Maie, the first Commissioner for Virginia£1.15.0

Sept. 26. To expenses to Annapolis after money£1. 5.7
1786

July 20. To expenses to Annapolis after money & Tents ...£2.15.0
To paid Scott for Cartage of Tents from Annapolis to Geo. Town;

To forage for Ditto 5.£3. 5.0
Augt. 4 As no physician could be had in the mountains, it was thought prudent to carry a little physick. Paid for it..£0.18.9
To Traveling expenses from Montgomery County to the mouth of Savage£5.10.0

Francis Deakins was a noted Maryland engineer. Joseph Nevill, of Hampshire County, Virginia, was the Virginia Commissioner for the road. Here are two interesting extracts from his letters:

Jos. Nevill to Gov. Henry of Virginia
Hardy Co., Va., June 3, 1786.

Sir:

Colo. Francis Deakings and myself has been out a Viewing and Laying off the Road over the Allegania mountain, to be cut by this State and the State of Maryland, and is now preparing to open the same. We have agreed to draw £500 from each State, which, we think, will be sufficient for the first opening. * * You will please to furnish Mr. Vanmeter, the bearer hereof, with the same. * *

Jos. Nevill to Gov. Randolph of Va.

Hardy County, Va., May 13, 1789.

* * I have opened them a very good Road through many Mountains, the distance of seventy miles, for which I received nothing, or next to nothing. * *

Pioneer Families Of Garrett County

During the last six years about one hundred forty brief historical sketches of the pioneer families of Garrett and adjoining counties have been published in local newspapers. I am now requesting members of these and other families to help correct and revise these articles and to add others, for publication in a book.

The general plan of write up is:

THE FIRST SETTLER of each pioneer family in this county or nearby neighborhood: his settlement; his family, dates of birth, death, marriage of each. Old stories of the settlement are desired—of travel, farming, hunting, church, school, etc. Dates when possible. A brief account of the ancestry of the settler. Photos of early settlers, prominent members of the family, old houses, etc., may be useful as illustrations.

Address: Charles E. Hoye, Sang Run, Md.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 3

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

OCTOBER 2, 1941

Education In Garrett County

(We are indebted to Miss Gertrude Williams of the Frostburg High School and to Mr. Frank J. Getty of the Grantsville High School for most of the data contained in this historical sketch).

OUR FIRST SCHOOLS

The early settlers of Garrett County came from older settlements eastward. They established in these glades and mountains, churches and school similar to those of the east, except, in Maryland and other colonies the State Church (Episcopal) controlled the parish schools; but here the settlers were chiefly dissenters of various sects; their schools were community institutions generally uncontrolled and unaided by either Church or State.

From the end of the Indian wars in 1764 to the beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1776 steady streams of emigrants passed thru this county over the Braddock Road and McCullough Path on their way to the Ohio valley. Friends, Halls, Fromans, Frazees, Spurgeons, Rutans, Van Sickles, Coddingtons and others, settled in the northwestern corner of Maryland, the Shelby's Port, Blooming Rose neighborhood; other families settled nearby in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Most of this territory was in Sandy Creek Glades, drained by Sandy Creek, so the whole community—parts of three states—became known as the "SANDY CREEK SETTLEMENT."

Prior to 1774 the Sandy Creek settlers built a "Meeting House" on the Path between the Youghio-

gheny and Cheat rivers, near the state line; during the Shawnee War of that year they also built Fort Morris nearby, in what is now known as the Glade Farms neighborhood. Most of the Sandy Creek settlers were Baptists from "the Jersies," but the Meeting House served all religious and educational purposes during the Revolution and for some years afterward.

The **Blooming Rose School** is the first in this County of which we have definite record. Meshack Browning was a pupil there about 1796. In his autobiography he wrote:

"Soon there was a school to be made up, and my uncle signed me for three months, and, to my great pleasure, Mr. McMullen signed Mary and Hugh. This was just as I wished it to be, for they had to pass by our house on their way to and from school. In a short time they came, and off we went together, all merry and playful. All was as it should be for weeks and weeks, while I done everything I could to get into her favor, until the school broke up, for which I was very sorry.

"I had learned finely, and Mary had taken every opportunity to assist me in my lessons, for she had been three months at school before the time we commenced together; and when we left school, I could read and write as well as she could. But never did a boy exert himself with more ambition than I did on that occasion, for I was determined to be as fast as herself at all events, and either Mary or I would be at the head of the class almost every night."

Browning attended school only
(continued on page three)

Garrett County Historical Society

Headquarters:
Court House, Oakland, Md.

OFFICERS

Capt. Charles E. Hoyer President
Mr. Marshall G. Brown, 1st V.-Pres.
Miss Viola Broadwater, 2nd V.-Pres.
Miss Crystal Elliott Secretary
Dr. Joseph E. Harned Treasurer

The GLADES STAR is free to members. It is also for sale at Hamill's Book Store at 5c per copy.

This issue is devoted to the teachers, pupils and parents of Garrett County. Their public schools opened September 2nd. We shall appreciate our schools more when we know the story of the long struggle to secure free public education, and the present high standard and efficiency of our school system.

Printed by the Mt. Democrat Press.

The Annual ELECTION of OFFICERS will be held at the December meeting of the society in Oakland. Final adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws will also be in order at this meeting. Nominations for the various offices will be announced by a special committee in the local newspapers. In order to give every member an opportunity to vote the Board of Directors has provided that votes may be sent by mail to the Secretary by those not attending the December meeting.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Enrolled up to September 1st, 290 members. Anna M. Warnick, Bloomington; Ross Speicher, Accident, and James Roll, III., Friendsville, have been appointed chairmen of their respective settlement membership committees. Members are requested to assist their committees in enrolling new members. Have you not a relative or friend who should join with us? The Founders' Roll will be closed Nov. 30th and the names published in the December GLADES STAR. Our goal—1000 MEMBERS. Membership fee, \$1.00. There are no dues.

FIRST TEACHERS IN THE SCHOOLS OF GARRETT COUNTY, MD., 1874-1875

Lizzie Lansdale, Clara Garlitz, S. H. Fuller, J. P. Lowdermilk, J. M. Kemp, Joseph Weisner, Henry E. Casteel, Annie E. Maust, Ella Bevans, Lizzie Casteel, W. H. Arendt, Hattie Ashley, Rebecca Crockett, M. T. Broadwater, John D. Baer, Silas Weimer, G. C. Keller, J. Dell, Stephen Wardwell, James A. Enlow, Charles B. Harold, G. W. Kitchmiller, R. A. Harvey, Charles Best, Allie R. Keller.

C. E. Gove, Ephriam Lee, A. C. Hamill, Jasper Guard, W. H. Friend, J. W. Resh, Mollie M. Casteel, H. S. Boucher, T. H. McKinley, E. H. Lambert, Noah Broadwater, Charles Harshbarger, W. B. Stotler, George W. Frazer, Virginia Farral, A. F. Spicher, Alexander DeWitt, E. J. Fringer, A. C. Good, M. A. Lee, F. A. Thayer, Mollie Browning, E. M. Frasser, D. P. Hendrickson, J. D. Durst.

Sadie M. West, H. O. Hamill, John Mathews, Annie Mitchell, C. H. Ankeney, Thomas Welch, Lou Kurtz, Addie Boucher, A. H. Glotfelty, J. H. Dorsey, Ella Durst, Jennie Rench, J. H. McKinley, Helen Pennington, D. J. Miller, Allie Holbrook, D. A. Friend, J. J. Cupp, Lou A. Thayer, George Hutson, M. J. Savage, Annie Savage, Laura Davis, J. W. Mason.

DIED

Jerome Kelly, born Aug. 8, 1858; died July 14, 1941, at his home on Piney Mountain, Sang Run. Mr. Kelly was one of the last of the pioneers; he cleared his hill top farm and rode a bay horse. A founder of the GCHS.

The Parent-Teacher Association is not organized as a County Council in Garrett, but there were in 1940 thirty-four active locals which held 185 meetings during the school year.

"If she is alive I hope you will spare no pains to give her learning."—Samuel Allen.

Be a builder! Join the GCHS before Nov. 30th. The Society needs you . . . You need the Society.

Education In Garrett County

(continued from page one)

three months, but he learned to read and write as well as Mary, his future wife; he became a leading citizen of his community, and wrote a noted book on hunting and local history of his times.

Robinson Savage settled at Blooming Rose about 1796. He was probably one of the early teachers there.

The **Little Crossing Neighborhood** was settled first at Little Meadows by Joseph Tomlinson in the 1760's but the settlers on the Braddock Road—Mc Kane, Parker, Simkins, Thistle, Grant, Stanton, Hare—most of them innkeepers—were few and scattered until the National Road was built, 1816-1818. The first school of which we have record was on School House Run, east of Grantsville, where a log school house was built about 1817.

John Wiley was a school master in this settlement for many years. He was a gentleman by nature; he enforced obedience and discipline. Another old-timer was Jacob Mus-

on the Morgantown Road just west of that village, "close to a beech grove, where tough switches could be conveniently had for the purpose of discipline. In those days a bunch of rods were thought to be as necessary as a bunch of goose quills, hanging up against a joist in the room."

The **German Settlement**, on the western border of the Great Yough Glades, was settled by the Goff's prior to 1787, and by emigrants from Frederick and Washington counties beginning in 1788 at Carmel (Aurora) - Rineharts, Stemples, Wotrings, Shaffers and others. "The first cabin (at Carmel) was used for both school and worship until 1796." John Whitehair was the first teacher.

Prior to the year 1800 George Reinhart and others settled the Sunnyside neighborhood in Maryland. Before 1820 the German Lutheran - Reformed congregation built a "house of worship" at Reinharts, known as Sussan's Church; it was also used as a school. Ann Thayer, daughter of Stephen Thayer, a settler from New England, was

SUSAN'S CHURCH, RED HOUSE



selman, a shoemaker when his school was not in session. James Mimma, an Irish teacher, son-in-law of William Wiland, "Could wield the old quill pen with great micety and precision."

The **Shelby's Port (Selbysport)** log school house was built in 1821

an early teacher at Reinhart's. Her school contract of 1823 with the settlers is of interest:

"(We) do by these presents hereby promise Nancy Thayer
..... money for keeping school
for the term of three months
.....to commence on the 13

day of January, 1823. The above sum to be paid at the time from the Commencement of the same and we promise to furnish her boarding for the above mentioned term of school.

"The other part doth obligate herself to teach reading and writing to the scholars committed to her care. She is also to be attentive to each—so much so as the case will admit of _____ (signed) this 13 days of January 1823 — Price for each scholar two dollars per quarter as witness our hands and seals—" (Signed) Ann Thayer, William Ashby, Jesse Ashby, John Arnold, Stephen Thayer, Toliver Chiles David Sharpless."

The **Singing Ground** was settled in 1796 by John Friend, Jr., Hoyes, DeWitts, Andrew House, Brownings, Enlows soon followed. Their first school was at Crab Tree Bottom, taught one term for \$30 by Wm. W. Hoyer. In the 1830's John Hoyer secured the services of James Warren, a "Yankee teacher" and the community built the "Sang Run Academy" at the Enlow Cross Roads. The "Academy" under Master Warren was attended by pupils as far away as Accident, some of whom boarded with the master. Warren was a successful teacher and "taught long terms," but after leaving Sang Run he appears to have had difficulty in getting his certificate "because of (reported) cruelty to the scholars at Sang Run." In 1847 he wrote from Frostburg, saying he had there "65 scholars on my list which keeps me very busy." He complains that Capt Truman West said "that I made his son Richard kneel over a bench and that I whipped him tremendously," which he never did to any pupil.

Judge D. H. Friend, a pupil of the "Sang Run Academy," wrote eighty years afterward:

"I appreciate the memory of the scholars who attended school at that old school house more than I can express. They were a credit to any community, intelligent and studious, zealously trying to get all the information they could during the short terms of school; they were scrupulously truthful and moral. There were many of them whom I never heard use

profane language; they were vigilant students at home, knowing that if educated it would be a pleasure and profit to them, and they could be more useful as citizens."

Jacob Brown wrote of our early schools:

"To read, write and cipher to the Rule of three," in Pike's Arithmetic, was the desideratum. A small log hut was the school house, poorly ventilated, lighted and heated. The seats were pine slabs with flat side up, with heavy pins in the ends to keep them up. The reliable rod was always in view. It was believed to be as necessary for the teacher as the sword for the military officer."

Teachers "had not much learning but good intentions"; they were underpaid and usually "boarded around" among the patrons. The older boys cut wood for the fireplace or stove. More advanced pupils sometimes assisted the master. Bible reading was often a part of the course of study. Many first generation children grew up illiterate. The German ("Dutch") children were in general better educated than those of Scotch-Irish and English parents.

Attempts To Establish A Free School System

Our County was part of Allegany during most of the period of its settlement and development—1783 to 1872.

The General Assembly of Maryland in 1814 by a tax on banks, established a Free School Fund. Allegany received from this fund annually (1816-38) about \$1000, and from 1839 to 1865 an average of \$3000, paid to the Levy Court (County Commissioners). Up to 1831 the records do not show that any of this money was used for schools: the Levy Court planned to "invest" it until the principal and interest would be sufficient to establish a free school in each election district; but the Court often loaned the fund on insufficient security—sometimes to themselves; also much of the school fund was diverted to general county purposes, notably to the construction of a County Court House.

As early as 1826 the General Assembly authorized a County system

of education, with provisions for the support of public schools. The plan was optional, however, and Allegany County voters promptly rejected it by 1031 votes to 249 in favor.

In 1837 the Assembly passed "An Act for the promotion of education in Allegany County;" it was rejected by the County Commissioners. Two years later the Assembly made another effort to establish free schools in the County, but the act was only to be effective in election districts voting to accept it; this scheme also fell flat.

Distribution Of The Free School Fund

The County Commissioners in 1831 began the annual allotment of the State funds to schools—\$25 to each "full" school and \$12.50 to "half" schools—paid to the school trustee, who in turn paid the teacher for teaching children whose parents were unable to pay the usual subscription. Here follows a list of schools and their trustees in what is now Garrett County (1831):

District No. 1

Ryan's Glade Alexander Smith
Henry Lower's Isaac McCarty
P. H. Bray's Thomas Wilson
Sanging Ground .. John McHenry

District No. 2

Selby's Port David Hoffman
Hazlet's Mill John Fike
Ridge (Blooming
Rose) Jacob Welsh
Ash's Glade .. Alexander Thomas
Frantz's Jonathan Frantz
Shockey's (1-2 school) Abraham Shockey

District No. 3.

Tomlinson's George Bruce
Grantville ... Archibald Thistle
Little Youghiogheny Eli
Ridgely
Custer's John Wiley, Jr.
German Settlement William
Weitzell.

At Last! A County School System

During the 1850's the schools of Allegany were in a very backward condition, while in adjoining counties of Pennsylvania the township system, with power to levy taxes for schools, plus a county superintendent, was working well. Our system (?) of divided responsibili-

ty between local trustees and County commissioners, neither authorized or inclined to levy taxes for school support, was a dismal failure; only in exceptional districts did the local people, with a pittance of state aid, maintain creditable schools.

"An Act to establish a uniform system of public schools in Allegany County" passed the General Assembly in March, 1860. Under the terms of this law a Board of Commissioners of Public Schools took control of public education throughout the county; it appointed a Secretary-Treasurer; also three "School directors" for each school district. The Board requested the County Commissioners to levy \$10,000 for the support of schools in addition to the State aid; but the Commissioners refused to levy a tax for schools or to turn over to the new School Board the balance of the state aid, until a decision of the Court of Appeals obliged them to obey the law.

The County System was an improvement, but under it the unsatisfactory condition of the schools is indicated by the following excerpts from the report of the president of the School Board in 1865:

Supervision is supposed to be exercised by the local directors, but they are often illiterate men who pay little attention to the schools. Little money is spent on school houses; they are poorly built and poorly furnished. Teachers are often very ignorant. The general intelligence of the people of the county is at an extremely low ebb. A large portion can neither read nor write. "We have, literally, not one School House in the County. In some schools I have been made sick in ten minutes after entering them."

The schools of this period were not entirely free; a tuition fee of \$1.00 per quarter term was charged those able to pay.

The First State School System

The close of the Civil War coincided with a progressive movement in education in Maryland. The General Assembly in 1865 established a State Department of Education, under a Board of Education and Secretary. In the following year the State Normal School opened in Baltimore. Prof. M. A. Newell, a progressive and able educator, be-

came Secretary to the Board and principal of the Normal School. The new law provided for county high schools, and for increased support for all schools: New schools opened. The pioneer log school houses were gradually replaced by frame buildings owned by the County. Teachers' salaries increas-

unit of administration, each school had its local board of trustees.

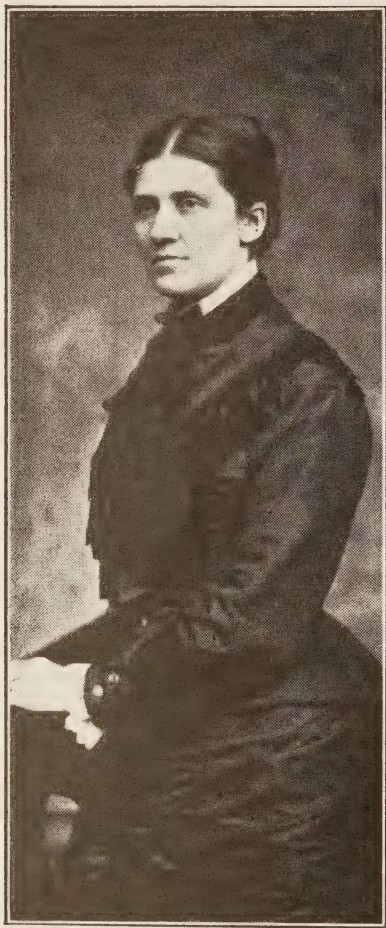
Garrett County Organized

On December 4, 1872, Governor Whyte proclaimed Garrett County fully constituted. However, by agreement, the Board of School Commissioners of Allegany County continued to conduct the schools in the new county until the end of the school year.

The Circuit Court appointed Andrew Arendt, Wm. A. Brydon and G. W. Delawder as the first Board of School Commissioners of Garrett County. On June 16, 1873 the Board elected Aza Mathews Secretary and Examiner at an annual salary of \$800. The new county had 57 schools and 2948 pupils, taught by 76 teachers.

Good reasons existed for the separation of the western districts from the Mother County, but the effect on the public schools in the new county was generally unfavorable. Due to the large area and scattered population, making necessary the maintenance of many small schools, and to the inability or unwillingness of the people to tax themselves heavily, the condition of schools in Garrett for many years compared unfavorably with those of Allegany County. This is illustrated by the difference in terms of school. Allegany had a 7½ months term; Garrett attempted to carry on the same term, but in 1875 the School Board reduced the term to 5 months; thirty years passed before our school term was restored permanently to 7½ months (1905). The average term of school during this period was less than 5 months; in 1895 the schools were open only 1½ months, due to an unfortunate controversy. The School Board secured the submission to the electorate of a proposed bond issue for the construction of needed school houses; the bond issue was voted down. The Board, however, proceeded to build the present brick elementary school in Oakland from current funds: result—all schools closed.

After four years service as Secretary-Examiner Aza Mathews resigned. Dr. E. H. Bartlett succeeded him. Under an amendment to the school law in 1888 the Governor appointed Wm. D. Hoyer, S. H. Ryland and G. W. Merrill County



Miss Columbia Horn, of Somerset County, Pa., was a popular teacher at Sang Run and Engle's Schools in the 1870's.

ed. A course of study was adopted. Some progress was made in the introduction of a uniform system and equality of educational opportunities thruout the State. Tho The County remained the

School Commissioners. The new board appointed William Hinebaugh, Secretary-Examiner; he served until 1896, when U. G. Palmer succeeded, followed by E. A. Browning in 1900.

Tho hampered by many obstacles during this period (1876-1915) educational facilities in Garrett County slowly improved. Population and taxable property increased; the school term was lengthened to 7½ months; schools increased from 67 to 145; buildings and equipment improved; teachers were better prepared and better paid.

Magna Charta Of Our Public Schools

Our public schools today operate under the Acts of 1916 with additions and amendments. The intent and effect of these laws is to set up an efficient and highly centralized State system.

The "general care and supervision of public education" is entrusted to the State Department of Education, headed by a State Board, which appoints a State Superintendent of Schools. Dr. Albert S. Cook, "an experienced and competent educator," has filled this important position many years. State and County boards are appointed by the Governor.

The county is the unit of administration, directed by a Board of Education, which appoints the Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Franklin E. Rathbun became Secretary-Examiner in 1912. On July 31, 1916, he was appointed Superintendent. Under his efficient supervision Garrett County Schools have made the most rapid progress of any period in their history.

The State Equalization Fund

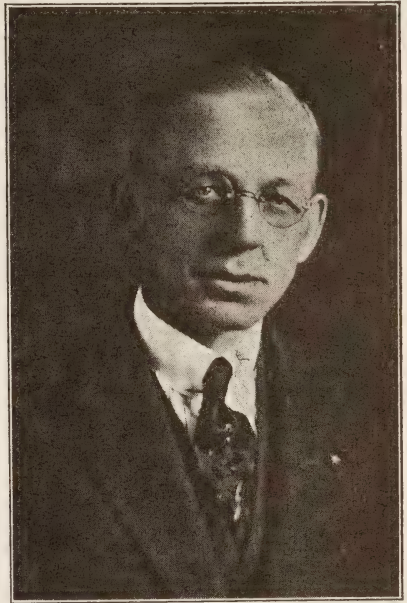
In order to provide, so far as possible, equal educational opportunities thruout the state, at a fixed minimum county tax, in 1922 the General Assembly provided for an equalization fund. To be eligible to share in this fund a county must carry on the state minimum program, i. e.:

(a) Schools must be in session 180 days.

(b) Professionally trained teachers.

(c) Approved supervision and professional administration.

(d) Standard buildings and equipment.



Franklin Ellsworth Rathbun

Was born in Wheeling, W. Va., but moved to Mountain Lake Park when quite a youngster. He attended Western Maryland College, from which institution he was given the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later attended The Johns Hopkins University and Columbia University.

Mr. Rathbun taught school in Oakland for two years, was later Superintendent of Schools in Piedmont, W. Va., and now is in his 30th year as Superintendent of Schools of Garrett County.

He was a practical printer, having operated a printing shop in Loch Lynn Heights for several years, and later published a newspaper called the "Mountain News."

(c) An attendance officer.

Garrett county complies with this program. In the year 1940-41 it received from the equalization fund, \$158,218.

Financial Support Of Garrett County Schools, 1940-41.

State Aid (total	\$246,910.40
Federal Aid	8,386.83
County Tax Levy (51c per \$100)	133,727.16
Other sources	9,886.42
Total Receipts	\$398,910.81

Prior to 1916 the only supervision our schools received was that given by the Examiner. Since the reorganization of the schools that year regular supervisors have served. Kate Bannatyne and Caroline Wilson are the present supervisors.

Since 1916 children have been required to attend school regularly (now 7 to 16 years of age). John L. Fitzwater has been the attendance officer since 1922.

Comparison	1874	1915	1941
No. of Schools	72	145	70
No. of Teachers	76	180	160
Enrollment	2217	4867	5133
c/o Attendance		57.3	91.5

High Schools

The Allegany Academy, established at Cumberland in 1798, was administered by a board of trustees and received from the state \$200 to \$800 annually until 1916. It was designed primarily to prepare students for college. Few students attended from the western districts. It closed in 1929 and in 1934 the Academy Building became the City Library.

The free high school movement in Maryland was retarded by the

established county academies. Supt. Newell wrote in 1874:

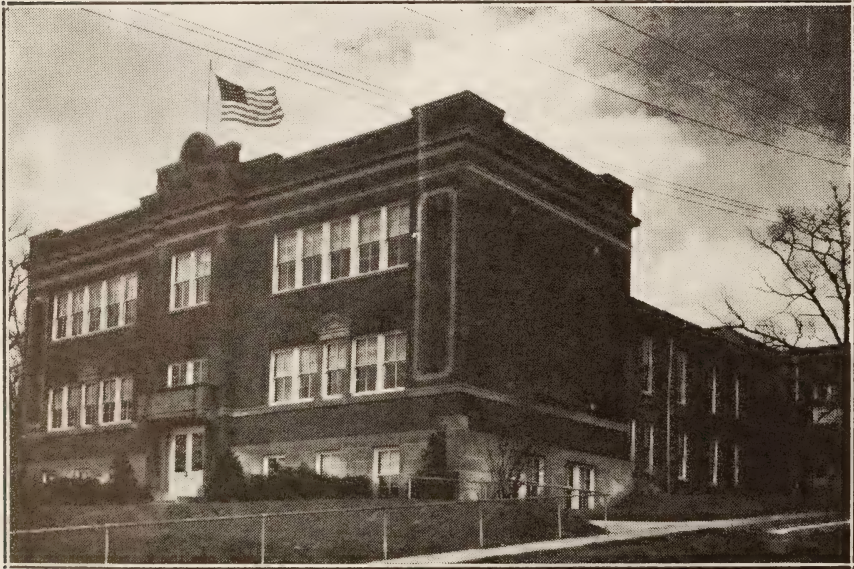
"The old Academy . . . stands in the way of the young, vigorous, democratic High School. The Academy has a donation from the state too small to keep it alive and too large to allow it to die."

In 1874 the General Assembly appropriated \$1200 to Garrett County for academies and high schools, which the School Commissioners divided equally between Oakland and Grantsville to pay for teaching the "higher branches." This arrangement continued until 1903, when the elementary and high school classes of Oakland were separated.

In 1910 the Oakland High School was moved into the old Court House. It was placed on the list of state approved high schools in 1909, when U. S. Palmer was principal. The class of 1912 was the first to be given recognized diplomas.

Tho the old Court House was inadequate, the county voters in 1916 rejected a proposed bond issue for construction of a high school, and the school was temporarily housed in the theater. Threat-

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL



ened with loss of its status as a first group high school, the County Commissioners finally authorized the present additions to the old Court House, which were constructed at a cost of \$31,580.

Friendsville school was designated a high school in 1907, but was not placed on the list of approved first group high schools until 1923. Grantsville school was called a high school in 1908 and became a first group school in 1923. Kitzmiller became a third group high school in 1911 and an approved first group school in 1922. Accident became a high school in 1915 and a first group school in 1923. Kempton is our youngest high school: second group in 1928 and first group two years later.

Consolidation Of Schools

An Act of 1916 provided that "The County board of education shall consolidate schools whenever in their judgment it is practical — and shall pay — for the transportation of pupils."

Rapid increase in high school students and decreased attendance in many of the one-teacher schools made consolidation necessary in Garrett County, while improved roads and use of motor vehicles made transportation of pupils to central schools in busses possible. In Garrett there was, and still is, considerable local opposition to closing one-teacher schools and to transportation of elementary pupils to central schools, but generally the results of consolidation have been satisfactory.

Comparison:	1924	1934	1941
One-Teacher Schools	126	64	46
Teachers, Elemen.	187	116	109.6
Teachers, Second'ry	22	38	49.9
Pupils, transported, Elementary		834	1486
Pupils, transported, Secondary		650	927

Teachers

We have already indicated the inferior status of teachers of the early subscription schools.

As early as 1862 the school law provided for examination and certification of teachers by the County School Commissioners; examinations were held in Cumberland, Oakland and Grantsville. Difficulty in enforcing this law is indicated by a resolution of the Garrett

Board "that any teacher not authorized by the board to teach would not be recognized as a public school teacher."

Few students attended the State Normal School in Baltimore; teacher training was chiefly thru "normal institutes" held in various parts of the County during summer; the first of these in the new County was held in Grantsville in 1875. Aza Mathews in his first report said:

"Our public schools will never reach that standard for which we are so earnestly working, until they are taught by persons who are well qualified for the work and who make teaching their sole profession."

This goal was not attained in Garrett until the state equalization fund made possible the payment of adequate salaries; standard trained teachers increased from 7 c/o in 1921 to 99 c/o in 1929.

Average Annual Salaries:

1879	\$110;	1916	\$289;
1922	\$574;	1935	\$1,026.

The Acts of 1916 retained the local school trustees but curtailed their powers.

Our early schools were taught almost exclusively by men, but with the decrease of over-age pupils and consequent improvement in discipline, the number of women employed increased rapidly. Since 1900 women teachers have greatly exceeded men in number.

Comparison:	1874	1901	1929	1941
Male	47	51	32	43.5
Female	29	96	166	116

Under early state laws married women were not allowed to teach in the public schools. As late as 1900 the Garrett County Board adopted a resolution under which married women could not be licensed as teachers. There is now no legal discrimination against the employment of married women, tho some local and official prejudice against them still exists.

The Act of 1916 provides that the County Board of Education, upon recommendation of the County Superintendent, shall appoint all principals and teachers. Tenure in the service is provided after two years satisfactory teaching.

The teachers' retirement or pension law became effective in 1927.

Teachers may retire at sixty years of age and must retire at seventy. After five or more years of service they may be retired for disability.

Since September 30, 1916, the examination and certification of teachers has been a state function. Superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers must hold certificates issued by the State Superintendent.

was published in "Pioneer Roads" by Hulbert.

Bellville, W. Va.,
November 15th, 1796.

Honoured Parents

Six months is almost gone since I left N. London and not a word have I heard from you or any of the family I have not heard wheather you are dead or alive, sick or well

When we arrived to Allexandria

The Acorn Staff, 1941, Oakland High School



The Story Of Prentice Allen

The following letter from Samuel Allen, addressed to his father, Jason Allen of Montville, Conn., gives a pathetic picture of the experiences of a party of pioneers while crossing what is now Garrett County. About this time (1796) our county was being rapidly settled; many of our forefathers traveled the Braddock Road. Allen's letter

(Virginia) Mr. Avory found that taking land carriages from there to the Monongehaly would be less expence than it would be to go any farther up the Potomac and less danger so he hired wagoners to carry the goods across the mountains to Morgantown on the Monongahaly. . . . (Expense) from Allexandria to Morgantown was thirty two shillings and six pence (\$4.30) for each hundred weight of women and goods. The men all walked the hole of the way. I walked the hole distance it being all-

most three hundred miles and we found the rode to be pretty good untill we came to the mountains. Crossing the blue Mountain the Monongehaly and the Lorrall Mountains we found the roads to be verry bad.

You doubtless remember I rote in my last letter that Prentice was taken ill a day or two before he continued verry much so untill the 10th of July when he began to gro wors the waggoner was hired by the hundred weight and could not stop unless I paid him for the time that he stoped and for the keeping of the horses that I could not afford to do. So we were obliged to keep on. We were now on the Allegany Mountain and a most horrid rode the waggon golsted so that I dare not let him ride. So I took him in my arms and carried him all the while except once in a while Mr. Davis would take him in his arms and carry him a spell to rest me. a young man that Mr. Avory hired at Alexandria a joiner whose kindness I shall never forget he kep all the while with us and spared no panes to assist us in anything and often he would offer himself. our child at this time was verry sick and no medecal assistance could be had on this mountain on the morning of the 13th as we was at breakafst at the house of one Mr. Tumblestone (Jesse Tomlinson's now the Stone House east of Grantsville) the child was taken in a fit. Our company had gone to the next house (probably Thomas Stanton's) to take breakfast which was one mile on our way we were alone in the room and went and asked Mrs. Tumblestone to come into the room she said she did not love to see a person in a fitt but she came into the room.

Polly ask her if she new what was good for a child in a fitt she said no and immediately left the room and shut the door after her and came no more into the room when that fitt left him there came on another no person in the room but Mr. Tumblestone who took but little notis of the child tho it was in great distress. Polly said she was afraid the child would die in one of them fitts.

Mr. Tumblestone spoke in a verry lite manner and sayes with a smile it will save you the trouble of carrying it any farther if it does die

We then bundled up the child and walked to the next house ware we come up with our company. I had just seated myself down when the child was taken in a fitt again when that had left it it was immediately taken in another and as that went off we saw another coming on the Man of the house gave it some drops that stoped the fitt he handed me a vial of the dropps —gave directions how to use them the child had no more fitts but seemed to be stuped all day he cried none at all but he kept a whining and scouling all the while with his eyes stared wide open his face and eyes appeared not to come in shape as before.

When we took dinner it was six mile to the next house the waggoners said they could not get thro that night we did not love to stay out for fear our child would die in the woods so we set off and left the waggons. I took the child in my arms and we traveled on. Mr. Davis set off with us and carried the child about half of the time here we traveled up and down the most tedious hills as I ever saw and by nine oclock in the evening we came to the house (John Simkins') stayed all the night the next morning at break of day I heard it make a strange noise I percieved it grew worse I got up and called up the women (who) ware with us the woman of the house got up and in two hours the child dyed. Polly was obliged to go rite off as soon as his eyes was closed for the waggoners would not stop. I stayed to see the child burried. I then went on two of the men that was with me were joiners and had their tools with them they stayed with me and made the coffin. Mr. Simkins the man of the house sent his Negroes out and dug the grave where he had buried several strangers that dyed a crossing the mountain his family all followed the corps to the grave black and white and appeared much affected.

When we returned to the house I asked Mr. Simkins to give me his name and the name of the place he asked me the name of the child I told him he took his pen and ink and rote the following lines Alligany County Marriland July the 14th 1796 died John P Allen at the house of John Simkins or otherways bear camp laln broadaggs (Braddock's) old road half way

between fort Cumberland and Uniontown. I thanked him for the kindness I had received from him he said I was very welcome and he was very sorry for my loss

We then proceeded on our journey and we soon overtook the wagons and that nite we got to the foot of the mountain (Selbysport, over the old Morgantown road.) We came to this mountain on the 11th of the month and got over it the 19th at night (That is—from Cumberland to Bellville near Morgantown). We left the city of Alexandria on the Potomac the 30th day of June and arrived at Morgantown on the Monongahely the 18th day of July.

Thus my dear parents you see we are deprived of the child we brought with us and we no not whather the one we left is dead or alive. I beg you to write and let me no Polly cant bear her name mentioned without shedding tears if she is alive I hope you will spare no panes to give her learning . . . Polly sends her love to you and all her old friends and neighbors

Your affectionate son

Samuel Allen

The ashes of Prentice Allen lie in the old orchard at the Bear Camp (Gen. Braddock's Sixth Camp, now Louis Spiker's place) where also rest Judge Simkins and his kind wife, "where he had buried several strangers." Here Col. George Washington was detained by illness in 1755, and here many of Braddock's soldiers died. Should we not mark the Bear Camp graveyard? A decent monument for our first Judge and just a little stone for Prentice Allen.

An Historical Records Committee will be appointed as provided in the Constitution. This standing committee, in cooperation with our members, will collect and preserve records, documents and traditions relating to the history of Garrett County and surrounding neighborhoods.

POSTER PRIZE

The Society will give a prize of \$1.00 for the best poster used in the membership campaign and forwarded later to Headquarters.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Catholic education began in Oakland in a school built by Father O'Sullivan in 1869-70. In 1878 a parochial school was established in Oakland under the direction of Father Gallen, resident pastor. This school had a lay teacher.

In 1924, under the pastorate of Father John J. Eckenrode, a four room parochial school and teachers' residence was erected in Oakland at a cost of \$20,000. This is St. Peter's School, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, of whom Sister Elizabeth is now principal, with three assistants. The enrollment for 1940-41 was sixty, distributed in eight grades.

The Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church parochial school at Accident opened in 1906 with Henry Grupe as teacher. This school closed in 1927 because of poor attendance and insufficient support.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL

Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,

There in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.

A man severe he was and stern to view;

Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace

The day's disasters in his morning face;

Full well they laughed, with counterfeited glee,

At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,

Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.

Yet he was kind; or if severe in aught

The love he bore to learning was in fault.

Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage

And even the story ran that he could gauge,

But past to all his fame; the very spot

Where many a time he triumphed is forgot.

—Goldsmith.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 4

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER 31, 1941.

Founders' Roll Of G. C. H. S.

LIFE MEMBERS

Hon. George L. Radcliffe, Hon. David J. Lewis, John W. Garrett, Robert Garrett, Capt. Charles E. Hoyer, Rev. Thomas J. Stanton, Miss Maria La Mar Drane, Miss Jane S. Kneass, Carrie S. Tower, J. Bunnell Friend, John S. Gnegy, Wilbert N. Savage, Walter Lowdermilk, Benj. H. Sincell, William O. Davis.

At LARGE

Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor, Dr. Harry C. Byrd, Ophie F. Bennett, Norris Bruce, Henry C. Buckingham, Charles Callis, Frank L. Carl, Mrs. M. L. Chesley, Ernest V. Cook, Caroline V. Davison, W. Hall Harris, Jella P. H. Houghton, W. Blake Metheny, Morris L. Radoff, Ezra C. Saylor, J. B. Slicer, Franklin L. Spear, Foster J. Turney, Knight B. Wees, John I. Scull.

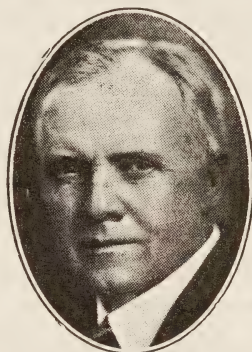
SANDY CREEK

Helen Friend Barr, Susan May Black, Hattie M. Casteel, Effie H. Chisholm, Herbert G. Coddington, Minnie M. Custer, Merle D. Frantz, Mrs. Claudine Friend, Homer Friend, Miss Inez Friend, L. L. Friend, Randall W. Friend, Ross R. Friend, Wilber J. Glenn, R. Earl Guard, Mary R. Guard, Mrs. R. E. Guard, James Hileman, Frank Humberson.

Kathryn F. McCracken, Raymond O. McCullough, Jacob S. Myers, Evelyn G. Olsen, James A. Ross, W. Walter Savage, Cecil W. Schroyer, Alvin H. Sines, Norval Speelman, Foster O. Speicher, Dora Friend Steyer, Zoloma Friend Umbel, Sydney Ray White, Agnes Frazee, Cecelia Frazee, Wayne Frazee, Webster Friend, Charley B. Miller.

LITTLE CROSSINGS

Mrs. Emma J. Adams, Kathleen



HON. DAVID J. LEWIS

Baer, Miss Kate Bannatyne, Mrs. Eva Bevans Beachy, C. O. Bender, Charles I. Bevans, Mrs. Charles I. Bevans, Bonnie Jane Bills, Mrs. H. Wilson Bills, Henry Wilson Bills, Lucretia Boucher, Clarence M. Broadwater, Ethel Briadwater, Hayward Broadwater, Viola Broadwater, Dr. T. O. Broadwater, Mary Emily Butt, Emma Caulk.

Mrs. Nell B. Collins, Edna U. Compton, Mrs. P. A. Connolly, Myrtle E. Custer, Dr. N. R. Davis, Abel DeWitt, F. C. Diehl, Alverta Dillon, D. W. Dorsey, Mrs. Henry F. Durst, Harry Edwards, Gilbert F. Endsley, James W. Endsley, Mrs. Etta Engle, Elwood Englehart, Mrs. Fern Epstein, Joseph Fahey, Grace E. Filer, Mrs. Hazel Engle Fisher, Mrs. Mildred Fritz, F. J. Getty, Mrs. F. J. Getty, Wm. D. Getty.

Rev. V. R. Gillum, G. J. Gnagey, Mrs. Charles H. Gooley, Harvey Gortner, Mrs. Wm. C. Grimm, Elizabeth Houck, Mrs. Bertha P. Hayes, D. W. Hershberger, Merle F. Hershberger, Rachel Holmes, Mrs. Ira L. Huff, Mrs. Bayard Keller, Mrs. C. O. Keller, Hugh C. Keller, Wm. G. Keller, Mrs. Maud Klock, M. E. Martin, Mrs. Harvey H. Maust, Alvin Miller, Fay L. Miller, George Murphy,

Continued on Page Thirty-two

Garrett County Historical Society

Headquarters:

Court House, Oakland, Maryland.

OFFICERS

Capt. Charles E. Hoyer.....President
Mr. John W. Holman...1st Vice-Pres.
Miss Viola Broadwater 2nd Vice-Pres.
Mr. Samuel H. Jackson....Secretary
Dr. Joseph E. Harned.....Treasurer

Additional members of the Board of Directors:

Mr. Walter W. Savage, Sandy Creek Settlement.

Mr. Harvey Gortner, Little Crossings.
Mr. J. Frank Browning, Sanging Ground.

Miss Elizabeth J. West, Great Glades.

Mr. O. P. Jones, Potomac River.
Accident and Ryans Glade are vacant.

* * *

Printed by "The Republican" Press.

Founders of the GCHS

This issue of the GLADES STAR contains the Roll of Founders of our Society, i. e., those enrolled during the year 1941. We have 16 Life and 508 Regular members; total 524.

All districts of Garrett County, save one, are represented on our roll. We especially appreciate the enrollment of many former residents and friends from outside the county. The Society is grateful to officers and committees for their arduous work in the membership campaign.

Our final goal is 1,000 members. A large membership will make possible a strong and useful society, including publication of our quarterly bulletin, the GLADES STAR. It is the duty of the Founders to so conduct the Society that it will grow in strength and usefulness.

Now the real work of the Society begins. The Historical Records committee will collect and file records, documents, letters, books, etc., relating to our local history. We have space in a Court House vault for such material. The Museum committee will

G. C. H. S. PRESIDENT



CHARLES E. HOYE

Charles E. Hoyer was born October 21, 1876, at Sang Run, Md., the son of Wm. H. Hoyer and Louise Stutzman Hoyer. He graduated at the Maryland State Normal School in 1896; taught in Maryland schools; served as teacher and Provincial Superintendent of Schools in the Philippines. Soldier in the U. S. Army during the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection, and Captain and Adjutant of the 7th Regiment, Philippine Guard during World War 1. Author of "The Hoyes of Maryland." He is now writing "Pioneer Families of the Glades County."

THE AMERICAN Association for State and Local History held its first annual meeting in Hartford, Conn., on October 8, 1941. At the morning session the topic "Raising the Standards of Historical Society Work" was discussed. A resolution was passed endorsing the teaching of local history in the public schools as a practical aid in maintaining democratic institutions.

begin collecting for an historical museum.

Cooperation of members and non-members with all committees is invited. So year by year the GCHS shall attain its objectives—preservation and teaching the history of this region.

The Annual Meeting

Of the Society was held December 11th at the Oakland High School, the President presiding, and Mr. Marshall G. Brown, acting Secretary.

Business of importance transacted included:

- (1) Reports of officers.
- (2) Report of Nominating Committee, Mr. Fred A. Thayer, Jr., chairman.
- (3) Election of officers for 1942.
- (4) Final adoption of Constitution and By-Laws.

The President announced appointment of the following standing committees:

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

All officers of the Society.

HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

Mrs. E. Z. Tower, Great Glades Settlement.

Mr. Norval Speelman, Sandy Creek.

Mrs. Henry Durst, Little Crossings.

Mr. Adam Richter, Accident.

Mr. Edward J. Hamill, Potomac River.

Mr. Wilbert N. Savage, Sanging Ground.

Mrs. Nella B. Hamilton, Ryan's Glade.

MUSEUM COMMITTEE

Mr. William A. Sturgiss, Mrs. Lillian B. Sincell, Mr. William D. Casteel.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Mr. B. H. Sincell, Mr. W. O. Davis, Rev. Felix G. Robinson.

RECORDS OF ANCESTRY

The Sharpless family reunion was held August 17th at Mt. Zion. After lunch the Harvey, Paugh and Sharpless families were discussing their ancestry.

Said Mr. Harvey: "My ancestor came to England in 1066 when King William conquered the Country."

Mr. Paugh: "Our family is old, too, but our family records were destroyed

Constitution and By-Laws

At the meeting of the GCHS held at Oakland, December 11, 1941, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society were finally adopted, as published in the March, 1941 issue of the GLADES STAR, with the following amendments:

CONSTITUTION: Art. IV, Sec. 2, shall read:

"The officers of the society shall be elected annually at the December meeting. They shall assume office on January 1st following their election and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. Members not present at the annual meeting may vote by mail."

To Art. V add "Section 2. The Board of Directors shall adopt annually a budget. No expenses or obligations shall be incurred in excess of the amounts stated in the budget, without previous approval of the Board of Directors."

In Art. VI, Section 1, omit "Savage River Districts 4, 11." Add to Little Crossings, "District 11." Add to Great Glades "District 4."

BY-LAWS: Section 1, shall read:

"The regular annual meeting of the society shall be held at Oakland on the first Thursday of December. Special meetings may be held as called by the President."

Section 5. After the words "Accounts of the," add "Secretary and".

Information Wanted

Of the Owen or Owens, Dawson and Kight families, formerly of Bloomington, Md. Address Mrs. Boyd Wees, Elkins, W. Va., or the Secretary.

in the Flood."

Mr. Sharpless: "I can beat that. We trace our ancestry back to Adam."

That seemed to settle the matter until Mr. Paugh whispered, "To which Adam?"

"Well," replied Sharpless, "to Adam de Sharpless, mentioned in English records in 1297."

FOUNDERS' ROLL OF GCHS

Continued from Page Twenty-nine
Loraine Otto, Samuel L. Otto, F. H. Platter.

Marshall B. Pressman, Margaret R. Renstrom, Mrs. Zeola Robeson, Milton Rodamer, Stewart Rodamer, Mrs. Wm. H. Rutter, Mrs. Mary Shade, Mrs. J. C. Shaw, Rev. S. D. Sigler, W. E. Spoerlein, Mrs. Edgar Stanton, Hubert D. Stanton, E. R. Stanton, J. C. Swauger, Dr. L. B. Symons, K. R. Wagaman, Carolyn Wallace, Mrs. Emmons Warnick, Parker D. Warnick, Mrs. Earl Weimer, James Willison, Mrs. Margaret C. Wilson, G. E. Younkin, Nelle Broadwater Zeller.

ACCIDENT

B. Otis Aiken, Miss Ruth Ault, Ralph L. Buckel, Frank Callis, Marvin G. Callis, Carl F. Dauphin, Louise Dillon, Walter H. Fratz, Clifford Friend, Clemmons C. Goehringer, Walter H. Haenftling, Lena C. Kenny, Melvin Kesner, Evelyn G. King, Orus M. King, W. George Miller, Ralph W. Miller, William Miller.

Adam J. Richter, Fred H. Richter, Dora Schlossnagel, Arthur Scrogum, Nettie M. Shank, Henry M. Speicher, Kathryn Speicher, Ross Speicher, Emma I. Spoerlein, Catherine Stanton, Arthur Wagner, June F. Wilt.

SANGING GROUND

Emerson G. Bishoff, Hobart E. Bishoff, Hubert M. Bowman, Della Branton, Aubra C. Brenneman, Nelson, Brenneman, J. Frank Browning, E. Mason Browning, G. William Browning, Mary Lu Browning, R. Getty Browning, Thomas J. Browning, Edward C. Casteel, Sherman H. Casteel, Stanley M. Casteel, Slice Custer Clark.

Charles F. Cook, Maurice M. Custer, Clifford T. DeWitt, Edward C. DeWitt, Verna L. DeWitt, Josephine B. Englehart, Helen Enlow, Reuben Frantz, J. Alvin Friend, John F. Friend, Sr., Mary Martha Friend, Orval F. Friend, S. M. Friend, W. Martin Friend, Earl F. Glotfelty, Jonas Glotfelty, Paul W. Hinebaugh, Bertha Hoyer, Blanche V. Hoyer, Carlotta Hoyer, Charles E. Hoyer, Fred W. Hoyer, Luella K. Hoyer, Mary C. Hoyer, Ruth Hoyer, William E. Hoyer.

William R. Hoyer, Jerome Kelly, Dr. Emma Hoyer Leigh, Andrew C. Lewis, Joseph F. Lewis, Clarence E. MacMurray, Howard M. Miller, Virginia E. Miller, Emma T. Nolan, Edward H. Savage, Mary L. Savage, Sherman G. Savage, Thomas Savage, Aaron

Sines, Emma J. Smith, Daniel B. Specht, Violet S. Sterling, Elizabeth J. Teets, Miss Lena G. Townshend, Delora E. Uphold, Mary B. Wade, Wayne Wolfe, Charles H. Haskell.

GREAT GLADES

Samuel B. Aronhalt, Chas. A. Ashby, Jesse J. Ashby, Alfred Jr. Bagby, Alphone Barello, Dr. E. Irving Baumgartner, F. C. Beachy, Odessa M. Bishoff, Truman C. Bittinger, F. D. Bittle, Edythe W. Bolton, Ira J. Bosley, Charles L. Briner, Mrs. June B. Broadwater, Miss Dorothy L. Brock, John C. Broderick, Marshall G. Brown, Cheston H. Browning, William R. Browning.

Mason Callis, Wilson Lee Camden, John H. Carter, Maude L. Cassidy, William D. Casteel, William A. Chisholm, Mrs. E. C. Clatterbuck, Robert L. Coffey, Miss Mary Coffindaffer, Ray E. Cogley, Willoughby M. Cole, Lewis H. Cornish, D. Calvin Crim, Mrs. Ida C. Crim, George H. Crim, Dr. E. D. Cruitt, Clyde R. Dahlgren, Wilbur L. Davis, W. W. Dawson.

Prentice DeBerry, Mrs. Naomi Loar Dilly, Miss Orley V. Dunham, Miss Crystal Elliott, E. E. Enlow, Garrett H. Evans, Arlo Herman Fairell, Richard Snowden Fairell, James Fazzalari, Frank H. Feld, John Felty, Miss Ruth Field, Dempsey R. Fleming, Miss Barbara Fogelsanger, Owen T. Frealy, Lawrence M. Frealey, Neil C. Frealey, John Mitchell Franklin, Paul M. Friend, Edwin A. Fry, Robert B. Garrett.

William L. Gibson, Blaine Giessman, Mary Glotfelty, William J. Glotfelty, B. I. Gonder, Alva G. Gortner, Dr. Wm. Wallace Grant, Mrs. June Grimes, Bruce Groves, C. Oscar Hall, Miss Isabel R. Hamill, Stuart F. Hamill, William T. Hamill, Mrs. Hazel Hardesty, Catherine M. Hardie, Isabelle H. Hardie, Joseph E. Harned, C. V. Harvey, Mrs. Ethel M. Helbig, Mrs. Daisy Bardall Hicks, Mrs. D. R. Hinebaugh, Guy Hinebaugh.

Howard G. Hoffman, Mrs. Minnie P. Hinebaugh, Jonathan Holdeen, Charles McH. Howard, Miss Josie Iden, S. H. Jackson, John M. Jarboe, Bruce Jenkins, Mrs. Helen Offutt Johnson, John E. Johnson, C. A. Jones, E. R. Jones, Miss Grace M. Jones, Lewis Jones, Edward P. Kahl, Virgil B. Kelley, Mrs. Inez Hamill Kildow, Daniel O. Kimmell, Frank C. Kley, Mrs. Merne Kloss, Arthur Lawton, Miss Ida M. Lee, F. B. Leighton, Mrs. Ernest Liller.

Donna H. Littman, C. Harry Loar, Lottie M. Loar, Mrs. May Hamill
Concluded on Page Thirty-three

FOUNDERS' ROLL OF GCHS

Continued from Page Thirty-two
Loraditch, Mrs. Maude Forward Luckett, Howard B. Maier, Milburn W. Mann, Robert Martin, Asa T. Matthews, Frances H. Matthews, Rosa McCarty, Richard C. McComas, Paul McIntire, Miss Myrtle McKee, Coral E. McRobie, Mrs. Helen Merat, Clarence Mersing, Miss Jennie Miller, Joan Miller, Dr. Henry S. Mitchell, Miss Lucille E. Mitchell, Miss Rose E. Mitchell.

Nora E. Mosser, Elmer Murphy, Mrs. Elmer Murphy, Harvey B. Mussar, Mrs. Vera Ream Mussard, Mrs. Fannie Naugle, Alonzo D. Naylor, Mrs. Alonzo D. Naylor, Paul B. Naylor, Mrs. Belle H. Nine, E. R. O'Donnell, Miss Katherine O'Donnell, Miss Mary O'Donnell, D. Edward Offutt, Mrs. Ellwood Offutt, Mrs. Dorothy H. Ogburn, William J. Owens, W. Russell Pancake, James V. Paugh, Miss Ellena Pendergast.

Mrs. Henry Potter, Mrs. Jane Press, F. E. Rathbun, Howard K. Rathbun, Harold Ream, Mrs. Harold Ream, Newton Ream, John Ream, Mrs. Thelma Ream, Myrtle R. Reese, Julius C. Renninger, Baity C. Ridder, H. C. Riggs, Mrs. Emily Rittenhouse, Rev. Felix G. Robinson, George Rodeheaver, Mrs. Mary E. Rollman, Albert G. Ross, George Jr. Santo, Alonza V. Schaeffer, Edward A. Shaffer, Lee B. Shaffer, W. E. Shirer.

C. Milton Sincell, Donald R. Sincell, Harry C. Sincell, Lillian B. Sincell, Abraham L. Sines, Columbus B. Sines, Earle W. Sines, Jonas Sines, Mrs. Chas. D. Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson Smith, Ervin S. Smith, Earl A. Smith, Mrs. Vernie E. Smouse, Phineas P. Snyder, Miss Helen Solars, Rev. Minor Sprague, Floyd C. Stahl, Grover C. Stemple, Mrs. John Stevenson, Sr., William A. Sturgiss, F. A. Thayer, Sr., F. A. Thayer, Jr.

Mrs. E. Z. Tower, James A. Towler, Arthur Townshend, Sr., James P. Treacy, Owen J. Treacy, Miss Lucy Trickett, Rev. David C. Trimble, Francis Turner, F. A. Walker, Arthur Warnick, Mrs. Gwendolyn Chisholm Warnick, Mrs. Thelka Fundenberg Weeks, Josie Weimer, Joseph H. Welch, Mrs. Laura Welch, Miss Elizabeth J. West, Mrs. Charles White, Robert White.

Dr. Robert R. Williams, George R. Williamson, Carl D. Wonderly, Earl O. Wonderly, Miss Mary C. Wood, Mrs. Edna Baker Wright, Lester C. Yutzy, Mrs. Lester Yutzy, Elza E.

Bray, William L. Kildow, W. Cecil Smith, George D. White.

RYANS GLADE

Mrs. Grace Chisholm, Marguerite H. Entler, Nella B. Hamilton, Lucia A. Hendrickson, Paul S. Hendrickson, Alvah K. Jones, Asa Lewis, Margaret McClain, Charles H. Shaffer, John A. Shaffer, S. W. Slabach, Sadie C. Talb.

POTOMAC RIVER

Harold J. Adams, Louise Davis Banning, Lola B. Bell, Andrew B. Crichton, Rose B. Crichton, Mary DeWitt, C. Floyd Ellifritz, Charles J. Emmart, Margaret Grahame, Edward J. Hamill, Gladys D. Hamill, Jessie M. Harvey, W. D. Hughes, O. P. Jones, Josephine Keller, Joseph F. Sharpless, Leslie B. Sharpless, Mrs. O. W. Tasker, O. W. Tasker, Pearl Paugh Warnick, M. J. Willis, Mrs. Carolyn Wilson.

A Haven of History

The people of Garrett County are the most ardent in the State for the study and preservation of their local history. This is due largely to the existence at Oakland of the Garrett County Historical Society, which fosters and encourages historical research, especially upon the part of teachers and pupils of the public schools. The Society publishes the GLADES STAR, which has become an invaluable record of the newest historical efforts in the county. In the current issue, for instance, the subject of "Education in Garrett County" is discussed in a thorough and authentic paper, prepared largely from data furnished by Miss Gertrude Williams, of the Frostburg High School, and Mr. Frank J. Getty, of the Grantsville High School. The goal of the Historical Society is a membership of 1,000, and it has already over 300 of that number registered.

—From the Baltimore "Sun".

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND, Sr.

Oakland's oldest native resident, Arthur Townshend, Sr., retired merchant, died November 5th. Born July 3, 1860, he was a son of Singleton L. and a grandson of Singleton Townshend, early settler at Hoyes, Md. Member of the GCHS.

The Goff Place

I was asked, one day last summer, if I was not interested in finding out why my mother's home on the Northwestern Pike, now the Hamilton dairy farm, which had been deeded to Elizabeth Hoyer Phillips by her uncle, John Hoyer, of Cumberland, in 1856, and was for many years prior to the Civil War, known as the Goff Place.

The question and tone of voice suggested a challenge, which always piques my curiosity.

Garrett countians having lately gone historical and there being a dearth of authoritative records in this county, no suggestions even must be overlooked, for one never knows where a quest will lead or what it might reveal.

Goff, being an unfamiliar name to this community, I could think of no Goffs but Judge Nathan Goff, of Clarksburg, West Va. I remembered his mother who occasionally visited Mountain Lake Park during its halcyon days, so I wrote him for information. He replied that he knew absolutely nothing about the family, but gave me the address of a near relative who was interested in ancestral lore.

In due time an interesting letter came from James Goff of Whitewater, Wisconsin, saying "one of his ancestors must have lived on the place in question, as two brothers were early settlers in Preston county, which adjoins that part of Maryland. The family came from Massachusetts or Rhode Island and were descendants of William Goff, one of the judges who condemned to death Charles I of England."

The Great Commonwealth, which had done so much to restore England's national prestige, was at an end. Pym, John Hampden, John Milton and Oliver Cromwell, these four far-sighted, strong-hearted, liberty-loving men were dead. Charles II, an exile in France, was invited to become King.

Personally, before crossing the Channel, he granted unconditional amnesty to all his father's enemies, but placed Parliament under the obligation of avenging his father's fate.

"Twenty-five of these judges were dead; nineteen had fled to other countries. Two, William Goff and his father-in-law, Edward Whalley, one a lieutenant-general, the other a major-general in Cromwell's army, secreted themselves on a vessel sailing for Boston. Upon their arrival, they were courteously received by Governor Endicott, but close on their trail came warrants for their arrest and they fled to the woods, where, for years, they led a precarious existence in caves, among rocks along the seashore and with the Indians. Finally, they found refuge with a minister in Hadley."

Years passed, and King Philip, son of Massasoit, and chief of the Wampanoags, went on the warpath. It was a fast day in Hadley and the people had assembled in church. The Indians fell upon them and were about to massacre them en masse, when an old man with long white hair and beard appeared. He was brave, cool and spoke with authority. The Indians were driven off. The old man, too, disappeared, and was never seen again.

"This old man was William Goff, who for many years was considered by the Colonists as a heavenly interventionist in their hour of peril."

—Minnie Phillips Hinebaugh.
Oakland, Maryland.

Morgantown, W. Va.

November 14, 1941.

Dear Mr. Hoyer:

I am very glad indeed to have an opportunity to join this Society. My ancestors have been so closely identified with the history of Garrett County that I have a special interest in any movement for the preservation of its history. I am glad to send you herewith the membership fee of \$1.00.

Very truly yours, L. L. FRIEND,
Registrar, U. of W. Va.

AGAIN AMERICA IS AT WAR

ALL FOR DEFENSE AND VICTORY!

President's Message to Congress

"The people of this country are totally united in their determination to consecrate our national strength and manpower to bring conclusively to an end the pestilence of aggression and force which has long menaced the world and which now has struck deliberately and directly at the safety of the United States."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House,
December 15, 1941.

Auditor's Report

Oakland, Maryland,
January 5, 1942.

Mr. Charles E. Hoyer,
President Garrett County Historical
Society,
Oakland, Maryland.
Dear Sir:

Complying with your request I have made a careful audit of the various records submitted me by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society. I am glad to report as follows:

From the report of the Secretary, I note

508 regular members	
at \$ 1.00 each	\$508.00
5 life members	
at \$10.00 each	50.00

Total receipts	\$558.00
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From report and books of the
Treasurer:

Total expenditures (printing, postage, etc.)	\$ 95.54
On deposit in the Garrett National Bank in Oakland..	414.46
Cash on hand	48.00

\$558.00

JOHN M. JARBOE,
Auditor.

REV. FR. THOS. J. STANTON

Thomas Joseph Stanton was born at Hutton, Garrett County, April 23, 1862. He was the fifth of ten children

Letters

The Coddington Family Historian
Lowville, New York.

Dear Mr. Hoyer:

As I appreciate the good work which you are doing in genealogical research I am enclosing a dollar for membership in the Garrett County Historical Society.

Very truly yours,
HERBERT G. CODDINGTON.

United States Senate
March 29, 1941.

Dear Captain Hoyer:

I was very much interested in your letter of March 26, in regard to plans concerning The Garrett County Historical Society. I have had the opportunity of visiting several of the county historical societies, and I am keenly interested in their development. I shall be very glad to become a member of the Founders' Roll to which you refer.

I would like to discuss with you at your convenience your activities in Garrett County, with the hope in mind that there could be some closer contact with the Maryland Historical Society.

With the best of wishes, believe me
Sincerely yours,

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
President Maryland Historical Society.

of Lawrence and Mary Keran Stanton. On September 7, 1940, at St. Peter's Church, Oakland, Father Stanton celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He was interested in the history of churches which he served as pastor and in the history of his native county; he was the author of "A Century of Growth of the Church in Western Maryland."

Died December 5th in Baltimore; interment the 9th in the Catholic Cemetery at Oakland, following Solemn Requiem Mass in St. Peter's Church, celebrated by Rev. John C. Broderick, Pastor.

AN OLD-TIME STORE BILL

Mr. James Drane, Senr.

1816.	To Aza Beall	
Sept. 18th.	To 2 lbs. Coffec, 70; ½ lb. y. H. Tea, \$1.....	\$1.70
Sept. 18th.	To ½ lb. O. H. Tea, \$1.25.....	1.25
Novr. 15th.	To 3 yds. Cambric.....	1.87½
Novr. 15th.	To Cash paid in Bank on your Note.....	3.00
Novr. 16th.	To 1 pr. Blankets	7.50
Novr. 16th.	To 1 Match Coat do.....	2.50
Novr. 16th.	To ½ lb. Impd. Tea	1.75
Novr. 16th.	To ½ lb. Gunpowder do	1.87½
1817.		
January 6th.	20 yds. Cotton	12.00
January 6th.	To 1 Hank Silk12½
January 6th.	To 1 Bottle Snuff37½
January 6th.	To 1 Stamp05
February 17th	To 5½ yds. Bearskin	9.62½
February 17th.	To 1½ do Flannel	1.50
February 17th.	To 2 do Holland	1.00
February 17th.	To 3-8 do Velvet51¾
February 17th.	To 6 Hanks Silk75
February 17th.	To 14 Buttons43¾
February 17th.	To 1 Hook and Rings87½
February 17th.	To 1 oz. Snuff, 6¼; 3-8 yds. Padding, 37½.....	.43¾
February 17th.	To 1 lb. do; 1 Handkerchief, .75.....	1.25
February 17th.	To 1 Stamp, .05; 1 lb. Tea, \$2.50.....	2.55
February 17th.	To 1 qt. Pepper, .25; 1 Bottle Snuff, .37½.....	.62½
February 17th.	To 1 lb. Tobacco, .50c; Apl. 9th. Stamp, .10.....	.60
April 24th.	To 2¼ yds. Cloth, 9¢.....	9.00
Sept. 5th.	To 5 yds. Casimer, \$12.50.....	12.50
Sept. 5th.	To 1 Vest, \$1.50; 2½ doz. Buttons, .50.....	2.00
Sept. 21st.	To 1 Fur Hat, \$4.50; 1 lb. Snuff, .50.....	5.00
		\$82.66¾
January 6th.	By Cash	3.00
		\$79.66¾
Interest		2.00

A correct copy. May 31st, 1941. CHARLES E. HOYE.
NOTE—James Drane, Sr., (1755-1828) came from Prince George's county, Md., and settled on the "Accident" tract about 1800.
Aza Beall, a descendant of Ninian Beall, of Prince George's county, resided at Shelby's Port, where he owned a farm and appears to have been a merchant. He was later Clerk of the Circuit Court of Allegany county. Shelby's Port was the first village in Garrett County. It was laid out in lots prior to 1798.

Our Revolutionary Soldiers

The March next issue of the GLADES STAR will be devoted to an account of the two Revolutionary War military companies in which inhabitants of what is now Garrett County served; it will include services of later settlers who are buried here.

Most of our Revolutionary soldiers are buried in unmarked graves. The GCHS, in cooperation with the local American Legion Post, the D. A. R. and families concerned, proposes to secure, before next Memorial Day, official Government markers for their graves. A recent issue of the "Republican" contains a partial list of these soldiers. Additional information will be welcomed by the Society.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 5

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH 31, 1942.

The Glades Country In The Revolution

We have already indicated in the GLADES STAR that during the Revolutionary War only about a dozen families lived in what is now Garrett, then part of Washington County. Most of these Maryland families were in the Sandy Creek Settlement, ie., the northwestern corner of Maryland and the adjoining sections of Virginia and Pennsylvania. It appears that settlers in the Great Glades in the vicinity of McCullough's Path, including the Ashby family, abandoned their homes and returned eastward. Consequently our county took a small, tho interesting part in the War for Independence. All our pioneer settlers were rebels; there are no records of any Tories—those loyal to King George.

SANDY CREEK RANGERS During the Shawnee Indian War of 1774, the Sandy Creek settlers built Fort Morris at Glade Farms near the Maryland-Virginia boundary. The next year they organized a "company of spies and rangers" to defend the settlement from the Indians and British. The only record we have discovered of this company is Gabriel Friend's application for pension on file in Washington.

Gabriel Friend, son of John Friend, Sr., died January 8, 1854, aged one hundred one years. In 1849 Gabriel applied for a pension for service in the Revolutionary War, but, because of lack of evidence, his case was still pending when he died.

In his application Gabriel Friend stated that he "entered the service of the United States" in June, 1775, under his Uncle, Captain Augustine Friend, and left the same in 1781, he (Gabriel) being 1st Lieutenant of the company, and Bijah Herrington, 1st Sergeant. The field of operations of the Rangers was on the Big Youghiogheny, Sandy and Cheat Rivers—the defense of the Sandy Creek Settlement, headquarters at Ft. Morris. These Rangers patrolled the country and chased parties of hostile Indians, in the meantime planting their fields and harvesting their crops as best they could.

There is no record of attacks on the Sandy Creek settlers, tho the Friends tell of seeing the red men one moonlight night skulking near their blockhouses on the Youghiogheny; they fired upon the intruders, who disappeared.

During Indian alarms the Sandy Creek settlers took refuge at Fort Morris and at the Friend Fort. Doubtless all the able men of the Settlement were enrolled in this volunteer company and took their "turns" in manning the forts and patrolling the country.

THE SKIPTON COMPANY The Maryland Revolutionary Convention, in 1775, called for the enrolment of militia companies throughout the Province. At that time Skipton Hundred, or District, included all of Allegany and Garrett Counties. On August 28, 1776, sixty four of the men of the district enrolled in a company at Shawnee Old Town, Col. Thomas Cresap's settlement below Cumberland. Among the enrollees we recognize the following as settlers in the Garrett County area: Aron Parker, Jacob Froman, Augustine (Tean) Friend, John Friend, William Ashby, Jesse Tomlinson. Most of the others were from what is now Allegany County.

We have no further record of service rendered by this Skipton Company. After organizing and drilling for a time the men doubtless returned to their homes, and served in other organizations, such as the Sandy Creek Rangers, guarding the frontier settlements from Indian attacks.

By Act of the Maryland General Assembly of 1777, the State lands "westward of Fort Cumberland" were reserved for Maryland soldiers of the Continental Army. In 1787 Col. Francis Deakins surveyed 4165 fifty-acre lots; 2575 were allotted to the veterans, but only two of them—Dudley Lee and Richard Tasker—settled in the Garrett County area, where most of the lots were located. However, after the Revolutionary War, among our early settlers were a number of veterans, whose names—so far as we have records of them—are included in the following list.

Garrett County Veterans Of The Revolutionary War

CAPTAIN AUGUSTINE FRIEND—Served in the Sandy Creek Rangers. Buried near McHenry.

LIEUTENANT (CAPTAIN) JOHN LYNN—6th Maryland Regiment. Awarded Military Lots 2474-75-76-77. Died at McHenry. Buried at Frederick, Md.

LIEUTENANT GABRIEL FRIEND (1752-1854)—Sandy Creek Rangers. Buried in the Friend graveyard at Friendsville.

SERGEANT ABIJAH HERRINGTON—Sandy Creek Rangers. Probably resided on Herrington Run in the Glades.

SERGEANT ARON PARKER—Skipton Company. Resided at the Bear Camp, Braddock Road.

PRIVATE JOHN FRIEND—Skipton Company. Buried in the Friend graveyard.

JACOB FROMAN—Skipton Company. Resided on Mill Run. Moved to Kentucky.

WILLIAM ASHBY—Skipton Company. Died 1803. Buried on his farm, "Piney Bottom" south of Oakland.

JESSE TOMLINSON (1752-1840)—Skipton Company. Buried at Little Meadows near Grantsville.

LIEUTENANT JAMES DRANE (1755-1828)—Prince George's Co., Md., Militia. Buried in the Drane (Lutheran Church) cemetery at Accident.

ENSIGN WILLIAM ARMSTRONG (1763-1848)—7th Pa., Reg. Buried in the McCarty Church graveyard, Oakland.

SERGEANT BENJAMIN DUVALL (1746-1820)—Prince George's Co., Md., Militia, Capt. Beall's Co. Enlisted Dec. 4, 1776. Buried on Frazee's Ridge, Selbysport. His brothers, Lieuts. Edward and Isaac Duvall, were killed in battle; their Lots were awarded to Gabriel Duvall and passed to Benjamin.

DUDLEY LEE—6th Md. Reg. Enlisted July 1, 1778, discharged April 1, 1779; reenlisted. Awarded Military Lot 301. Pensioned in 1811. Wife pensioned, 1838. Died in 1815. Buried on Harvey farm at White Church.

RICHARD TASKER (Tasco)—Maryland Line. Military Lot 1513. Pension No. 34, Feb. 12, 1820, "half pay of a private for life." Buried in the Tasker-Hamill graveyard, Kitzmiller.

MICHAEL PAUGH (b. 1751)—12th Va. Reg., July 28, 1777, to close of war. Capt. William Vause's Co. Served at Valley Forge in 1778. Buried at Mt. Zion Church.

JOHN JONAS (1754-1815)—Capt. Forman's Co., 4th Battalion, New Jersey. Buried in Simkins graveyard at the Bear Camp.

ENSIGN JOHN SIMKINS—"Select Militia" Co., of Washington Co., Md. Died 1827. Buried in Simkins graveyard, Bear Camp.

THOMAS CASTELL—1st Battalion, Bedford Co., Pa., Militia, Capt. Evan Cessna's Co. Buried in the Friend graveyard.

JOHN IRONS—1st Md. Reg. (See Md. Archives) Resided at "Pretty Spring" near Steyer. Buried on his farm.

DAVID SEIBERT—Jacob Brown wrote that "Davy" Seibert served during the Revolution and War of 1812. He resided near Grantsville and died in 1826.

GEORGE REINHART—Capt. Peter Beal's Co., Washington Co., Md., Militia. Died in 1840. Buried in the Rhinehart graveyard, Sunnyside.

WILLIAM CODDINGTON—New Jersey Militia. Resided on his farm west of Selbysport. Buried on his farm.

BENJAMIN CODDINGTON (1759-1840)—Enlisted in 1776 in Capt. Sear's Co., Essex Co., N. J. In 1779 he again enlisted in a "troop of horse," at Woodbridge, N. J. He "received three balls" in one of his legs in battle. After this term of service he volunteered "to go privateering." His company took a British brig by surprise, then met and captured a schooner, taking one hundred prisoners. Later, under Capt. Randell, he helped capture an enemy picket of 36 men on Staten Island. In December, 1780, he again volunteered and helped to capture and burn a British transport in the Narrows; also a man of war tender and two sloops.

Benjamin Coddington received a pension of \$4 per month. He is buried on his farm, "Rich Hill" west of Keyser's Ridge.

GABRIEL FRIEND'S PENSION APPLICATION

(Pension Records, Washington, No. R3805)

Maryland Allegany County ss:

On this the 12th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty nine personally appeared before me the subscriber a justice of the peace in the State of Maryland in and for the County of Allegany Gabriel Friend a resident of the State and County aforesaid aged ninety years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June the 7th, 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under Captain Augustine Friend as a Ranger or Indian Spy in the year 1775 in the month of June and left the same in 1781 himself being first Lieutenant, Byjah Herrington Sergeant as Volunteers ordered out by Charles Clinton President of the Committee of Safety then sitting in Fort Cumberland—Also the claimant resided in the State of Maryland, Washington County now

The Glades Star

Published Quarterly at Oakland, Maryland, by the Garrett County Historical Society.

Entered as Second-Class Matter March 12, 1942, at the Postoffice at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

OFFICERS

Capt. Charles E. Hoyer President
Mr. John W. Holman 1st Vice-President
Miss Viola Broadwater 2nd Vice-President
..... Secretary

Owing to other duties and absence from Oakland, S. H. Jackson has resigned as secretary, effective March 20th.

Dr. Joseph E. Harned Treasurer

This issued of the GLADES STAR is printed by the Mountain Democrat Press. It is mailed free to members and is on sale at Hamill's Book Store at 5c per copy.

THOSE INTERESTED in Garrett County are invited to join our Historical Society. The membership fee of \$1.00 may be paid to the Secretary or to any other officer. There are no dues.

THE MEMBERSHIP ROLL published in our December issue did not include John W. Holman, L. J. Warthen and Ernest N. Friend, all of Friendsville, and Lucy Paugh of Kitzmiller.

Allegany County when he entered the Service of the United States and his field of operations were on the big Yohagany Sandy and Cheat Rivers and that he still resides in the State and County aforesaid and that there is no living witness to prove his services and that He relinquishes every claim to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state—
(Sgd.) Gabriel Friend.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid—
John P. Lowdermilk (JP)

WASHINGTON CO., MILITIA, 1776.
(Maryland Historical Society Records, p. 198-200)

We whose names are hereinto subscribed do Inrole ourselves into a Company of Militia agreeable to the Resolves of the Provincial Convention held at the City of Annapolis this 26th Day of July, 1775. We do hereby Promise and Engage that we will Respectfully March to such places within this Province and at such times as we shall be commanded by the convention or Council of this Province as by our officers in pursuance of the said orders of the Convention or Counsell of Safety and there with our whole might fight against whomsoever we shall be Comanded by such Authority as aforesaid—

Witness our hands this 28th Day of Augt. 1776.
Charles Coulson, Capt.; George Richardson, Edward Grimes, Lieuts.; Peter Williamson, Ensign; Edward Derbin, John Derbin, Aaron Parker, Jacob Quick, Sngts.; William Derbin,

Dennis Quick, Gasper Banager, Henry Porter, Corpls. Jacob Froman, Tean Friend, John Friend, William Ashby, Martin Miller, Jessy Tomlinson, James Smith, James Tomlinson, Peter Wampole, Zeb. Hogg, Jacob Ruple, James Hogland, Stephen Workman, Isaac Workman, Jacob Workman, John Workman, Benjamin Murdock, Thos. Concannon, Joseph Workman, Andrew Workman, John Glasener, Richard Trotter, Dennis Carter, Thomas Jones, Philip Crow, Godfrey Richards, Joseph Logston, William Logston, Timothy Conner, Leonard Reed, George Otter, Henry Notley, John Sapp, Andrew Quick, Thomas Quick, Britton Lavet, Joseph Collard, Thomas Logston, Jacob Crow, Robert Gregg, Junr. Robert Gregg, Senr. James Little, Henry Wheeler, John Lindsey, Robert Parker, George Glasener, John Crow, Sampson Winn, Goodfree Wolfhart, Isaac Richards, Paul Welker, Andrew Welker.

2nd Septt. 1776. The Within Inrolement being Examined and approved by the Committee of Skipton District.

Lemuel Barritt, Chairman.

Sir—I am ordered by the Committee of Skipton District to certify to you that Six Companies of Militia are at present Enrolled in this District and expect to enroll two other Companies. Therefore are desirous to form the same into a Battalion and wish to have the following Field Officers appointed (Vizt.) Lemuel Barrett, first Colonel. Andrew Bruce 2nd Coll. John Tomlinson, 1st Major. Peter Little, 2nd Major. James Prather, Quartermaster.

Signed by Ord. of the Committee Skipton 15th July 1776.

Thos. Mellott (Clerk)

SERVICES OF PETER DEWITT

In his application for pension, dated Oct. 18, 1833, sworn to before Fielding Combes, J. P., in Clarke Co., Ky., Peter DeWitt gives a long account of his services during our Revolution. This Peter is not the ancestor of the DeWitts of Garrett County, but since he traveled over and served in our part of Maryland, we here give a brief note of his adventures.

Peter DeWitt states that he was born in New Jersey, July 8, 1753. He moved with his father to Hampshire Co., Va., and on June 15, 1775, joined Capt. Cresap's company, which rendezvoused at "Redstone old fort" (Brownsville, Pa.). From there they marched to Grave Creek, "crossed the Ohio and marched to an Indian town, where they had "a short skirmish" in which two of their man were killed and six wounded.

When they reached the Mushingum River, John Hargus shot and killed an Indian across the river. Col. McDonald "then gave orders that no other gun should be fired and as the Indians were on the opposite side of the river our interpreter invited some over to treat but they declined. Breaking camp the next morning by light we started for their Towns. The first we reached was called Kackotamaco. We first desired a treaty but effected none, but as they evacuated the Town we took possession without opposition. From thence we marched to Snake Town; from thence to Whikaomans Town. At this town we had a skirmish.

ish: had one wounded and took an Indian prisoner. From thence we marched home, arriving on Sept. 16, 1775."

DeWitt's next service was for six months in 1776, in Capt. Kimberlin's Company of Spies and Rangers. They "ranged through the mountains of Washington Co., Md., and contiguous counties to prevent savages from murdering the defenseless women and children while their husbands were out in the service of their Country."

In 1777 the Captain of Hampshire Co., Va., advertised "that if any man would arrest James Night, who had deserted the U. S. army, he should receive a discharge for a six months tour." Peter DeWitt "immediately started in search of him and after hunting several days thru an Enemies Country consisting of Tories and Indians (west of the Ohio)—arrested him and lodged him safely in Romney jail."

DeWitt stated that he served many other tours during the War, the particulars of which he had forgotten. He was granted a pension of \$20 per annum.

CAPTAIN CRESAP'S COMPANY

Capt. Michael Cresap was returning from Ohio by the Braddock Road when he was met west of Cumberland by John Jacobs, who informed him that Congress had requested two companies from western Maryland to report to Gen. Washington, and that the Revolutionary Committee of Frederick County had appointed Cresaptown and Thomas Price captains. Capt. Cresap directed the messenger to proceed to the west side of the mountains and call his old comrades to arms.

His company from the backwoods of the Alleghanies—dressed in hunting shirts and round hats, painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, all expert marksmen—assembled at Frederick City and marched thence on July 18, 1775. Twenty two days later they arrived at Cambridge, Mass. On August 13th Capt. Price's company also arrived. These companies served well in the Continental Army around Boston and were later incorporated into a rifle regiment commanded by Col. Moses Rawlings, the hero of the battle of Washington.

Captain Daniel Cresap's Company of Washington Co., Md., included Ensign Joseph Inlow, 3d Lt. Peter DeWitt, Gaspert Dust, Joseph Davis, Cornelius Ward, Moses Ayres, Jr., Henry DeWitt and seven Dawsons.

William Edgar Stanton

One of the pioneers of the Little Crossings Settlement, prior to 1787, was Thomas Stanton, who patented "Stanton's Purchase" in 1792. When an old man Stanton went into the forest to look for his horses. He never returned to his home. He was probably killed by wolves.

In 1795 Jesse Tomlinson built the first grist mill at the Little Crossings. Perry Shultz rebuilt the Tomlinson mill in 1856 and in 1862 deeded it to William Stanton, grandson of Thomas; he transferred the mill to his son Eli, who operated it forty three years.

William E. Stanton, son of Eli, was born Sept. 28, 1870, and died Jan. 19, 1942. He owned and operated the Stanton Mill since 1910. He was a member of the GCHS.

Board Of Directors' Meeting

The Board of Directors of the GCHS met at the Manhattan Hotel, Oakland, January 21st. Present: the President, 2nd Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Miss E. J. West, member for the Great Glades.

Business transacted included these resolutions:

- (1) To incorporate the Society under State laws.
- (2) To publish the GLADES STAR quarterly, 1000 copies per issue.
- (3) To apply for 2nd class mailing privileges for the STAR.
- (4) To continue the membership campaign, especially in districts now having few members.
- (5) To take steps, in cooperation with the D. A. R. and American Legion, to secure Government grave markers for Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Garrett County.
- (6) Approval of the annual budget.

Society Budget For 1942

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1942	\$462.46
Estimated income, 1942	150.00
TOTAL	\$612.46
Estimated Expenditures, 1942:	
Postage and stationery	\$15.00
Fee for incorporation	10.00
Printing "The Glades Star"	80.00
2nd class mailing fee, "Star"	25.00
Miscellaneous expenses	20.00
Purchase of 2 U. S. Defense Bonds	150.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$300.00
Estimated Balance, Jan. 1, 1943	\$312.46

HON. DAVID J. LEWIS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1942.

Dear Mr. Hoyer:

I am in receipt of your certificate of membership for life in the Garrett County, Maryland Historical Society and while thanking you wish to congratulate Garrett County and Maryland historians generally upon their generous activities in the cause of history.

Very sincerely yours,

DAVID J. DEWIS.

Mr. Lewis, for many years our able representative in Congress, is now chairman of the National Mediation Board.

AMERICAN LEGION RESOLUTION

"Whereas, local pride in local history fosters local patriotism—

Resolved, that we favor as a matter of practical Americanism the teaching of state and local history in the public schools—."

Gifts Received

Among Historical documents, letters, books, and museum articles recently received by the Society are the following, with names of donors.

AGREEMENT between David Shriver, U. S. Commissioner, and Kerne & Bryson, Contractors, to build the stone bridge at Grantsville, dated Sept. 4, 1813. From Dr. E. C. Saylor.

THE OAKLAND HERALD, 1878, Arthur Lawton.

THE METHENY FAMILY, W. Blake Metheny.

LOCAL LAWS OF MARYLAND, 1860, Walter Lowdermilk.

HISTORIES OF ACCIDENT LUTHERAN CHURCH: (1) In German, dated 1914, Fred Richter. (2) In English, Rev. C. I. Dauphin.

LETTER: Meshack Browning to John Hoyer, 1832. F. E. Rathbun.

A BROAD AXE, J. Bunnell Friend.

INDIAN STONE PESTLE, The "Republican" Office.

Material for the files, library and museum may be given to the Records Committee or sent direct to the Secretary.

LOCAL HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

The Pennsylvania Historical Commission notes that the movement for the use of state and local history in the schools of that state is gathering increased momentum. The cooperation of local historical societies has been of real value in furnishing materials for instruction. During the June Commencement season schools emphasized local historical topics. It is believed that teachers should be familiar with the historic movements that led to the establishment of their local communities as well as of the state and nation.

Members Enrolled Since December 31st:

J. Alexis Shriver, Bel Air, Md.; Guy B. Gilmore, Uniontown, Pa.; Miss Mae Evelyn Wass, Somerfield, Pa.; Miss Ruth McRobie, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary Brown, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Blanche L. Michaels, Baltimore, Md.; Joshua C. Breuninger, Detroit, Mich.; Benjamin F. Knepp, Red House, Md.; John M. Browning, Philadelphia, Pa. Total membership to date, 533.

The American Association for State and local history, headquarters in Washington, D. C., was organized in 1941. Its bulletin, "The State and Local History News" announced that Columbia University is giving this winter a course in the work of historical societies.

The Allegany County, Maryland, Historical Society organized in 1939 with seventy-one members. It now has a membership of one hundred twenty one. Headquarters are in the Public Library, Cumberland.

The Draft: The second draft, Feb. 14, 15, 16, 1942, listed 1112 draftees in Garrett County, ages twenty to forty-four years, inclusive.

DEFENSE BONDS—In March Dr. Jos. E. Harned, treasurer, purchased for the Society, two \$100 U. S. Defense Bonds.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 6 OAKLAND, MARYLAND JUNE 30, 1942

INDIAN WARFARE

There were no white settlers in what is now Garrett County at the time of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), when Col. Washington marched his colonial army over Nemaquin's Path to Ft. Necessity, followed by Gen. Braddock's expedition in 1755 over the same general route. After Braddock's tragic retreat from Ft. Duquesne, French and Indians roamed our area at will until Gen. Forbes captured Ft. Duquesne in 1758. France claimed the country as far east as the top of the Great Back Bone Mountain.

Ft. Morris was built at the outbreak of the Shawnee War of 1774, by the Sandy Creek settlers, who also organized a company of "Spies and Rangers" to protect the settlements. Due to these measures of preparedness our people were not molested during the Revolutionary War, when parties of ten to fifty warriors crossed the Ohio and attacked the settlements as far east as the Maryland line, keeping the settlers of what is now Preston county in almost constant alarm.

ATTACKS ON WHEELING In 1774 Ft. Henry, at Wheeling, was built by order of the commanding officer at Ft. Pitt, to defend the settlements east of the Ohio.

On September 1, 1777, three hundred eighty-nine British and Indians attacked Ft. Henry, which was defended by only thirty-three men; assisted by their women and children the settlers repulsed the enemy, who recrossed the river, after burning the houses, destroying the crops and killing the cattle.

Col. Ebenezer Zane was in command at Ft. Henry, when, on September 11, 1782, John Lynn reported Capt. Pratt with forty British soldiers and two hundred sixty Indians marching rapidly to take it by surprise. Hastily calling in the settlers, the defenders killed about forty of the attacking Indians without the loss of a man. On September 13th the enemy withdrew across the Ohio. This is often referred to as "the last battle of the Revolution."

Small parties of Indians made several attacks upon the settlements east of the Ohio in 1778. Daniel Lewis was killed while splitting rails near Cheat River. The same raiding party killed John Green and his family, except Mary, whom they wounded and kept prisoner several years. Mary Green later married Joseph Friend of Friendsville.

In April, 1778, Indians came to the home of William Morgan at Dunkard Bottom on Cheat, killed a young man named Brain, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Dillon and two children, and took another Mrs. Morgan and child prisoners.

JOHN MINEAR was the leader of a settlement in the Horse Shoe Bend of Cheat in 1774. A fort was built at what is now St. George, W. Va. In

March, 1780, a large Indian war party lurked about the fort but feared to attack. Finally Jonathan Minear and others went down the river to their farms. Minear was killed and his brother-in-law, Washburn, was captured. The next morning a party pursued the Indians and rescued Washburn.

James Brain and his family spent the winter of 1777-78 at the Friend Fort. In the spring the Brain and Powell families began a settlement near where the Glades Path crossed Snowy Creek, later the Joseph DeBerry farm at Corinth, W. Va.

Withers in his book, "Border Warfare", says:

On the eleventh of the same month (April, 1778) five Indians came to a house on Snowy Creek, in which lived James Brain and Richard Powell, and remained in ambush during the night, close around it. In the morning early the appearance of some ten or twelve men issuing from the house with guns, for the purpose of amusing themselves by shooting at a mark, deterred the Indians from making their meditated attack. The men seen by them were travelers, who had associated for mutual security, and whom after partaking of a morning's repast, resumed their journey unknown to the savages.

When Mr. Brain and the sons of Mr. Powell went to their day's work, being engaged in carrying clapboards for covering a cabin at some distance from the house, they were soon heard by the Indians, who, despairing of succeeding in an attack on the house, changed their position and concealed themselves by the side of the path along which those engaged at work had to go. Mr. Brain and one of his sons being a little distance in front of them, they fired and Brain fell. He was then tomahawked and scalped, while another of the party followed and caught the son as he was attempting to escape by flight.

Three other boys were then some distance and out of sight; hearing the report of the gun which had killed Brain, for an instant supposed that it proceeded from the rifle of some hunter in quest of deer. They were soon satisfied that this supposition was unfounded. Three Indians came running toward them, bearing their guns in one hand and their tomahawks in the other. One of the boys, stupefied by terror and unable to stir from the spot, was immediately made prisoner; another, the son of Powell, was also soon caught, but the third, finding himself out of sight of his pursuer, ran to one side and concealed himself in a bunch of alders, where he remained until the Indian passed the spot where he lay, when he arose and taking a different direction, ran with all his speed and effected an escape. The little prisoners were then brought together, and one of Mr. Powell's sons, being discovered to have but one eye, was stripped naked, had a tomahawk sunk into his head, a spear ran through his body and the scalp then removed from his bleeding head.

The little Powell who had escaped from the savages, being forced to go in a direction opposite from the house proceeded to a station about eight miles off and communicated intelligence of what had been done at Brain's. A party of men equipped themselves and went immediately to the scene of action, but the Indians had hastened homeward as soon as they perpetrated their horrible cruelties.

So stilly had the whole affair been conducted (the report of a gun being too commonly heard to excite any suspicion of what was doing) and so expeditiously had the little boy who had escaped and the men who accompanied him on the way back, moved in their course, that the first intimation given Mrs. Brain of the fate of her husband was given by the men who came in pursuit.

NOTE:—One of the captured boys, Ben Brain, was later released, and resided near Bruceton Mills, W. Va.

AFTER THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR three American armies, commanded by Generals St. Clair, Crawford and Harmar, were defeated in the Ohio country. Following up each victory the Indians spread fire and death in the border settlements.

Meshack Browning arrived in the Glades in 1791 with his Uncle John Spurgin. They lived a few months on the abandoned Friend settlement at the Buffalo Marsh (McHenry). Browning wrote:

"Things went on well enough until the news came to us that General St. Clair's whole army had been defeated and cut to pieces. This was such frightening news, that aunt was almost ready to leave all, and seek some better place of safety; and indeed I believe uncle too was a little frightened. Be that as it may, he continued but a short time until he took up his march again for the Blooming Rose. In that neighborhood there were some thirty or forty families, who were not so easily frightened."

At the battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794, a Federal army, commanded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, defeated a large Indian army. The settlements east of the Ohio were never again alarmed by the red men.

OLD FORT MORRIS

Fort Morris was built by the Sandy Creek settlers in 1774 at what is now Glade Farms, W. Va., near the Maryland-Virginia boundary.

In his HISTORY OF PRESTON COUNTY Wiley says: In the "Sandy Creek Glades"

this fort was standing on the land of Richard Morris. In fear of a threatened attack from the Indians, the whites from Washington Co., Pa., and from towards Morgantown flocked here for safety.

It was a stockade fort, on a run emptying into Little Sandy, graced by the more practical than euphonious name of "Hog Run." After a time the men returned to their clearings, but left most of their women and children at the fort with a small guard. They drank the water from the run in low marshy ground, and had something like ague. A cabin or two enclosed by saplings eight or ten feet high driven into the earth two or three feet, inclosing about an acre on the run constituted the fort.

The father of Rev. Joseph Doddridge settled in 1773 in Washington Co., Pa. In his **NOTES ON THE SETTLEMENT AND INDIAN WARS** Rev. Doddridge says:

Those most atrocious murders of the peaceable inoffensive Indians at Captina and Yellow Creek brought on the War of Lord Dunmore (Shawnee war) in the Spring of the Year 1774. Our little settlement then broke up. The women and children were removed to Morris' fort in Sandy creek glade, some distance to the east of Uniontown. The fort consisted of an assemblage of small hovels, situated on the margin of a large and noxious marsh, the effluvia of which gave the most of the women and children the fever and ague. The men were compelled by necessity to return home, and risk the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indians, in raising corn to keep their families from starvation the succeeding winter. Those sufferings, dangers and losses, were the tribute we had to pay to that thirst for blood which actuated those veteran murderers who brought the war upon us!

New Home Demonstration Agent



MISS MARIANNA LEE LONG

Marianna Lee Long assumed the duties of the above office on March 1, 1942, with headquarters in the Post Office Building, Oakland. Miss Long is a graduate of Western Maryland College and has been associated with the B. F. Shriver Canning Company as Home Economist. She is a

daughter of Mrs. Ernest Long and the late Mr. Ernest Long, of Somerset County, Maryland.

The Extension Service has been active in Garrett County since 1917. The following have served as agents: F. E. Gerber, L. I. Henshaw, Lola Belle Green, Elsie Benthien, Margaret K. Burtis, and Mildred Barton.

VETERANS' GRAVE MARKERS

Mrs. Jessie Harvey, of Swanton, writes that a government marker has been received for the grave of Civil War veteran Sampson Harvey, late of Co. G, 3d Md., P. H. B.

The American Legion Posts at Kitzmiller and Oakland have recently sent applications for markers for the graves of five Revolutionary War veterans.

The application of Mrs. Odessa M. Bishoff, president of the Friend Family Society, for a marker at the grave of John Friend, Sr., Revolutionary soldier, has been approved by the Quartermaster General. The Society plans to dedicate the marker during the family reunion to be held at Friendsville, September 6th.

THE DRAFT—In Garrett County 1,876 men, ages 45 to 64 inclusive, registered April 25, 26, 27 at the schools in the fourth national registration for military service.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

Capt. Chas. E. Hoyer.....President
Mr. John W. Holman...1st Vice-Pres.
Miss Viola Broadwater.2nd Vice-Pres.
Miss Orley V. Dunham....Secretary
Dr. Joseph E. Harned.....Treasurer

THE GLADES STAR

Published Quarterly at Oakland, Md.
Entered as second-class matter March
12, 1942, at the Postoffice at Oak-
land, Maryland, under the Act of Au-
gust 24, 1912.

Printed by The Republican Press.
Free to members. On sale at Hamill's
Book Store, 5c per copy. Save your
"STARS."

Members will please notify the
Secretary of changes of address.



* * *

Miss Orley V. Dunham, of Oakland,
retired teacher, has been appointed
Secretary of the G. C. H. S.

* * *

ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
rett County are invited to join the
GCHS. Membership fee is \$1.00.
There are no annual dues or other fi-
nancial obligations. Natives of our
County, now residing elsewhere, are
especially welcome as members. Upon
request, sample copies of "The Glades
Star" will be mailed to prospective
members. Back numbers of the "Star"
are still available, free, to new mem-
bers. One thousand copies of the
"Star" are printed. Our ultimate goal
is 1000 members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. I am a member of the GCHS.
What can I do to help carry out the
objects of my society?

A. You can do at least one of the
following:

(a) Send to the secretary a docu-
ment, book or letter of historical in-
terest to the people of this area or
CERTIFIED copies of Family Bible
records are needed.

(b) Send an object of local his-
torical value for the museum.

(c) Write or encourage others to
write articles of local historical in-
terest.

(d) Enroll a new member.

"Little drops of water
Little grains of sand
Make the mighty ocean
And the pleasant land".

1

History in Photographs

Human history was first written in
crude pictures on rocks and walls of
caves. Modern cameras now record
historic events, places, people, and
make accurate copies of written
records.

The GCHS will file and preserve as
part of its records photographs of
local historical value, old or new.
Members having cameras are re-
quested to cooperate by sending to the
secretary copies of photos which are,
or may become of historical value.
Gifts of old photographs will be ap-
preciated.

A few years ago the Baltimore
"Sun" contained an excellent drawing
of the old Drane residence at Accident.
We asked the "Sun" to loan us the
"cut" for publication in this issue of
the "Glades Star". The answer, "We
regret to inform you that this cut is
no longer in our files," indicates that
it was destroyed.

To preserve for future use such
material, the Society has begun the
collection of "cuts" of historical in-
terest. Editors of our local newspapers
are cooperating.

Headquarters of The G. C. H. S.

The Board of County Commissioners has assigned to the Society a room on the third floor of the Court House. We also have ample space in the fire proof basement vault for safe-keeping of records and smaller museum pieces. Sheriff Owens has given permission to store larger museum pieces in the jail until a suitable room for the county museum is available.

We are now well equipped to preserve for future generations local historical material and museum articles. Members are urged to co-operate in building up the record files, library and museum.

New Members

Reported enrolled since March 31st:
Dr. Oscar D. Lambert, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Dr. Dieter Cunz, College Park, Md.
Ross Durst, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
William R. Savage, Hopwood, Pa.
Mrs. Sara Roberta Getty, Cumberland, Md.

Mrs. Carolyn Pritts Nethkin, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Edward E. Sollars, Deer Park, Md.

Miss Hallie Vivian Hoyer, Glendale, Arizona.

Lester O. Custer, Syracuse, N. Y.
OAKLAND, Md.: Walter L. Hull,
Miss Marianna Lee Long, George Thayer, Richard S. Browning.

BLOOMINGTON, Md.: Mrs. Inez M. Bush, Mrs. Edna Wildersen, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Fair, Floyd L. Paugh, James G. Howard.

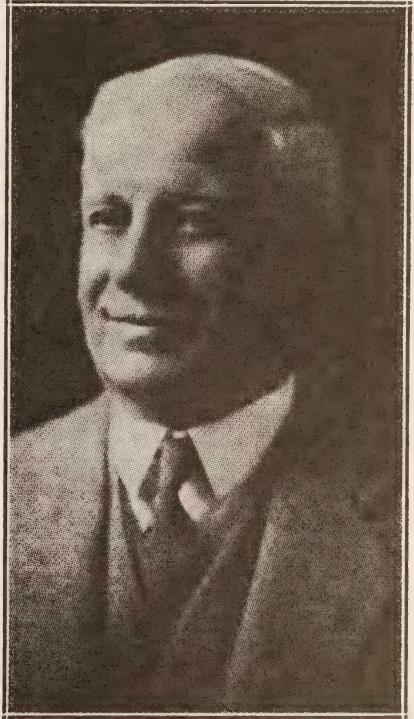
KEMPTON, W. VA.: Gilbert P. Smith, Miss Nola Anne Carr, Mrs. Elsie Louise Strimel, Robert Sprague.

KITZMILLER, MD.: George Lee Pritts, G. Bert Pew, J. Hollis Wilson, Henry L. Pool, Frank Vodopivec,

Joseph Vodopivec, Mrs. Minnie I. McKean, Miss Geothe D. Hart, Mrs. Hallie H. Pritts, Mrs. Emma Pritts Ridder, Eugene Harpold, Samuel W. Tasker, Mrs. Essie Bell Warnick, Mrs. Lectie R. Bishop, Arlie W. Barrick, Walter F. Schwinabart, Mrs. Ethel E. Bender, William D. Walker, Leonard W. Warnick, Mrs. Cora P. Pew, Mrs. Rose Junkins.

Total enrolment to date—575.

CORRECTION—Mrs. B. L. Michaels is Mrs. Blanche L. Michaels Hayes.



E. E. ENLOW
THE ENLOW FAMILY

The Society appreciates the gift of "The Enlows of America", 1941, a well written illustrated booklet of fifty-nine pages, presented by the author, Mr. Ephraim E. Enlow, of Sebastopol, California.

E. E. Enlow was born near Oakland, Maryland, December 20, 1859.

He taught school in Garrett County and later was employed in the U. S. customs service in California. He married Harriet, daughter of John Beachy. They had one child, Ruth C. Enlow.

The Enlow family is descended either from Hendricks Enloes, a native of Holland, who was naturalized in Maryland in 1674, or from Abraham Enloes, naturalized in Delaware in 1682.

HENDRICKS ENLOES resided in Baltimore Co., Md. His will, probated May 17, 1708, names children—Abraham, John, Hester, Margaret. The will of his son Abraham, probated in Baltimore County in 1709, names children — Anthony, John, William, Abraham.

Enlows were among the earliest settlers of southwestern Pennsylvania. In 1765 John and Henry Enlow were at Turkeyfoot (Confluence). About 1775 Abraham Enlow emigrated from Maryland to Washington Co., Pa., where he acquired much land and reared a large family.

JOHN ENLOW, ancestor of the Garrett County Enlows, came to Frazee's Ridge and married Elizabeth Frazee in 1790. Their children were:

Deborah, who m. David Van Sickle
Elizabeth, m. Lewis Ringer
Jacob, m. Rachel Lichty (Ohio)
Hannah, m. James Faulkner
Josephus, died, aged 21 years
Abraham, m. Christina Markley
Jeremiah, b. July 6, 1791, d. March 2, 1867

JEREMIAH ENLOW married Rachel McMullen, Aug. 8, 1813. Their children were Isaac Allen, Elizabeth (Williams), John, Sarah (McCabe), Mary A. (Moon), Isabella T. (Paugh), Jeremiah H., Harriet G. (Ervin), William F.

Jeremiah Enlow, Sr., and his wife Rachel McMullen, resided at the Enlow Cross Roads at Sang Run, Md. They are buried in the Sang Run graveyard.

NOTE: In early Colonial Maryland foreigners were naturalized by special acts of the Provincial Assembly. In the Proceedings of the Assembly of May-June, 1674, we find recorded the petition of "Henry Inloes" and

twenty six other persons of foreign birth, which "Humbly sheweth (that)..... Henry Enloes was born under the Dominions of the States General of the United Provinces(Holland) now Removed into this Province have for divers yeares therein inhabited.....".

The Act following the petition provided that thenceforth the petitioners should enjoy all the rights, privileges, etc., of those born in Maryland or of "Brittish or Irish descent".

NOTE: Hendrick Enloes is said to have resided in Leith, Scotland, before coming to America, but he was a citizen of Holland.

CHARLES MCHENRY HOWARD

One of Maryland's most distinguished lawyers, born May 8, 1870, died May 19, 1942. He was a great-grandson of Col. John Eager Howard, a Maryland soldier of the Revolutionary War and later Governor.

Mr. Howard and his sisters—Elizabeth, May and Frances Howard—resided in Baltimore, but in summer lived in their cottage on Alder street, Oakland. He was interested in Garrett County; few of our own people knew its history and resources better than he. A few years ago he purchased an extensive tract of land north of Oakland, which he left by will to the state for public purposes.

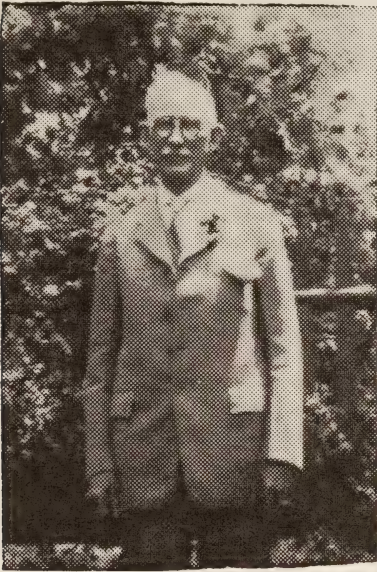
Mr. Howard was a member of the Maryland Historical Society and one of the founders of the GCHS.

The following tribute was written by Attorney Alfred Bagby, Jr., a member of our society:

In Memoriam of Charles McHenry Howard

"I have nursed no fallacy,"
Harbored no grudge,
"Allowed no fear,"
Sought no honor,
Shirked no duty.

I have tried to learn the reasons actuating those who do not agree with me, and to live happily, although not free from my share of rugged roads—God knows best—and to quietly spread sunshine as I travelled life's way, just as old Happy Creek—do you know where it is?—spreads health and fruitfulness to the fields and meadows through which it takes its mountain waters onward toward the sea.
A. B., Jr.



FREDERICK A. THAYER, SR.

Born at Selbysport, Md., Aug. 1, 1854, died at his home in Oakland, May 20, 1942.

Mr. Thayer had a long record of public service in this County. He was a school teacher, clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, postmaster at Oakland, and States Attorney twelve years. He was one of the founders of the GCHS and its provisional president.

MARIAH LA MAR DRANE

Miss Mariah L. Drane of McHenry, daughter of Marien Drane, was born August 5, 1853 and died March 22, 1942.

Miss Drane was one of the founders of the GCHS. She left to the Society a large number of old papers and letters relating to the Drane family, and for the museum a bench from the first church-school house at McHenry; also Dr. Wm. W. Feazel's pharmacist's scales and her mother's loom—all about one hundred years old. Miss Mariah was the last of the pioneer Drane family in Garrett County.

THE DRANE FAMILY OF ACCIDENT

Lieut. James Drane, Jr. (1755-1828) of Prince George's Co., Md., settled on the "Accident" land tract about the year 1800. His log house near the old Richter tannery is the oldest residence in Garrett County.

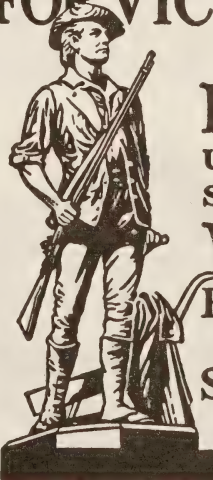
"Accident," 682 acres, was surveyed in 1774 for Brooke Beall and patented in 1786 to William Deakins, Jr. Later "Flowery Vale", 970 acres, which included most of the "Accident" tract, became the property of Col. William La Mar and his sister, Priscilla La Mar, wife of James Drane.

The Dranes brought with them several negro slaves, who cleared the Accident farm and raised tobacco for sale.

Children of James and Priscilla Drane were:

1. Thomas L. (1789-1874), noted old time "fiddler".
2. James, who m. Margaret Frazee and settled in Arizona.
3. Robert, who also went West.
4. Geo. W., m. Eliza Hoye, settled in Missouri.
5. Richard (1798-1886), m. Susan J. West. Settled in Missouri.
6. Elizabeth Ann, m. William Browning of Sang Run.
7. Marien (1799-1883), m. (1) Mary Ann Hoye. Children—Priscilla Ann, Richard. m. (2) Mary Ann Chambers. Children—William R., Elizan, Mariah L., Mary V., Isabel J.

FOR VICTORY



BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

HERMAN HUSBAND: A STORY OF HIS LIFE

By Mary Elinor Lazenby, 1940. A biography of one of the earliest settlers of Somerset County, Pa. A copy is available to members of the GCHS at the Secretary's office.

Herman Husband was born in 1724 in Cecil County, Md. He settled in North Carolina and became a leader in the colonial reform movement; after the defeat of the "Regulators" there he fled to Maryland; thence, in 1771, to western Pennsylvania. He settled near the site of Somerset town which he surveyed and named "Milford Town."

Husband was a member of the State Assembly from Bedford County during the Revolutionary War. Tho a Quaker—a pacifist—favoring legal measures to redress the grievances of the settlers, he was arrested in 1794 as a leader of the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania; he was tried and acquitted, but died near Philadelphia soon after his release in June, 1795.

In his writings Husband says of the glades of Somerset County:

"As to the glades, nothing could exceed in beauty and luxuriance these plains when vegetation was at its full growth. In many places, for acres, grass was as high as a man, of a

OUR WILSON FAMILY

THOMAS WILSON I emigrated from Northern Ireland about 1736 and settled in what is now Carroll Co., Md.

THOMAS WILSON II (b. 1740) settled near Rawlings, Allegany Co., Md. He also owned Military Lot No. 300, patented to Frederick Bray in 1793, site of the town of Kitzmiller, Garrett Co., Md. This lot he deeded in 1813 to his son—

THOMAS WILSON III (1777-1864), who resided there about 1798. Thomas III married Susan Bowman of near Mt. Storm, Va. In 1802 the Wilsons built a grist mill, now known as the Kitzmiller Mill. Brays and Wilsons were the first settlers in the Kitzmiller neighborhood.

THOMAS WILSON, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hayes, his wife, was born April 25, 1777.

SUSAN WILSON, daughter of Martin Bowman and wife of Thomas Wilson, was born November 10, 1780.

CHILDREN:

Elizabeth, b. Nov. 11, 1802, m. Wm. Harvey.
Thomas, b. Dec. 25, 1803, Elizabeth Dixon.
Mary, b. April 14, 1805, m. (1) Irons; (2) Ned Dixon.

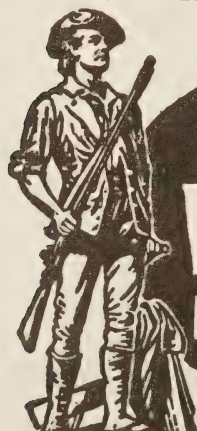
James, b. Oct. 31, 1806, m. Lucinda Junkins.
Martha, b. Jan. 19, 1808, m. Lowman Harvey.
Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1809, m. Noah Harvey.
William, b. July 4, 1811, m. Eliza Simmons.
Hester Ann, b. Feb. 26, 1813, m. Eliza Harvey.

Johnathan, b. Sept. 22, 1814, d. in youth.
Rachel, b. Feb. 12, 1816, m. Nathaniel Harvey.

Eliza, b. June 12, 1819, m. Daniel R. Brandt.
Hannah, b. Feb. 21, 1821, m. Alx. Harvey.
Emily, b. Aug. 5, 1823, m. Ebenezer Kitzmiller.

Twins, names and date not recorded.

NOTE: Names and dates of children are from the Wilson Bible record: courtesy of Mrs. Ethel E. Bender, of Kitzmiller.



bluish color, with a feathery head of bluish purple. But after the permanent settlement, it was found that this original grass disappeared under pasturage and was supplanted by the broad-bladed sour grass, except in places that were never reached by stock."

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 7

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPT. 30, 1942

The Friend Family of Garrett County, Maryland

By CAPT. CHARLES E. HOYE

ANCESTRY CAPTAIN NICHOLAS FRIEND and his wife Anna, according to family tradition, resided in the port city of Weymouth, England. Captain Friend owned and operated a trading ship. About the year 1675 he and his family (including ten children) sailed for an American port, intending to settle in one of the British colonies. Their ship was wrecked and Capt. Friend was drowned, but his family was rescued and landed at the Swedish Colony at Upland (now Chester), Pa. Here Anna Friend married Nils Larsson, a wealthy Colonist, and reared her family. She died at the age of one hundred six years and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard in Chester.

Children of Captain Nicholas and Anna Friend were: Andrew, Jonas, Laurence, Gabriel, John, Elizabeth (Urien), Gertrude (Archer), Susannah (Enochs), Sarah, Barbara (Longacre). These children spoke Swedish and were generally referred to as Swedes. Most of them married Swedes. From Upland the descendants of Capt. Nicholas Friend moved east, west and south.

JOHN FRIEND I (b. ca. 1674), son of Capt. Nicholas, resided on Crum Creek near Philadelphia. He married Anna, daughter of Henry (Hendrick) Colman, a Finn. Colman was one of the leaders in a brief rebellion of the Swedes and Finns against the English colonial government. He fled to the Indians and lived with them several years. He probably married an Indian, which would account for our tradition that "the Friends have Indian blood in their veins."

Children of John Friend and Anna Colman were: Helene, Andrew, Charles, Nicholas, Joseph, Augustine, John, Rachel.

NICHOLAS (NEILS) FRIEND II, son of John Friend I, in 1734, was listed as a settler "about the great marsh" on Concochegue Creek. Later he moved into Virginia, and in 1761 Lord Fairfax granted him 142 acres about two miles below the mouth of Little Cacapon Creek. This tract was surveyed in 1750 for Nicholas Friend by "Mr. George Washington". John Friend was one of the chain carriers. From this settlement the sons of Nicholas went forth in 1765 to settle upon the Great Youghiogheny in Western Maryland. In 1768 Nicholas sold his farm and made his home with his

NOTE: In 1938 the writer visited Weymouth. He found no members of the Friend family, but in the old Church records are many references to "Friends", including: "Buried Anno Domini 1685—Nicholas Friend".

Richard Friend and two John Friends were mayors of Weymouth.

sons until his death at Buffalo Marsh (McHenry), where he was buried under a wild cherry tree in a hollowed chestnut log.

SETTLEMENT ON THE YOUGHIOGHENY JOHN FRIEND, SR., first permanent settler of what is now Garrett County, was born near Upland, Pennsylvania, about 1732. At the close of Pontiac's War, John Friend, his brothers and their father, Nicholas Friend, resided in the Valley of the Potomac in Virginia.

According to family tradition a flood destroyed most of the crops of the Friend family. John Friend, his son Gabriel and his brother Andrew then went west to locate a new settlement. They traveled a-foot over McCullough's Pack Horse Path into the glades of Western Maryland, thence by another Indian path to the Youghiogheny River, to what was then the extreme western part of Frederick County, Maryland. Here they found an Indian "town" or camp. The red men told the Friends they were the first white men to visit that part of the country. These Indians, probably Shawnees, told John Friend that their tribe would soon move west of the Ohio River. The Friends stayed with the Indians several days, exploring the country, hunting and digging ginseng. They were pleased with the Indian village site, the valley and the excellent fishing and hunting in the surrounding mountains and nearby glades; they decided to purchase the Indian claim and make this their settlement. The red men agreed to sell. The travelers then returned by the Braddock Road to their homes on the Potomac.

The following year (1765) John Friend sold his land and improvements in Virginia, and with his family and brothers—their stock, farm implements and such household goods as could be packed on horses—followed the road to Fort Cumberland, thence the Braddock Road to the Bear Camp trail and the Youghiogheny. Here they found their Indian friends, whom they paid with hatchets, blankets and knives for the cornfields and wigwams, of which they took possession, thus making the little settlement at the ford of the Youghiogheny, now known as Friendsville. The Indian fields were soon planted with corn and vegetables; log cabins were built; fish and game were abundant, including herds of deer and buffalo and flocks of wild turkeys. It is said that these men killed seventeen bears during the first year of the settlement.

No Indian alarms disturbed the settlers until the Shawnee War of 1774, when Fort Morris, in the Sandy Creek Glades, was built for the protection of the tri-state area. Later the Friend brothers built three strong block-houses on the west bank of the Youghiogheny, known as Friends Forts. They were never attacked.

During the Revolutionary War the Sandy Creek settlers maintained a volunteer company of "Rangers" for the protection of the country between the Youghiogheny and Cheat rivers. Augustine Friend was captain and Gabriel Friend a lieutenant of this company. In August, 1776, John, Augustine and Gabriel Friend, John Froman, William Ashby, Jesse Tomlinson and others answered a call for militiamen, enlisting in the Skipton District company at Oldtown. There is no record of further service of this company.

The Friends settled on the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains in violation of the King's command of 1763; they were also unauthorized "squatters" upon the land of the Maryland proprietor. When Lord Baltimore opened his western lands for settlement in 1774, John Friend took no steps to secure legal title to his settlement, tho his Indian title was clearly

not valid. But Augustine Friend had a tract of 159 acres surveyed, which he named "Friend's Choice", patented to him in 1798. When Colonel Francis Deakins surveyed the Military Lots "westward of Fort Cumberland" in 1787 for Maryland's soldiers of the Revolution, John Friend was allotted, as a settler, Lots Nos. 3281, 3282, 3283, which included his settlement on the Youghiogheny. Two of these were patented to his son Joseph in the year 1800.

John Friend, Sr., married Kerrenhappuch Hyatt in Virginia. Their children were: Nicholas, Gabriel, Joseph, Charles, John, Augustine, Susan, Sarah, Rebecca. Nicholas is said to have been killed in the Indian wars. Susan married Andrew House; Rebecca, Joseph Butler, and Sarah, Henry DeWitt. They all emigrated to Carroll County, Ohio, about 1817, "the year without summer", when frost destroyed the corn and other crops in the mountains.

The last record we have of "Old John" Friend, first among Garrett County pioneers, is his signature on the deed of the "Friend's Delight" farm to his son John, dated June 1, 1808. His wife died October 13, 1798. They were buried under a walnut tree in the old settlement graveyard, where a Government marble slab now marks the veteran's grave.

GABRIEL FRIEND, son of John, Sr., according to the inscription on his tombstone in the Friend graveyard, was born June 17, 1752, and died January 8, 1854. He was a farmer, hunter, teacher and first postmaster at "Friends", later Friendsville, where he resided on "Look Sharp," now part of the town.

(Continued in Next Issue)

THE STORY OF SARAH GREEN

As Told by her Grandson, W. Scott Friend

John Green was an early settler on Cheat River in Western Virginia, where he patented a tract of land in 1783. In the spring of 1788 hostile Indians attacked the Green settlement. They shot Sarah, a half-grown daughter, in the arm. She fell and the red men attacked the family in the cabin. There was a fight, but the father was taken outside and tomahawked. The mother, with a baby in her arms, and two girls, were made captives.

As they marched westward, the baby cried so much the savages became annoyed. Two men led the mother ahead while another took the baby. When she turned to look she saw the Indian beat out its brains against a sapling.

Mrs. Mary Green was kept a prisoner four years. There were several prisoners at the Indian camp when a feast was held. One of the prisoners gave their guard a bottle of whiskey. While he slept they escaped. They traveled four days to the settlement with only some turkey eggs to suck. Mrs. Green married a Spurgeon.

The girls remained with the Indians nine years, when they were ransomed by two white traders, whom they married—Elizabeth to Andrew Johnson and Mary to a man named Saurhaver.

When the Indians attacked the family in the cabin, Sarah hid under the root of a tree. After they left she made her way to friends. Her arm was permanently crippled. She married Joseph Friend, of Friendsville. Joseph and Sarah Friend deeded one hundred acres of the Green property to Moses Rayse in 1796.

NOTE: The June 30th issue of the GLADES STAR was in error regarding the date of the Green massacre and the name of Joseph Friend's wife.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

Capt. Charles E. Hoyer....President
Mr. John W. Holman...1st Vice-Pres.
Miss Viola Broadwater.2nd Vice-Pres.
Miss Orley V. Dunham....Secretary
Dr. Joseph E. Harned.....Treasurer

THE GLADES STAR

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the Secretary's office, 5 cents per copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
rett County are invited to join the
GCHS. Regular membership fee is
\$1.00 There are no dues.

RECENT GIFTS INCLUDE—

Ejectment Law of Maryland, 1822,
by John McHenry, of McHenry, Md.
Virginia Illustrated, 1857, by Porte
Crayon.

Surveys of the B. & O. R. R., 1836.
A Canteen, 1864, Captain Howard,
C. A. (Above donated by the McHenry
Howards).

Miscellaneous Writings, 1896, by
Jacob Brown, donated by Miss Orley
V. Dunham.

Map of Maryland, by John S.
Gnegy.

Indian Relics, by Stephen Casteel.
Copy of "The Glade Star", 1872,
Miss E. J. West.

Archives of Maryland, J. Hall Pleas-
ants.

Letter, dated June 31, 1842, from
Mrs. John McHenry, Buffalo Marsh,
Md., to Mrs. Susan Drane, Palmyra,
Mo. Sent by Miss Mary L. Gerard, Ft.
Bragg, Calif.

THE FRIEND FAMILY

The history of this family is of
special interest to members of our
society because John and Kerrenhap-
puch Friend were the first settlers of
Garrett county and are progenitors of
so many of our citizens.

The history of our Friends is a long
story of American pioneering; they
followed closely upon the heels of the
Indians—Delaware to Potomac, to the
Youghiogheny. Yes, they claim an In-
dian ancestress, and their love of the
forest, of the frontier and physical
characteristics of the old Friends
really indicate Indian blood.

The present-day Friends, tho this
family was the first planted here,
have not "fione to seed". They are
studying their family history and are
justly proud of it; they have organ-
ized the "John Friend, Sr., Society"
and meet in annual reunions.

On September 6th they dedicated a
white Vermont marble tombstone at
the grave of John Friend in the old
Friend graveyard; they are consider-
ing reconstruction of one of the Friend
forts (blockhouses) and marking the
site of the first settlement at Friends-
ville. They are generally law abiding
and progressive citizens.

For material used in the brief
sketch of the Friend family published
in this issue of the Glades Star we are
indebted to W. J. Gibson, Hiram For-
sythe, Evelyn Guard Olsen, Sydney
Ray White and other descendants of
Captain Nicholas Friend.

OFFICE FURNITURE

The County Commissioners have
provided a suitable room, unfurnished,
in the Court House for the use of our
Society.

We need a work table, filing case,
desk and chairs. If you have any of
these articles, preferably of some his-
torical interest, which you would do-
nate, loan or sell, please notify Dr.
Harned, Treasurer.

LLOYD LOWNDES FRIEND, son of David A. and Phoebe Rush, was born at Friendsville, Maryland, on December 14, 1873. His paternal grandparents were Joshua M. Friend and Sarah VanSickle, of Friendsville. His maternal grandparents were James H. Rush and Sabina Mitchell. His father was a minister belonging to the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lloyd Friend attended the West Virginia Conference Seminary at Buckhannon and West Virginia University at Morgantown. He was graduated from the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897. In the school year 1897-98, he was teacher of English in the University Preparatory school, now West Virginia Institute of Technology, at Montgomery. From 1898 to 1902 he was teacher of English in the University Preparatory School at Morgantown. In 1902 he became the first principal of the University Preparatory School, now Potomac State School, at Keyser, West Virginia, and served in that capacity until 1905. He attended Columbia University in New York in the year 1905-1906 and received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution.

From 1906 to 1925, Mr. Friend was a member of the staff of the State Superintendent of Schools of West Virginia at Charleston. In the last fifteen years of that period he was State Supervisor of High Schools.

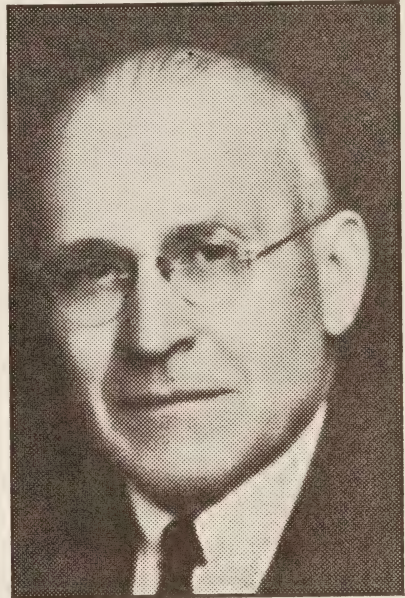
In 1913 he was a member of a commission of three sent by the United States Commissioner of Education to

THE FIRST EXHIBIT of the Society Museum Committee was placed on display in McIntire's hardware store window during August. It was well arranged and attracted much attention.

William A. Sturgiss, William D. Casteel and Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell compose the committee.

study rural schools in Denmark.

From 1925 to 1929, he was Director of the Summer School and Director of Admissions at West Virginia University at Morgantown. Since 1929, he has been Registrar and Director of Admissions in the University.



LLOYD LOWNDES FRIEND

OUR INDIANS left many graves and artifacts in this county, but most of the remains of the stone age here have been destroyed, lost or removed. The GCHS is collecting samples of these artifacts. Cooperation of members and other citizens is requested. The Maryland Academy of Sciences is considering excavating the Buffalo Run Indian camp site or village before that area is flooded by the Confluence flood control dam.

The Pennsylvania Historical Commission in 1936 excavated the Squaw's Fort village at the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny near Somerfield, Pa. The remains of twenty-four Indians and many artifacts were recovered.

**PAUL M. FRIEND**

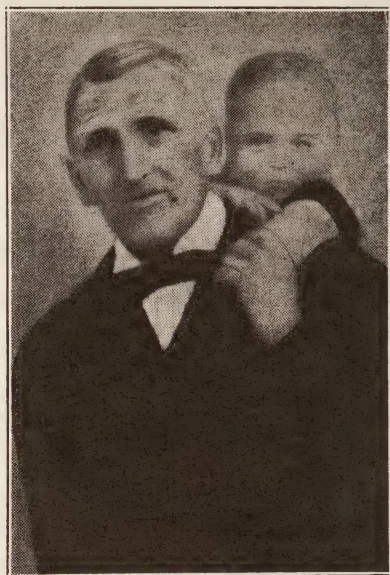
Paul M. Friend, gr.-gr. grandson of Charles Friend of John. County Commissioner, 1939-1942.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Ballots for new officers of the GCHS for 1943 will be canvassed at the annual meeting of the Society at Oakland, December 3, 1942.

Since it is impracticable for a majority of our members to attend the annual meeting and in order to give every member an opportunity to vote for officers prior to December 3, each of the seven settlement representatives on the Board of Directors is requested to call a meeting of his members to vote for officers and to transact any business relating to the work of the Society in his settlement. Ballots cast at this meeting will be counted and forwarded in a sealed envelope to the Secretary.

Any member, not voting at a settlement meeting, may mail a post-card ballot to the Secretary. All bal-

**JOSEPH FRIEND**

Joseph Friend, son of John Friend, Jr., and his grandson, Arthur Chisholm. Photograph of 1872.

lots sent by mail must be endorsed by the signature of the voter.

We are waging a great war for democracy. The GCHS is a democratic institution. Members are urged to practice democracy by attending settlement meetings, as well as by individually supporting the objects of the Society—to preserve and to teach our local history.

CHARLES E. HOYE,
President, GCHS.

“LAND OF MY DREAMS”

Is the title of a recent term paper prepared by Miss Margaret Schmidt, of Swanton, a student in Bridgewater College, Virginia. The paper covers a wide range of historical and other data relating to Garrett County. It is well written and displays unusual industry and patience in preparation. We congratulate both the student and the instructor, Miss Fridinger.

NEW MEMBERS

Life Members

Miss Elizabeth G. Howard, Miss Julia McHenry Howard, Miss May Howard, of Baltimore, Md.

Stephen Casteel, Oakland, Md.

Regular Members

Miss Edna J. Brydon, Washington, D. C.

Fred Pritts, Washington, D. C.

Miss Mary Howard Lloyd, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Susan McC. Brown, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Mary C. Brown, Baltimore, Md.

Joseph F. Kaylor, Baltimore, Md.

Edward B. Hoye, U. S. Army.

Robert Hazlett, Wheeling, W. Va.

Mrs. Robert Hazlett, Wheeling, West Va.

Jesse A. Block, Wheeling, W. Va.

Mrs. Roselle B. Gow, Frederick, Md.

A. Lindsey Friend, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Margaret A. Hoffman, Uniontown, Pa.

Jared W. Young, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Norris K. Welch, Mt. Lake Park, Md.

Helen Y. Hough, Frostburg, Md.

Paul Daily, Frostburg, Md.

Clifford K. Shipton, Worcester, Mass.

Miss Helen Sholly, Newark, N. J.

Miss Ellen K. H. Morgan, Lexington, Ky.

Miss Rebecca Perunian, Elk Ridge, Maryland.

Mrs. Howard Kight, Ridgely, W. Va.

Mrs. Joseph F. Kaylor, Rockville, Maryland.

Arthur Michael, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Juliana K. Clark, Stevenson, Maryland.

W. E. Friend, Steubenville, Ohio.

Robert F. Pritts, Kitzmiller, Md.

Miss Helen M. Chisholm, Gormanian, West Va.

Mrs. Pearl Durst, Swanton, Md.

Samuel H. Friend, Terra Alta, W. Va.

Mrs. Louisa DeW. Keller, Romney, West Va.

Miss Margaret O. Keller, Romney, West Va.

Mrs. Belle Kisner, Fairmont, W. Va.

Mrs. Katherine Nethkin, Oakland.

Edwin E. Friend, Oakland, Md.

Cecil Ramsey, Oakland, Md.

Basil Garletts, Friendsville, Md.

James Skidmore, Friendsville, Md.

James A. Cover, Friendsville, Md.

Chauncy M. Friend, Friendsville, Md.

Blaine H. Friend, Friendsville, Md.

James Savage, Sang Run, Md.

Whitfield DeWitt, Accident, Md.

James Hummell, Meyersdale, Pa.

Mrs. George S. Brown, Altamont, Maryland.

Herbert C. Leighton, Oakland, Md.

Schell S. Hoye, Oakland, Md.

Total enrollment to date 625.

THE DRAFT

A total of 5,870 men between the ages of 18 and 64 have been registered in Garrett County under the Selective Service Act, according to the report of the local draft board on July 3d.

First registration, 2378; second, 127; third, 1114; fourth, 1832; fifth registration (June 30), 419.

JOHN W. GARRETT

Career diplomat, ambassador to Italy, 1929-1933, died at his home in Baltimore last July, aged seventy years. He was a son of T. Harrison Garrett, banker, and a grandson of John W. Garrett, president of the B. & O. R. R., in whose honor Garrett County was named when organized in 1872. Robert Garrett I, a Scotch-Irish immigrant, was the founder of the family in Baltimore. He established the firm of Robert Garrett & Sons, in 1849.

The late Mr. Garrett was a friend of our county and one of the founders of the Garrett County Historical Society.

FRAZEE CEMETERY

In August, employes of the flood control engineer removed the remains of those buried in the old Frazee cemetery, Jeremiah Frazee, were remains, including those of the pioneer settler, Jeremiah Frazee, were re-interred in the Addison (Pa.) cemetery.

HENRIETTA VIOLA ENGLE

Was born September 27, 1860, and died July 21, 1942. She was the widow of Ralph Engle, of Mt. Nebo, Grantsville, and daughter of George L. Layman and his wife, Eloi Sofora Rench, who operated the Stone House Inn and farm. She is survived by eleven children and eleven grand-children.

Rev. V. R. Gillum, her pastor, preached the funeral sermon in the Grantsville Methodist church. Interment was in the Grantsville cemetery.

"Her candle goeth not out by night".

The Layman (Lehman) Family ancestor probably came from Germany to America before our Revolution. George Layman is listed in the census of 1810 as head of a family of eight at Westernport, Md. His son, Daniel, resided near Westernport. Daniel Layman was the father of George L. Layman.

MARY CONNELLY ENDSLEY

Wife of Hon. James W. Endsley, of Somerfield, Pa., died at Somerset, Pa., August 21st. Mrs. Endsley was one of the best known historians of Somerset County. She was organizer and honorary regent of the Great Crossings Chapter D. A. R.

Mr. Endsley, a member of the GCHS, is a grandson of Capt. Thomas Endsley who came from Virginia to Frostburg, Md., in 1819, where he kept a hotel on the National Road. He later kept the Tomlinson Stone House Inn at Little Meadows. In 1823 Capt. Endsley purchased the Smith farm and the stone hotel, which he operated

as a relay house for the great stage lines, at the Great Crossings, now Somerfield, Pa.

Due to the flooding next year of the valley by the flood control dam, the Endsleys were preparing to move from the old home at Somerfield, when Mrs. Endsley suffered a fall in her home.

Sunrise In Garrett County

By SARA ROBERTA GETTY

Dawn sweeps across the Garrett hills,
in magic silence, breaking

Across the trees, o'er well kept
lawns and fields, all wet with dew,
Thru Oakland speed the early trains,
the passengers just waking,

Behold in awe the golden orb just
bursting into view.

A vision so inspiring, so magnificent
in beauty,

'Twould seem a special gift and not
a matutinal duty.

Across the shimmering Deep Creek

Lake the mists are softly shifting
Then disappear like magic as the
yellow orb holds sway.

The matchless matin song of birds is
through the silence lifting;

Each village, wrapped in Morpheus'
arms, awakes to greet the day.

Bright, daily gift that never fails; the
rich and poor may share it;

The benediction of the morn in
these old hills of Garrett.

NOTE: Mrs. Sara Roberta Getty is the widow of Charles B. Getty, a son of Senator Wm. R. Getty, of Grantsville. Mrs. Getty is a well known newspaper woman and author of three volumes of verse: "Little Songs of Every Day", "Maryland Melodies" and "Life Holds a Song".

MEMBER DR. E. C. SAYLOR, of Berlin, Pa., has a Colonial mahogany davenport, which originally belonged to Polly Recknor, one of the old National Road hotel keepers. He will sell or exchange for Victorian furniture.

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NO. 8

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DEC. 31, 1942

The Friend Family of Garrett County, Maryland

By CAPT. CHARLES E. HOYE

(Continued from September 30, 1942)

GABRIEL FRIEND, son of John, Sr., according to the inscription on his tombstone in the Friend graveyard, was born June 17, 1752, and died January 8, 1854. He was a farmer, hunter, teacher and first postmaster at "Friends," later Friendsville, where he resided on "Look Sharp," now part of the town.

Gabriel Friend married (1) Elizabeth Bonnell in 1787. Their children were:

- (1) John, d. 1788. (2) Infant dau., d. 1790.
- (3) Elizabeth, b. Jan. 177, 1791, m. George Sisler.
- (4) Jacob, b. Feb. 15, 1793.
- (5) John Simpson, b. Jan. 8, 1796, m. Sophia Kemp.
- (6) Johnathan, b. Oct. 8, 1797.
- (7) Joseph, b. July 15, 1799.
- (8) Keziah, b. Sept. 28, 1804.

He married (2) Clara Ann Peck in 1810. Their son Gabriel was born April 10, 1813.

JOSEPH FRIEND, son of John, Sr., resided on "Friend's Choice," near Friendsville. He married Sarah, daughter of John Green, who was killed by Indians. Their children were:

- (a) Andrew, who m. Sarah Hardin.
- (b) John Green, b. March 15, 1795, m. Olivia Forshay.
- (c) Josiah, m. Lavinia Kemp.
- (d) William Edmundson, m. Susannah Nusz.
- (e) Mary Ann, m. John Brobst.
- (f) Sarah, m. John King.
- (g) Elizabeth, m. Jacob Markley.

CHARLES FRIEND, son of John, Sr., resided on the Cave farm at Sang Run. About 1828 he sold his farm and moved to Missouri, where he died. His family (except John) returned to Maryland prior to 1842. The sons of Charles and Prudence Friend were:

- (a) Israel, b. 1797, d. 1850, m. Dorcas Willison.
- (b) James, m. Rebecca Willison.
- (c) Isaac, m. Elizabeth Markley.
- (d) Obed, m. Elizabeth Markley.
- (e) Amos, (d) Nicholas, (e) John.

AUGUSTINE FRIEND, son of John, Sr., in 1790 resided at the Dunkard Bottom on Cheat River. He moved to Missouri. Two of his sons were Augustine and Andrew. Augustine married Annn Sisler.

* * * * *

JOHN FRIEND, JR., died March 23, 1849, in his 86th year. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Ward, Feb. 14, 1795. Soon after marriage

they settled the "Friend's Delight" farm at Sang Run.

Children:

- (1) Leah, b. Sept. 3, 1796.
- (2) Rachel, b. Sept. 3, 1796; d. March 14, 1797.
- (3) Sarah, b. Feb. 25, 1798; d. Dec. 16, 1882; m. Robinson Savage.
- (4) Joseph, b. Dec. 15, 1799; d. June 28, 1894; m. Rachel Browning.
- (5) Kerren Happuch, b. March 16, 1802; d. —; m. John Savage.
- (6) Cornelius Ward, b. June 22, 1804; d. Jan. 7, 1884; m. Sarah Kemp.
- (7) Rebecca, b. Oct. 177, 1806; d. May, 1882; m. John Johnson.
- (8) John, b. cDe. 20, 1809; d. Feb. 3, 1832.
- (9) Samuel Ward, b. July 10, 1811; d. May 20, 1884; m. Sarah Friend.
- (10) Elijah, b. April 25, 1814; d. Nov. 29, 1869; m. Elizabeth Smith.
- (11) Stephen W. b. March 18, 1818; d. Dec. 17, 1894; m. Rebecca Wlihelm.
- (12) Elizabeth, b. April 28, 1821; d. Nov. , 1802; m. David Hoyer.
- (13) David H., b. March 27, 1825; d. March 9, 1916; m. Mary A. Riley.

NOTE: Above dates are from D. Harrison Friend's Bible record.

John Friend, Sr., is the ancestor of the Garrett County Friends. His brothers, Andrew, Charles and Augustine, moved down the Youghiogheny to Turkey-foot Township (Confluence), Pa., where they were on the assessment roll of 1772.

CAPT. ANDREW FRIEND remained in Pennsylvania, where he married Josepha Drake. They had ten children. Charles and Augustine soon returned to Maryland.

CHARLES FRIEND squatted on the "Locust Tree Bottom" tract at the Big Boiling Spring in the Buffalo Marsh (McHenry). Later he lived on Gen. John Swan's "Small Meadows" tract by McCullough's Path, where Gen. Washington stopped with him in 1784. In his Journal Washington wrote: "Friend is a great Hunter, and well acquainted with all the Waters, as well as hills, having lived in this Country and followed no other occupation for nine years." Prior to 1798 Charles "went west," probably to Missouri.

AUGUSTINE FRIEND resided at Teen's Glade near Swallow Falls as early as 1774. Eric Bollman wrote of him in 1796: "He is a hunter by profession. — We had choice venison for breakfast and there were around the house and nearby a great number of deers, bears, panthers, etc. — If ever Adam existed he must have looked like this Tinn Friend. I never saw such an illustration of perfect manhood."

Soon after Bollman's visit Augustine and his numerous family went West, but he appears to have returned to Maryland when an old man. (See "A Sporting Family of the Old South.")

ISRAEL FRIEND, probably a son of James, was an Indian trader. In 1725 he was sent by the Maryland Council on a mission to the Shawnee Indians on the upper Potomac. In 1727 five Indian "kings" deeded to him a tract of land at the mouth of Antietam Creek. In 1734 Israel Friend settled across the Potomac in Virginia. His son Jonas settled on Ldeing Creek near Elkins, West Virginia, where he built a fort about 1772.

CHARLES FRIEND, son of John I, and his brother Nicholas came to Conococheague Creek about 1732. In 1739 Charles was granted "Swedes Delight," 260 acres, at the mouth of the Creek, now Williamsport, Maryland. He was the first permanent settler in Washington County, and ancestor of the Friends of that county.

A JOHN FRIEND in 1762 obtained title to a tract of land at Friend's Cove, Bedford Co., Pa. He died there in 1778, aged 76 years. Joseph Friend died at Friend's Cove in 1806, aged 89 years.

In the Virginia census of 1783, Chesterfield County, are listed Edward, Thomas and Nathaniel Friend, wealthy plantation owners; they were probably descendants of Andrew Friend I.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

HERBERT R. O'CONOR, Governor

Annapolis, Maryland

November 19, 1942.

Dear Captain Hoyer:

I was pleased to receive your letter this morning and wish to assure you of my continued interest in the Garrett County Historical Society as I think it more than ever important that matters affecting the history of our State and its subdivisions be preserved.

On a future trip to Garrett, I would like very much to visit the Society

headquarters in the Court House and, meanwhile, am more than anxious to assist in attaining the desired documents. I am making an arrangement that any such data be supplied you and, specifically, I am setting about to see if a copy of the transcript of record of the boundary dispute between Maryland and West Virginia might be acquired.

Thanking you for your kind expression of congratulation and with kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours for Victory!

HERBERT R. O'CONOR,

Governor.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Founded in 1844 to collect, preserve and disseminate historical information about Maryland.

The Society occupies its own fine old four-story building in Baltimore, in which are housed a portrait gallery, historical library and museum, a reading room, files of documents and other material relating to the history of the colony and state of Maryland. It publishes quarterly the Maryland Historical Magazine.

Meetings are held monthly. United States Senator George L. Radcliffe is president and Mr. James W. Foster, director.

Members of the Garrett County Historical Society are urged to visit the State Society at 201 W. Monument Street in Baltimore.

CHURCH HISTORIES

The GCHS has received a copy of "History of the Church of the Brethren in Maryland" (1936) by J. M. Henry. It contains brief histories of the churches, including Bear Creek, Cherry Grove, Fairview, Maple Grove, Oak Grove and Pine Grove in Garrett County; also biographies of Elders Jeremiah Beeghly, T. S. Fike, Phineas Snyder, Wm. T. Sines, A. L. Sines, Jonas Sines, Arthur Scrogum, and others.

Copies of histories of the Lutheran Churches at Red House and Accident, and St. Anne's Catholic Church, Avilton, have also been received. The society hopes to secure, in time, histories of all our Churches.

Edward C. Bixler in his introduction to "Church of the Brethren" wrote: "It is interesting to read about achievements of past generations. We look back to see what has been accomplished, the means employed and the difficulties encountered in these

achievements; then in the light of past events we plan and build for the future. Each generation should profit by the mistakes of previous generations, and should be spurred to greater activity through the inspiration of the good deeds done and the work achieved."

V STUMPS

Stumps to me are not things gone,
But lovely things again reborn;
A cottage small, a ship at sea
Are both reminders of a tree.

Stumps are not ghosts of the past,
But symbols of a tree which lasts—
A cradle where my baby lay,
The altar where I kneel to pray.

A stump that gave its heart that I
Might have a bed on which to lie,
To me is never drab nor bare
When night and day its soul I share.

In aged stumps, past grandeur clings
Whose forms were felled for lovely things—

Not scars for passers-by to see,
But souls of a once-lovely tree.

—LUCY MORGAN JOHNSON.
Kempton, W. Va.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

Capt. Charles E. Hoyer...President
Mr. John W. Holman...1st Vice-Pres.
Miss Viola Broadwater...2nd Vice-Pres.
Miss Orley V. Dunham...Secretary
Dr. Joseph E. Harned...Treasurer

THE GLADES STAR

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the Secretary's office, 5 cents per copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
rett County are invited to join the
GCHS. Regular membership fee is
\$1.00 There are no dues.

V COUNTY DIRECTORY, 1943



HON. BERNARD I. GONDER

State Senator—Hon. B. I. Gonder.
House of Delegates—Hons. Nelson
Brenneman, Otho S. Fike, Jasper
C. Myers.
State's Attorney—Neil C. Fraley.

Clerk of Court—Albert G. Ross.
Sheriff—George E. Coddington.
Treasurer—J. Edward Helbig.
Board of Commissioners—Jonas W.
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Engineer—Walter L. Hull.
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Frank Callis, E. Calvin Cuppett.
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Superintendent—F. E. Rathbun.
Surveyor—C. Milton Sincell.
Welfare Board — Dorothy Ogburn,
Secretary.
Farm Agent—John H. Carter.
Home Demonstration Agent—Mari-
anna Lee Long.
Employment Officer—Wilber Mann.

V MARKING SOLDIERS' GRAVES

On September 6th the Friend fam-
ily dedicated a white Vermont marble
monument, provided by the Federal
Government, to the memory of John
Friend, Sr., soldier of our Revolution,
whose grave is in the Friend ceme-
tery at Friendsville.

* * *

Mrs. D. R. Hinebaugh writes that
a Government marker has been placed
at the grave of her father, the late
George Marley of Deer Park, a Civil
War veteran.

* * *

We were misinformed when we
stated in the June "Glades Star" that
the Legion Posts of Kitzmiller and
Oakland had applied for five markers
for the graves of Revolutionary War
veterans. Applications were prepared
but were not forwarded to the Quar-
termaster General.

* * *

The request for a grave marker for
the grave of Lieut. James Drane,
Revolutionary soldier, has been ap-
proved and will be shipped soon.

JOHNNY FRIEND

When Johnny was a baby his parents brought him across the mountains to live by a pretty river which the Indians called "water-flowing-in-the-contrary-direction" (Youghiogheny). Here he grew up with many brothers and sisters.

One evening a party of Indians came to the Friend home by the river; they were given food and a place to sleep on the hay in the barn. The chief of the tribe took a fancy to little Johnny, who was then a fair-haired, rosy-cheeked boy of six or seven years. In the morning the chief asked Johnny's parents to let him go with them to their camp down the river. The parents did not like to let their son go, but they were afraid of making the red men angry by saying "No." Johnny was not afraid. He said, "Please father, let me go with the Indians," and when the chief pointed to the rising sun, then to the place it would set, his father said "Yes, you may go with them."

So the little boy went down the river path with the Indians. But the Friend family was sad and anxious all day long, wondering whether Johnny would come home again or be taken as a captive to the red men's town in the far west.

Just as the sun was setting over the mountain, how happy they were, when Johnny marched up the path, followed by his red friends, who had dressed him in an Indian boy's clothes—moccasins, deer skin trousers and shirt—with feathers in his cap, and a real bow and arrows in his hand.

While mother cooked supper for the visitors and father talked to the chief, such stories Johnny told his brothers and sisters of the day he had spent in the Indian camp, playing with strange little red skins.

Adapted from the story by Rev. D. A. Friend in his book, "The Goodness of God."

JONAS GLOTFELTY

Born October 25, 1844, died November 6, 1942. He was the oldest member of the GCHS. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Johnson in the McHenry U. B. Church ;interment Nov. 8th in the Flat Woods cemetery.

Jonas Glotfelty and his first wife, Rebecca Specht, were the parents of eleven children. He bought the McHenry farm from his father about 1886 and resided on it until he moved with his son Brison to Addison, Pa.

The Glotfelty family is descended from CASPAR GLATTFELDER, who was baptized in the Church of Glatfelden, Switzerland, July 25, 1709. Caspar landed at Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 30, 1743, with his wife and children—Solomon, John, Margaretta, Anna. Later Felix, Michael, Henry and Caspar were born. About 1750 the family settled at what is now Glatfelter Station in York Co., Pa. The Glatfelter Association now owns the site of the homestead including Caspar's barn and the stone house built by his son Felix.

SOLOMON GLATTFELDER (1738-1818) settled on a farm near Salisbury, Pa., where he was assessed in 1783 with fifty acres of land. His son HENRY GLOTFELTY (b. 1779), also of Salisbury, was the father of

WILLIAM GLOTFELTY (1808-1892), who m. Esther Livengood. They were parents of Adrian, Nimrod, Jesse, Mahlon, Thaddeus, Elizabeth and JONAS GLOTFELTY.

William Glotfelty purchased the Dr. Brooke plantation, the "Wild Cherry Tree Meadow" tract, north of McHenry. He settled there in 1848, and became a large scale farmer and stockman.

V USE

How little after all is life,
Its hardship and abuse,
If through the madness of the strife
We can't be some small use.—B. B.

INDIAN ARTIFACTS

Most relics of the red people found in Garrett County and neighboring districts have been lost again or taken to other states. Many Indian graves have been opened and rifled by "civilized" white men. But here and there in the homes of our citizens are small collections of stone age workmanship—arrow points, pipes, knives, axes, etc.

One of the first duties of our historical society is to collect and preserve for the instruction of future generations these relics of a vanished race and bygone age. The GCHS wishes to secure samples of Indian artifacts from each community in which they are found in our area. Members and other public spirited citizens are requested to aid in this work. Dr. Jos. E. Harned, treasurer, will receive donations; credit will be given the donors on the society records.

One of our Indian villages or camps was located on the river bottom lands granted to Capt. Evan Shelby at the mouth of Buffalo Run. The GCHS has requested the cooperation of the Maryland Academy of Sciences in the exploration of this site before the land is flooded by the Youghiogheny Flood Control Dam. In 1936 the Pennsylvania Historical Commission excavated the remains of the "Squaw Fort" village south of Somerfield. Twenty-four skeletons and numerous relics of the red people were found and saved.

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Ann Garletts Carney, Morgantown, W. Va.

Ronald E. McIntire, McHenry.

Clarence M. Savage, Hopwood, Pa.

Theodore E. Snies, Oakland.

Dorsey Sowers, Kempton, W. Va.

Grover C. Sisler, Friendsville.

Ralph T. Friend, Sang Run.

FROM A NATIVE SON

We have received for our historical files from Mr. E. E. Enlow an interesting seven-page account of the schools he attended and of his teaching experience in Maryland.

Most of Mr. Enlow's education was obtained in the one-room school on Elder Hill near Friendsville. His has been a long and useful life as teacher and Civil Service employee. At eighty-three years of age, in honored retirement in California, he recalls the days of his youth in Maryland; he writes the same firm hand which he doubtless learned on Elder Hill more than fifty years ago.

Prior to the advent of free schools in Maryland there were a few subscription schools near my home in Allegany County, Maryland. These summer subscription schools were taught by good ladies who had in some way acquired a little more learning than those whom they were to teach. For these schools our parents subscribed to the best of their ability, some times for one or two children for one summer and for a like number of other children for another summer. I remember three of these schools, one at Johnstown (now Hoyes), another on the Robert Sterling farm, and still another in a shop on the Elijah Friend farm now owned by J. Bunnell Friend, in which I attended school for at least a few days. My only recollections are that we had slab benches and that Eliza Frazee was the teacher.

Close upon the coming of free schools, a one room school building was erected in our district and named the Elder Hill School. This school was on the east side of the Oakland-Friendsville Highway, and it stood back in the woods. Just across the highway from the school there was a rather large charcoal pit which I believe had been used when there was an Iron Furnace on Bear Creek at

Friendsville. As we had no playground on the school premises, we used the charcoal pit which served our needs for some plays, but as there was no water at school except a small pail of drinking water carried from quite a distance, the charcoal pit did not serve well to keep our hands nice and clean. If our Spencerian Copy Books could be resurected they would show unmistakable evidence of the charcoal pit. Town Ball required more space than the charcoal pit furnished which was surrounded by the woods on three sides, so we boys cut out underbrush and climbed trees and cut off branches that we might strike the ball a greater distance. When we had made ourselves a respectable playground from the woods and the pit, we were indeed a happy lot of boys.

Elder Hill School was dubbed by one teacher "The Bee Hive". Here I attended school under ten different male teachers and one female teacher, Miss Mary McClintock. The male teachers were: Benton White, William Ensley, John C. Dunham, Asa T. Matthews, Thomas Welch, Milton Forsyth, Henry Friend, James J. Ryland, John Dell, and Silas Weimer. So far as I know none of my teachers held a college degree or a State Normal certificate, but some of them regarded teaching as a noble calling. "The Bee Hive" was an ungraded school and we did not always know what grade we were in, but I am quite sure that all of us who used M. A. Newell's Sixth Reader, were not in the Sixth Grade. Our teachers had not time to give us much individual instruction, yet some pupils acquired the habit of helping themselves and thus became able to face some of life's problems.

My school days at Elder Hill are still recalled rather vividly, but I must not indulge in too much reminiscence lest I may weary those who may read this rambling narrative of

my school days. Suffice it to say our first Superintendent of Schools was a one-armed man named McKay, whose office was in Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland, from which place he occasionally visited schools in the part of Allegany County which is now Garrett County. I believe Superintendent McKay was a good school man, but oh how exacting he appeared to me one day when I was attending school in Johnstown. Mr. McKay had a number of us in a class and pronounced words for us to spell. When he pronounced the word "play" to me I spelled it correctly, but not to the satisfaction of Mr. McKay who passed it on to Will Smith, who, observing that I had not pronounced the word before I spelled it, pronounced the word and then with a smile and a clear voice spelled the word exactly as I had spelled it. This pleased the Superintendent and Will Smith was permitted to take my place in the class. Will now realized that if he could not turn me down on a word of difficult spelling, he could do so on a word of easy spelling. Our next Superintendent of Schools was one of my early teachers, Asa T. Matthews, who I believe was our first School Superintendent after Garrett County was formed. Our school year was from 2½ months to 7½ months, but generally only 5 months. Beginners were taught by the A B C and ab-eb-ib-ub methods. Some of our boys and girls became excellent spellers and did not fear a contest with any nearby school.

Durng my school days there was not a High School or Academy in Garrett County to give ambitious boys and girls an opportunity to further fit them for successful lives. I believe that boys and girls in the previous generation were slightly more favored than those in mine, for on my Grandfather Jeremiah Enlow's farm there was a one-room hewn log structure called "The Academy." Here

BOOK REVIEW

THE HOYES OF MARYLAND

By Capt. Charles E. Hoyer

PAUL HOY (d. 1728), a native of County Antrim, Ireland, settled near Nottingham, Prince George's Co., Md. One of his three sons, JAMES HOYE (d. 1737), married Tabitha Marbury, a granddaughter of Thomas Greene, second colonial governor of Maryland.

PAUL HOYE II (1736-1816), only child of James and Tabitha, married Mariam Waller of Virginia. Their children were Ann, Elizabeth, William Waller and John. They resided near Williamsport, Washington Co., Md. In 1774, when Lord Baltimore opened his lands west of Ft. Cumberland for settlement, Paul Hoyer took out a warrant for 1,000 acres and surveyed "Friend's Delight" at the Sanging Ground and three other tracts. After the Revolutionary War he patented "The Gleanings," 5,144 acres, and other tracts in what is now Garrett County.

JOHN HOYE (1774-1849), son of Paul, resided in Cumberland. He conducted an extensive land business in Maryland and Virginia. He was a prominent civic leader.

WILLIAM WALLER HOYE (1768-1836) was one of the pioneer settlers at Sang Run, Garrett County. He m. (1) Eleanor Slicer of Cumberland, and (2) Mary Rutan of Blooming Rose. He was the father of twenty-one children. His numerous descendants reside in western Maryland and other states.

The Hoyer family genealogy (284 pages) also contains chapters on related families — Greene, Marbury, Deakins, Waller, Slicer, Rutan—and a chapter on neighboring families—Friend, McHenry, Ridgely, Drane, DeWitt, Casteel, Savage, Townshend, Enlow, Browning. It is a carefully compiled history of a Maryland family from the seventeenth century to the present day.

Press of the Sincell Printing Company, Oakland, Md.

For sale by the author. Price \$2.75.

a man named Warren taught a number of years. Mr. Warren appears to have had a useful fund of knowledge

and his teaching seems to have left its imprint upon his pupils. This was shown by the preciseness with which some of his pupils spoke the English language. This log Academy stood unused for school purposes for many of my boyhood years. Patrons of this old Academy were the early Enlows, Brownings, DeWitts, Friends, Hoyes, Matinglys, Townshends and others.

Not seeing my way clear for a more advanced schooling, I, in 1878, left the Elder Hill School and took a Teachers' Examination and received a License to teach. The schools I taught in Maryland were the Bishoff, Beachy, Grantsville, Oakland, Midlothian Mines, and Boston Mines. To eke out an existence, I taught select summer schools at Gap Run and Selbysport. At the close of my semi-normal school at Selbysport, the County Superintendent held a Teachers' Examination. This I believe was the first one held in Selbysport. I was later Principal of the Summer Normal School at Accident, Ephraim Lee and Miss Mattie Porter being my assistants.

In those various schools I had for my patrons many of the oldest and staunchest families of Garrett County. The pay of teachers at that time being so meager, Silas Weimer, Alexander W. DeWitt, Ephraim Lee, Edward Browning, and myself crossed over into Allegany County where the school year was longer and the pay better. DeWitt was Vice-Principal of the Frostburg School, Weimer, Browning and I each was Principal of a school near Frostburg. Weimer, Browning and I lived in a select boarding house, the Landlady of which was Mrs. Coyner, a sister of the late Daniel Offutt of Oakland, Md. Mr. Lee was in another part of the County and we did but rarely see him, but we four in Frostburg had many pleasant hours and days together.

(To be Concluded in Next Issue)

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 9

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH 31, 1943

Jesse Tomlinson of the Little Meadows

Since earliest historical times the Garrett County area has been well supplied with east-west trails and roads. In the south it was crossed by the Great Warrior Path of the Indians, which the early white settlers called McCullough's Pack Horse Path. In the central area the old Glades Path became the State Road in the 1780s. In the north was Nemacolin's Path, leading from the Potomac to Monongahela, with a branch from Keyser's Ridge to Morgantown, later known as the Morgantown Road.

NORTHERN ROUTE

The Ohio Company built its log store house on the Potomac at the mouth of Will's Creek in 1750. Two years later the Company employed Col. Thomas Cresap to open up a horse trail from this store house to the Monongahela River, where it planned to build another post for trading with the Indians in the Ohio country, and to facilitate settlement of its lands in the west. Cresap employed Chief Nemacolin and his men to improve the old Indian trail, which Christopher Gist had traveled the previous year and reported "very full of old trees and stones". Col. George Washington marched his colonial army over Nemacolin's Path in 1754 against the French. He camped at the Little Meadows, a glade at the foot of Meadow Mountain, and built a stockade fort there.

General Braddock arrived at Fort Cumberland in 1755, and in order to transport artillery and supply wagons for his expedition against the French, he was obliged to build a wagon road. Braddock's Road followed the general direction of Nemacolin's Path. His army camped at Little Meadows several days, and it appears that the sick and the women remained there until the disastrous retreat to Fort Cumberland.

TOMLINSON'S SETTLEMENT

After the capture of Fort Duquesne (renamed Ft. Pitt) by Gen. Forbes' army in 1758, travel was resumed over the Braddock Road. Inns were needed to accommodate travelers across the mountains. This demand induced Joseph Tomlinson, a well-to-do planter in what is now Washington County, Maryland, to go west. On Sept. 20, 1760, he deeded his home place "Water Sink", 367 acres, to Samuel Volgomat.

In 1761 Joseph Tomlinson patented "Good Will", a tract of 100 acres, which included the old camp ground at Little Meadows; only one day's horse-back ride from Cumberland, with good water, pasture and glade hay for stock, this was a promising site for an inn or hotel. Here Tomlinson built a large log house and stables near a spring by the roadside, and named his place the "Red House". Many noted travelers, including Gen. Washington, were guests at the old Red House which was finally pulled down about 1875.

It appears that the pioneer Joseph Tomlinson spent his last years at the Red House Inn, tho the family monument in the graveyard makes no mention of him. However, from the Washington County records (Liber A, folio 34) we learn that, on August 26, 1777, "in consideration of love and affection" and £300, Joseph Tomlinson deeded to Jesse Tomlinson the "Good

Will" tract on condition that said Joseph should have the use of the property as his home "for his natural life."

NOTE: Joseph Tomlinson acquired other tracts of land. "Willisses (Will's) Town", 1125 acres, was deeded to him in 1764 by David Ross for £274.10s, "in pieces of eight". He appears to have given this tract to his son, Benjamin Tomlinson, who, in 1789, built upon it the brick house on Will's Creek now known as the "King house".

Benjamin Tomlinson was born Dec. 11, 1752, and died October 9, 1838. He m. Rachel Greathouse, Aug. 29, 1777. They had eleven children—eight girls and three boys. By his will he left his home plantation, "Rural Felicity" to his daughter, Mary, during her life, then to his grandson, Samuel Collins. He also left a plantation in Pennsylvania to Gustavus Beall, husband of Rebecca Tomlinson, in trust for their son.

It is said that the brothers, Benjamin and Jesse, had a disagreement—probably political—and never thereafter spoke to each other. Jesse was a Federalist, while Benjamin Tomlinson was a Jeffersonian Republican, elected nine times to the General Assembly.

JESSE TOMLINSON married Elizabeth Basil, daughter of an emigrant, who stopped at the Tomlinson inn on his way to the West. Jesse and Elizabeth prospered at the Little Meadows. In 1798 he was assessed with 5 slaves, 9 horses, 20 cattle, "silver plate", etc., valued at £456.13s, 4d., and with some 2700 acres of land—real estate, £873:9:3. In the census of 1800 he was listed as head of a family of 12 (including white help) and 6 slaves.

He built the first grist mill in the neighborhood (1797) on or near the site of the present Stanton Mill at the Little Crossings. This property ("Youghagany Mill Seat enlarged", 607 acres) he deeded in 1815 to his son, Joseph.

The first post office here was "Tomlinson's", opened in 1822, with Thomas Endsley—who then operated the Inn—as postmaster. In 1831 the name was changed to "Little Crossings" and again changed to "Grantsville" in 1846.

THE NATIONAL ROAD AND STONE HOUSE INN

Congress authorized the construction of a road from Cumberland to the Ohio in 1806, but, due to the war with England and other delays, the section thru Maryland was not completed until 1816. About this time Jesse Tomlinson

built the Stone House Inn on the National Road (now U. S. 40) a few hundred yards from the old Red House. He operated the new hotel only about a year, when he turned it over to his son-in-law, Jacob Sides, who later moved to Ohio and died there. Sides' widow and children returned to the old home. In 1840 Mr. Tomlinson deeded the Stone House property, including 1228 acres of land, to his grandchildren—Ann, Elizabeth, Louisa and Aron Sides. Elizabeth married Wm. M. McGraw. From the McGraws the property passed to Senator John S. Combs, whose daughter, Mrs. D. F. Kuykendall owned it until recently, when it was sold to an Amish farmer.

In 1840 the Old Baron, as he was sometimes called, also deeded 661 acres of land to the children of Rachel Bruce, and 694 acres to Isaac and Elizabeth Beall and their children.

Jesse Tomlinson had five sons, to each of whom he gave a generous education, but none had the thrift of their father; all died childless except one, who moved to Kentucky. Henry was a lawyer.

THE FAMILY GRAVE YARD, near Washington's stockade site at the foot of Meadow Mountain, is probably the burying place of Braddock's soldiers and of many travelers over the old road, but their graves are unmarked. In 1851 members of the family built a stone wall around some of the graves and erected a respectable monument, upon which it is recorded that:

Jesse Tomlinson died Dec. 17, 1840 in his 87 year.

Elizabeth, his wife, died Jan. 6, 1841, in her 81 year.

Joseph, 2nd son, died 1821, in his 38 year.

John J. L., youngest son, died March 3, 1832, 29 year.

Rachel, wife of George Bruce, 3d daughter, died Aug. 3, 1842, in her 53 year.

Sarah W., wife of Jacob Sides, 2nd daughter, died Jan. 5, 1839 in her 61 year.

Rebecca, wife of Isaac Beall, eldest daughter, died Aug. 17, 1847, in her 61 year.

Jacob Brown wrote: "Jesse Tomlinson in his day was the most important and influential man in the upper end of Allegany County. He was foremost in every enterprise and held many public positions, among them member of the House of Delegates, elected six times between 1790 and 1814, and his son, Joseph, three times thereafter."

NOTE: We do not know the date of Joseph Tomlinson's settlement at Little Meadows. If he settled there in 1761, when his patent to "Good Will" was granted, he was the first settler in Garrett County.

FIRST LAND GRANT IN GARRETT COUNTY

(Land Office Record—B.C.-G.S.-12-p.531.)

JOSEPH TOMLINSON

Certificate 100 a.

GOOD WILL Paid the 8th of June 1760

Rent pr Ann.m 4f Sterling

Charge to the rent role

Frederick County fst.

By Virtue of a

Warrant granted out

of his Lordships

Land Office of this

Province to Joseph Tomlinson of the afd. County for Two hundred Acres of Land bearing date the 14th February 1760—

I Therefore certify as Deputy Surveyor under his Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esquire Governor of Maryland that I have carefully laid out for and in the name of him the said Tomlinson all that Tract of Land called Good Will Lying in the aforesaid County—

BEGINNING at a bounded Wild Cherry Tree standing on the North side of Braddock Road and on the East side of the Little Meadows runing thence North Sixty five Degrees West eighty Perches South twenty five Degrees West two hundred Perches South Sixty five Degrees East Eighty Perches then by a Straight Line to the beginning Tree—Containing and now laid out for one hundred acres of Land to be held of Conegocheige Manor—

Surveyed the 8th of June 1760—

Pr John Murdock

September 30th, 1761 Examined & Pafsed

U. Scott Exr.

LIFE IN THE BEAR CREEK GLADES

1801-1807

By Meshack Browning
In "FORTY-FOUR YEARS OF THE
LIFE OF A HUNTER"

All except myself being engaged in clearing farms, wanted help; and as I was a good hand at log-rollings and house-raising, we all soon became acquainted, and really fond of each other.

Mary was contented in her new home; and while I furnished meat and bread, she made as sweet butter as ever was eaten, and laid away enough for winter use. There were thousands of wild bees, and from each hive I discovered I got from two to ten gallons of honey. I could sell deer-skins at any time in the old settlement; for in those days many men, and almost all the boys, wore buck-skin pants and hunting-shirts; which made skins bring a good price. I used to take my skins to the mill, and leave them there, and the farmers would leave me their value in grain and for bear-meat I received four dollars a hundred. In that way I bought flax and wool, and Mary carded it by hand, spun, wove and made it into clothing. She done washing, knitting,

THOMAS JEFFERSON BROWNING

Son of John L. and Mariah Thayer Browning, and last surviving grandson of Meshach Browning, was born Nov. 29, 1847, at Sang Run, and died at his home at Thayerville, Feb. 24, 1943. He was a farmer, Methodist, Democrat, a good citizen and one of the founders of the GCHS.

V

MISS LOTTIE MAY LOAR

A daughter of David H. and Mary C. Loar, was born September 20, 1869, and died at her home in Oakland, February 5, 1943. She was president of the Oakland Civic Club for many years and was one of the founders of the GCHS.

Miss Loar was a granddaughter of George Loar (1791-1860), pioneer settler of what is now the Bittinger farm, south of Oakland; her grandmother was Margaret, daughter of George Rinehart, the noted pioneer of the Red House neighborhood.

house-work, milking, and churning, besides keeping herself, her children, and myself always cleanly and nicely dressed.

This was the manner in which people lived in those times.

Garrett County Historical Society

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Miss Orley V. Dunham....Secretary
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V

NEW MEMBERS

Hon. J. Glenn Beall, Frostburg.
Hon. Otho S. Fike, Avilton.
Hon. Jasper C. Myers, Kitzmiller.
Mrs. Jean Ralston Belote, Eufaula,
Alabama.
Mr. Arthur N. Selby, Selbysport.
Mrs. Arthur N. Selby, Selbysport.
Mr. J. Lester Friend, Baltimore.
Lt. Cdr. S. H. Casteel, San Francisco.
Total membership to date—640.

V

NO ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Due to absence of a quorum at the
annual meeting in Friendsville,
December 11th, no election was held.
The 1942 officers and committees will
continue to serve for the year 1943.
Mr. B. O. Aiken has been elected to
represent the Accident Settlement on
the Board of Directors.

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL
SOCIETY at its February meeting
elected forty-one new members, in-
cluding Mrs. George L. Radcliffe. At
its March meeting it elected one hun-
dred fifty new members, including
Senator Millard Tydings. Hon. Robert
P. Patterson, Under Secretary of
War, delivered the March address on
"Present Problems in Military Policy".

CHANGES OF ADDRESS of mem-
bers should be reported to the Secre-
tary.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY IN- CLUDE:

From Dr. Jos. E. Harned, "Wild
Flowers of the Alleghanies".

R. Getty Browning, "Forty-four
Years of the Life of a Hunter".

C. E. Hoyer, "The Hoyes of Mary-
land".

TO BRING TOGETHER THE
RECORDS of the past and house
them in buildings where they will be
preserved for the use of men living in
the future, a nation must believe in
three things. It must believe in the
past. It must believe in the future.
It must, above all, believe in the ca-
pacity of its people so to learn from
the past that they can gain in judg-
ment for the creation of the future.

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

V

WAR RATIONING BOARD ap-
pointed Dec. 31, 1941. Members—W.
W. Dawson, Wm. L. Thomas, Norval
Speelman.

DEER REPORTED KILLED legal-
ly during the season, Dec. 7-12, 1942,
were 302—a new record for recent
years.

BIRTHS REPORTED in Garrett
County during 1941—512. Deaths—
249.

GRANTSVILLE ROTARY CLUB
received its charter March 9, 1942.
Harry C. Edwards, first president.



Left to right: Mrs. Browning, Getty Browning, Margaret Browning, Richard T. Browning.

BOOK REVIEW

FORTY-TWO YEARS OF THE LIFE OF A HUNTER. By Meshach Browning.

A NEW EDITION of the autobiography of Maryland's most noted hunter. It contains four hundred pages of thrilling stories of the chase; it is also a pen picture of pioneer life in the mountains of Western Maryland during the first half of the last century.

Meshach Browning was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1781. An orphan, he was brought by an uncle when nine years of age to the Blooming Rose settlement in what is now Garrett County. Here he grew to manhood, courted and married a school mate, Mary McMullen. In two years, by hunting and "trading", he acquired three cows and eleven sheep. They then moved with their stock and some scanty household furniture into an abandoned log cabin in the Bear Creek Glades where wild animals were abundant and neighbors few.

A few years later the Brownings settled permanently at Sang Run in the Youghiogheny valley, where they reared ten children. Meshach became

a farmer, a miller, and in time a considerable land owner. His chief life interest was hunting, not alone for the pleasure of the chase, tho he was a keen sportsman, but because he thereby supplied his large family with food and added to his income by selling meat and pelts. He estimated that he killed 1800 to 2000 deer, 300 to 400 bears, about 50 panthers, scores of wolves and wild cats, uncounted wild turkeys and thousands of rattle snakes. Surely ample proof of his skill and of the fact that the glades and mountains of this county were a hunter's paradise.

Bent by years and crippled by rheumatism brought on by exposure in the woods, Browning died at the home of his daughter, Nancy Mattingly, November 19, 1859, and was buried in Catholic cemetery, Hoyes.

A few years before his death he was persuaded to write his "Life of a Hunter", which was edited and illustrated by Edward Stabler and published in 1859. A classic in its field, for eighty years this book has been entertaining and instructive reading for sportsmen, historians and the general public.

MESHACH BROWNING AND CHILDREN



The tenth edition of this worth-while book, improved by a new introduction and additional illustrations, is now for sale by the publisher, R. Getty Browning, 1012 Harvey St., Raleigh, N. C., \$3. per copy, postpaid.

FROM A NATIVE SON

By E. E. ENLOW

(Continued from Issue of Dec. 31)

My last public school teaching in Maryland was as Principal of the Oakland Schools, and my assistants were Miss Mamie Weber, Miss Mattie Porter, Miss Julia Stanton, Miss Lou Thayer and Nathan Selby. This was in 1888 and 1889—53 years ago. The schools were housed in three different buildings, two of which were privately owned and in one of these Miss Lou Thayer taught, and in the other Nathan Selby taught the colored pupils. The Oakland Schools were then kept open only 5 months each year. The Principal's pay then was only \$60.00 per month. This was less than a school of 15 pupils paid in California. Of course I now understand Oakland Schools are well housed and that teachers receive better pay than one-half century ago.

Some teaching was done by me in three States other than Maryland, viz:— West Virginia, Ohio, and California. In the fifth year of my teaching in California I was Principal of a school and President of the Board of Education in Marin County, from which place, in 1892, I was directed to go to San Francisco for appointment in the United States Customs Service, where I remained for almost 40 years, serving as Inspector of Customs, Special Agent, Customs Agent, and as the Customs Representative on the Board of Civil Service Examiners. I was retired in 1932.

In a few days I shall be 83 years of age, and in looking back over a rather long life to my school days on Elder Hill and to my subsequent teaching, compensating thoughts come to me when I observe more than a half century later that many of my pupils in Garrett County, Maryland, not because of my contact with them as their teacher, but rather despite

my bungling teaching, went forward to responsible positions in life. I refer to a few of them:

Jacob Ferguson became a Teacher and School Superintendent.

Norval Speelman became a Teacher and Attorney.

Mahlon C. Hinebaugh became a Teacher and Physician.

Charles Fazenbaker became a Teacher and Physician.

Harry Ryland became a Teacher and Physician.

Edwin McMillan became a Teacher and Physician.

William McMillan became a Teacher and Physician.

Josephus Enlow became a Teacher and Minister.

Leslie Friend became a Teacher and Bank President.

William Friend became a Teacher and Farmer.

Homer Friend became a Teacher and Member of Orphans' Court.

Henry K. Friend became a Teacher and Land Owner.

Orval Welch became a Teacher and Bank Cashier.

John Getty became a Bank Cashier.

Charles Wegman became Sheriff of Garrett County.

Eddie Friend became a Register of Wills.

Jimmy Friend became a Postmaster.

Charley Tower became a Clerk and Notary Public.

Dessie Boyer became a Teacher.

Emma DeWitt became a Teacher.

Etta DeWitt became a Teacher.

Gertie Hone became a Teacher.

Ella Getty became a Teacher.

Dolly Keller became a Teacher.

Harriet Beachy became a Teacher.

Marion Leary became a Teacher.

Orley Dunham became a Teacher and Secretary.

Nathan Selby became a Teacher and Legislator.

Arthur Weimer became a Teacher and Merchant.

Grace Loar became a Social Worker.

Nellie Browning became a Nurse.

Many became good wives and good homemakers, good husbands and good farmers. Many have since passed on to their rewards. Many are still in positions of trust—for instance there is Orley Dunham whose father had been one of my early teachers, became a teacher and the worthy Secretary of the Garrett County Historical Society.

A pleasant recollection I have of Miss Dunham is that on my first day of teaching in Oakland, Maryland, I entered the names of all the pupils in the large room used by my First Assistant and myself, and one of the names was Orley Dunham. The second morning at roll call I called the name Orley Dunham and, thinking it was the name of a boy, I cast my eyes in the direction of some boys and waited for a response, and you may judge of my surprise when I heard the response "present" in another part of the room. Again shifting my eyes I observed that the response came from a cute little girl, none other than Miss Orley Dunham. This created a little amusement at my expense.

Boys and girls seventy-five or eighty years ago did not have an easy time in acquiring a little education. Sometimes in the autumn they could not enter school till the farm work, such as threshing buckwheat and husking corn, digging potatoes, etc., were in good shape; sometimes they did not have the necessary school supplies nor did they have the money to buy them at all times. Just after the Civil War there was but little money on the farms. I remember one spring I wanted a slate very much and did not have the money to buy it, so I dropped corn an entire day for a neighbor for 25 cents and bought my first slate. I remember also that when I wanted to study Grammar I had no money to buy one. Fortunately Asa B. Friend, several years older

than I, had started to study Grammar and, disliking it, discontinued it. Here was my opportunity, so I traded him my old Barlow knife for his Pinneo Grammar.

This narrative of my schooling and teaching in Western Maryland in the long-ago, is written to comply with a request from the President of the Garrett County Historical Society.

In closing I wish to say that some of the finest families I ever met were in Garrett County, Maryland; and that in my declining years it is a source of satisfaction to reflect upon a goodly number of years I lived among them. May these good people be ever prosperous and God-fearing!

V

AUDITOR'S REPORT

February 10, 1943.

I have made a careful audit of the various books and records submitted me by the Treasurer and Secretary of the Garrett County Historical Society, and report my findings herewith.

RECEIPTS

Balance on deposit as of	
Jan. 5th, 1942.....	\$416.46
Deposit of cash on hand,	
Jan. 5th, 1942	48.00
Three Life Members @\$10 ea.	30.00
Sale of Glade Star.....	5.00
One hundred thirteen mem-	
bers @\$1.00 each.....	113.00
	<hr/>
	\$612.46

DISBURSEMENTS

S. H. Jackson, Sect'y.....	\$ 6.00
The Republican	56.68
2nd Class Mailing Privilege..	25.00
Mountain Democrat	20.00
Postage	7.91
Miss Dunham—Expense Acct.	3.21
Mr. Hoyer—Expense Acct....	1.00
Balance on deposit in Garrett	
National Bank	\$492.66
	<hr/>
	\$612.46

JOHN M. JARBOE, Auditor.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 10

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE 30, 1943

OLD DAYS AND WAYS

By W. McCULLOH BROWN

WITH the phenomenal development in the sciences, arts, manufacture and transportation which have come during the past fifty years, it will be hard for the coming generation to picture life as it was for early pioneers who went into what was then a wilderness and made for themselves a home.

There was a region near the headwaters of the Potomac River, far from any railway, where for miles there was no road, or house, or habitation, which went by the name of "The Canaan Wilderness", and if unbroken forests and wild animals would make it so, it was well named.

Into the northern edge of this forest went the Bruce family before our Civil War. A sketch of their life and achievement will illustrate that of many others of earlier times.

The point to be observed is the resourcefulness, efficiency and contentment which they developed among themselves in making the home what it was.

The parents going into this untouched forest made "a deadening", as it was called. The brush and small trees were cut, while the larger ones were girdled and allowed to stand until the roots rotted and they fell, then they were cut, rolled into piles and burned. Each year the clearing was added to, until a good-sized farm was the result.

The house was built of logs, a story and a half in height. When chinked with clay it made a warm and comfortable home. There were two rectangular sections, separated by a passageway closed to the north; the roof extended evenly over all from end to end, and on the south curved down to cover an open porch for the entire length of the building. At either end there was a huge stone chimney and fireplace which literally "kept the Home Fires burning", for the fires once lighted were seldom allowed to go out. Logs four feet in length were rolled in to these great fireplaces, which could always furnish a bed of glowing coals.

These two-room log houses were the forerunners of a distinctive American type of architecture and later, with the passage way converted into a wide hall extending through the building, and with wings added, established a model for the Colonial homes of Maryland and Virginia, exemplified in a high degree by "White Hall" and "Brandon."

In the large bedrooms overhead (one assigned to the men, the other to women), were two or more double beds with straw ticks below and feathers on top, into which one would sink almost out of sight. Blankets and comforters were made from home grown wool. The old couple slept in the sitting room on the ground floor.

Camp of the Maryland-West Virginia Boundary Line Commission



Close to the porch was a spring of the clearest, coldest water, with the spring house in which were kept the milk and butter. On a shelf outside were tin basins and soap; a roller towel hung on the wall of the porch. Here the men were supposed to wash. Were it not for the fact that the coldest spring in summer holds its temperature and furnishes the warmest water in winter (one's toilet would have been sadly abbreviated during the months of the latter.

In the passageway between the two parts of the building and along the wall of the porch hung all manner of things—harness, saddles, crosscut saws, chains, garden tools, scythes, articles too numerous to mention—a most varied collection.

A cook stove was an unknown luxury. The women prepared the meals in the open fireplace. The pots hung from cranes on either side, or rested on a tripod over the coals. Baking was done in a castiron "Dutch oven" with concave top. When placed upon coals and then covered with them, it became very hot. Large bakings when necessary, were done in stone ovens built out of doors. A fire was made in these to heat the stones, then removed and the heated rocks did the rest.

The family of the Bruces consisted of the parents, two daughters and three sons. An interesting and significant fact was the development among themselves of an efficiency and resourcefulness which very nearly supplied all the immediate needs of their family life.

In addition to the care of cattle, sheep and farm crops, each of the men tried to perfect himself in a trade useful in his isolated position. One was a carpenter, another a blacksmith; a third was a shoemaker with tools to work in leather.

(Continued on Page Eighty-three)

SOLDIER OF REVOLUTION HONORED

(From The Republican of June 3rd, 1943)

A marker erected over the grave of Lieut. James Drane, Jr., a Revolutionary War fighter, who died in 1828 and who was buried at Accident, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Monday morning, May 31.

The marker was provided by the Federal Government through the efforts of the Garrett County Historical Society and members of Zion Lutheran church bore the expense incidental to the erection of the stone. The committee in charge of this and arrangements for the service included B. O. Aiken, Adam Richter, Frank Spoerlein, Harold Georg, Elmer Kolb and Otto Goehringer.

The Accident band played several numbers and a patriotic address was delivered by Neil C. Fraley, of Oakland, who stressed the patriotism and the sacrifices of our forefathers and pointed out how small in comparison were the sacrifices of the ordinary citizen of today.

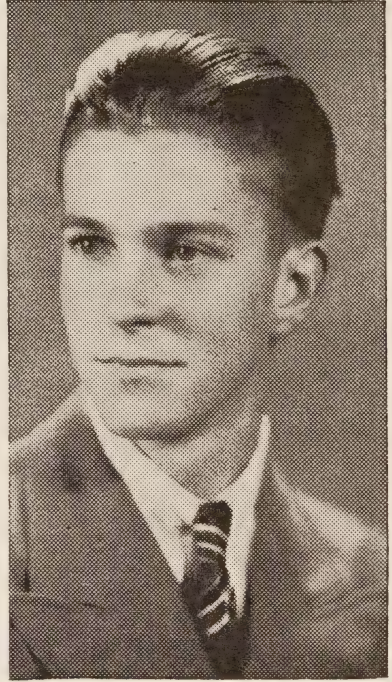
Approximately four hundred persons were present at the ceremony. A letter was read from James E. Drane, M. D., of Phoenix, Arizona, a descendant of the Revolutionary veteran, who expressed the hope that "a world may be established, giving the four freedoms to all, so that our ancestors and our boys now fighting for us will not have fought in vain."

Dr. Drane was born in Missouri, August 18, 1872. His father, J. E. Drane, lived to be 96 years and eight months old, and the latter's father was Richard LaMar Drane. A letter was also read from Capt. Charles E. Hoye, who expressed his regrets for his inability to attend.

—v—

Mr. Norval Speelman of Friendsville was recently appointed by Governor O'Connor to succeed Mr. Thomas E. Bishoff, deceased, as a member of the Orphans' Court.

Prisoner of the Japs



GEORGE V. EDWARDS

Mr. and Mrs. George Edwards, of Grantsville, Maryland, have received word from the Navy Department, through the International Red Cross in Tokyo, stating that their son, George Verl Edwards, storekeeper third class U. S. Navy, is being held as a prisoner of war in the Philippine Islands.

Edwards enlisted in the Navy in September, 1940, and was stationed at Norfolk, Va., for six weeks training. From there he went to Honolulu, Hawaii, where he spent two months. He was then sent to the Manila Bay area where he served until his capture at the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

—v—

Garrett County mines produced 848,502 net tons of coal and fire clay during 1942, an increase of 144,178 tons over 1941. A total of 981 persons were employed, including 655 miners, an increase of sixty-five.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

Capt. Charles E. Hoyer....President
 Mr. John W. Holman...1st Vice-Pres.
 Miss Viola Broadwater.2nd Vice-Pres.
 Miss Orley V. Dunham....Secretary
 Dr. Joseph E. Harned.....Treasurer

THE GLADES STAR

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 Entered as second-class matter March
 12, 1942, at the Postoffice at Oak-
 land, Maryland, under the Act of Au-
 gust 24, 1912.

Printed by The Republican Press.
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 the Secretary's office, 5 cents per copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
 rett County are invited to join the
 GCHS. Regular membership fee is
 \$1.00 There are no dues.

V

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Thomas Swann, Piedmont, W.
 Va.
 Mr. N. A. Brach, Ursina, Pa.
 Mrs. Dortha Mae Campbell, Norfolk,
 Va.
 Dr. James E. Drane, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Mr. John A. Drane, Mesa, Ariz.
 Mr. Richard T. Drane, Tucson, Ariz.
 Mrs. Ora May Liming, Terra Alta, W.
 Va.
 Mr. John Kapel, Friendsville.
 Miss Mary Filsinger, Deer Park.
 Miss June Small, Grantsville.
 Miss Helen Miller, Friendsville.
 Mr. Harvey Friend, Friendsville.
 Total membership to date, 652.

V

STATE MINUTE MEN, Company
 881, organized at Oakland, October
 19, 1942, when Capt. J. Philip Roman
 enrolled twenty men.

THE ASHBY SCHOOL HOUSE

By J. C. Breuninger

Ashby's log school house at Under-
 wood was built in 1845 through the
 good community influence of William
 W. Ashby (1783-1876). It stood about
 300 yards N.E. of the present U. B.
 Church in the ravine. It was 16 by 24
 feet, built of hewn logs. At the south
 end was a door made of split sap-
 lings, swung on wooden hinges. At
 the north end was an old-fashioned
 stone chimney and fireplace. The roof
 was of clapboards three feet in
 length. The building was lighted by
 eight or ten small panes of glass set
 in a row in the east wall.

Ralph Thayer was one of the teach-
 ers.

The school house also served the
 neighborhood as a place of worship.
 Sunday school was held regularly for
 many years under the spiritual guid-
 ance of Wm. W. Ashby and Dorsey
 F. Ashby as superintendents.

The Methodists preached in the
 Ashby school house many years. At
 the close of the Civil War in 1865, it
 is said that Rev. King, "circuit rider"
 of this charge, was preaching here
 one Sunday evening, when three Con-
 federate soldiers in uniform came in.

"Welcome home, boys," cried the
 pastor from his pulpit. "Come right
 up front and sit with Brother Ashby
 on this bench."

But up sprang Mr. Ashby and went
 out; as he went down the aisle the
 minister said, "Brother Ashby, I hope
 you were not crowded." "I won't sit
 by those damned rebels!" Ashby
 shouted back.

V

In the March "Star" we published a
 photo of Senator Richard T. Browning
 and part of his family. We neglected
 to state that they were seated in the
 remains of Meshach Browning's canoe
 which he used on Deep Creek and
 which is still preserved on the lake.

HON. W. McCULLOH BROWN

Our healthful mountain climate and bountiful natural resources brought to us one of our finest citizens of the last generation—McCulloh Brown.

James W. McCulloh, U. S. Comptroller of the Currency in the Tyler administration, and other Washington officials, became interested in the virgin lands of what is now Garrett County. Among other tracts McCulloh acquired "Corunna", on the Maryland side of the Potomac River above the present Bayard, West Va.

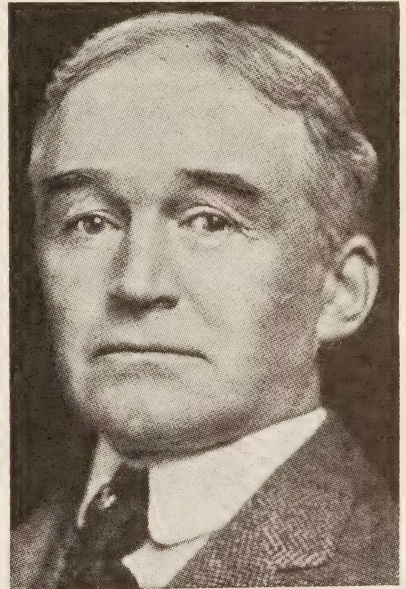
Ann, daughter of James McCulloh, married William I. Brown. Their son, William McCulloh, was born in New York City, November 13, 1854.

McCulloh Brown spent some of his school vacations at the William Deakins place at Fort Pendleton. After graduating in engineering at Yale in 1876, his health not being robust and having already acquired a predilection for the mountain country, he suggested to his mother, who had inherited "Corunna" from her father, that, if she would give him the tract he would develop it. This was the period of the coal and timber resources of the North Branch Valley. The West Virginia Central Railroad, now the Western Maryland, was completed to Gorman in 1883.

Mr. Brown moved permanently to Garrett County in 1882. He cut the

timber, cleared a farm and raised purebred sheep and cattle. He was also employed in surveying mines and lands in the valley.

Mr. J. M. Jarboe, of Oakland, was employed to build the large frame house on the place, which was called "Corunna." The little school of the neighborhood bears the same name.



HON. W. McCULLOH BROWN

In 1905, McCulloh Brown was elected to represent Garrett County in the State Senate. He was interested in the conservation of our natural resources as well as in their development for use. In the Senate he introduced the present forestry law which was passed during the 1906 session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Brown's last important public service was as one of the three commissioners representing our State on the Maryland-West Virginia Boundary Commission. He was exceedingly disappointed by the Supreme Court decision of 1912, which practically established the old Deakins Line, resurveyed in 1901-1911, as the boundary between these States. He gave the

"CORUNNA"



Residence of W. McCulloh Brown,
built by him with J. M. Jarboe
as contractor

Maryland Historical Society his notes and documents relating to this case.

In 1918, Senator Brown sold "Corunna" and made his home with his sister in Baltimore, where he died December 14, 1936. The GCHS is indebted to the Senator's sister, Miss Susan T. Brown, the genteel hostess at Corunna, for photographs of historical value and for the hitherto unpublished manuscript by Mr. Brown printed in this issue of The Glades Star.

NOTE—"Corunna," 222 3-16 acres, resurveyed under a special warrant of escheat, January 18, 1840, for George Templeton and James W. McCulloh, and patented to Templeton and David Stewart, May 10, 1840. Lots 1333 and 3336 and 122 3-16 acres of vacant land.—Land Office Record.

WAR LETTERS

Members of our society and others from the Garrett County region serving in the armed forces are making history and doing credit to their native mountain country. The GCHS would be pleased to receive from them or their friends letters or copies of letters and small photos for the society files. Such letters and photos will be of present interest and future historical value.

We have on file a few letters from civil war soldiers which we value highly. What would we not give for letters or even copies of letters from soldiers of the Garrett County area who served in the Revolutionary war?

County Current History

ORDERS TO SUSPEND construction of the Savage River dam for the duration of the war were issued Dec. 3, 1942.

Dr. T. R. Shrop will become full-time County Health Officer on July 1st.

Senator Bernard I. Gonder has been reappointed member of the State Board of Forests and Parks.

CHRISTMAS AT TOMLINSONS

(The Tomlinson servants were doubtless the first black people in the Glades country).

There was no class of people who so much enjoyed the holiday season as the colored folks, especially the slaves. To them Christmas never came often or speedily enough. The anxiety for its approach was almost unbearable. When it did come their enjoyments were a source of real pleasure to the whites to see the Negroes in the ecstasies of their amusements, which usually lasted a week or more. One good old master (Jesse Tomlinson) had a custom of giving his favorite Ephraim a holiday as long as a good stout back log would last in the old-time chimney in his little log house. The old master was always solicitous about the Christmas back log. Once more than usually so.

Ephraim was admonished often to have the log in time. "Yes, master; it shall be attended to in time."

The truth was on that anxious occasion the log (a gum butt) was for weeks lying in soak in the old goose pond. That was the longest holiday the faithful servant ever enjoyed in his life of servitude or freedom. The master's anxiety changed to his wonders at the durability of the Christmas back log.

Only a few years ago in examining the record of Allegany county, we saw a formal deed of manumission of Ephraim Carter by Jesse Tomlinson in 1839, just one year before the death of the liberator. At the same time the old patriarch disposed of his large belongings by deeds to his children and heirs, but to each of his slaves he gave something by far more valuable—freedom.

—Jacob Brown.

LAST TRAIN on the C. & O. R. R. ran March 31, 1942. Part of the old road bed will be flooded next autumn by the Confluence flood control dam.

(Continued from Page Seventy-eight)

The girls for their part, in addition to the daily routine, planted and tended the garden, made soap and candles, washed, carded and dyed the wool, spun it into yarn, then wove it into blankets and clothing upon the large loom which stood at one side of the sitting room. Some of the dress patterns in stripe or check were very attractive and for quality would excite the envy of their sisters from the city. From the dyed yarn, socks and mits, as well as jackets were knit for winter use.

Ironing was done with a high hollow iron with wooden handle—a semi-chimney at the point and a sliding draft at the rear. Into this charcoal was placed and when lighted the draft would regulate the heat. Today these irons are old-time relics and sought after by collectors, as are the long-handled warming pans.

In the fall apples were pared, cored, then cut in pieces and boiled over a fire out of doors in large copper kettles to make apple butter. This was the women's work and it meant an all-day job of stirring with a long-handled forked stick to keep the apples from burning. Spices were added and when cool it was put away in earthen jars for winter use.

In March when the sap began to rise in the maple sugar trees, all equipment was made ready for "the run". Trees were tapped and the sap boiled down into syrup or sugar in large iron kettles. The resulting sugar supplied all sweetening through the year for preserving and all other family wants.

The men reaped the small grain with a cradle and threshed it with a flail. As there were no cellars in these primitive log houses, potatoes, roots and other vegetables were buried in the garden in a mound. Straw was placed on the ground and the crop to be housed was built in a circular pyramid, thatched with straw and the latter covered with a foot of earth from a trench surrounding it.

The furnishings of the home were of the simplest character and largely of local manufacture, all made to last for several generations. The chairs were turned from hickory wood and the seats plated from thin hickory withes. There were few cupboards, but from the ceiling hung skeins of yarn, corn in the ear for next year's planting, gourds, baskets, packages of garden seeds with other articles of every description.

The walls were decorated with antlers and an occasional stuffed owl or hawk; over the backs of the chairs hung home-tanned skins of the fox or coon and on the floor were deer and bear skin rugs.

The food provided was most bountiful, for in addition to the yield of the garden, which had been plowed by the men and tended by the women, all of the things which nature herself furnished, were gathered and taken advantage of; the small fruits, such as service, strawberries and blackberries, were preserved for winter use. The tender shoots of the pokeberry, when they came up in early spring, were nearly as good as asparagus.

Wheat was not raised, although buckwheat was a staple crop—its flour ground at a local water mill was the "bread" of the family, served in the form of cakes the full size of the griddle, three times daily. Variety was obtained by the "sauce" that was eaten with them—brown gravy, apple butter, honey, maple syrup or some preserve.

Eggs, bacon, home-cured hams, poultry, an occasional lamb, wild turkey, pheasant, rabbit or squirrel, with trout from mountain streams, supplied the more substantial wants.

Where there were several men or guests, they sat at the table; the women

waited and served.

When the early frost opened the burs of the beech trees and the little triangular, sweet, oily nuts covered the ground, the hogs were turned onto this "mast", and no other food was necessary to fatten them. When butchered and their hams cured in hickory smoke, they furnished the sweetest "Beech Nut Bacon."

There were few game laws in those days and such as they were noted more in their breach than in their observance. Deer, turkeys, pheasants and rabbits abounded; often a bear made a raid on the sheep or into the pig pen.

Room and accommodations would always be provided for a visitor if he could stay. Then one of the sons would take down the rifle and after an hour or less in the woods would return with a "mountain mutton" that had all the taste of young venison.

In addition to hunting and trout fishing, one of the pastimes of the men was to find and cut a "bee tree" for its wild honey. On a bright day a little syrup or honey would be placed on a stone or piece of bark and the watcher would sit down and wait. Before long the "bait" would be discovered and a bee would settle there and load himself with the sugar, rise slowly to gain altitude, then strike a "bee line" to a hollow tree, the home of the swarm. The course taken by the first bee was carefully noted. The watcher would then move to a new point some hundred yards from the first and repeat his experiment. The second bee when satisfied would also return to the hive and give a new course in his flight. Where these two courses met at the apex of the triangle would be found the tree containing the honey. Should the hive be some distance from the first point, the bait would have to be put out several times, each time nearer to the apex of the triangle.

Communication with the outside world was done entirely on horseback. Grain for the mill and such supplies as were brought in were packed in sacks on the horse's back. When articles were too bulky or heavy to carry on a horse, he was hitched to a home-made wooden sled, for there was not a wheel upon the place.

Money was a scarce article, so barter and trade had to supply the lack. Poultry, eggs and articles that would be taken at the store, were given in exchange for salt, coffee, tea, spices and tobacco. The miller took his toll in flour when he ground the buckwheat. Usually the trading was done by the "women folk" who went to the store with a basket of eggs on their arms and other things tied behind the saddles.

Let each reader conjure for himself what Nature will provide where there is the will, and the way to conserve and use her bounty, as in this Arcadia, where busy hands made time to woo her.

Today the original family has gone; the log house has been pulled down and in its stead a modern farm house has risen. A large part of the sugar camp has been cut and its wood turned into parts for auto frames; some of the sons turn to mining and public works. A good dirt road has been made to the new railway and stores a few miles distant, telephone and radio installed, while the automobile gives quick and easy access to the outside world.

Query: Are the present owners more happy and contented than their predecessors?

NOTE—The name "Bruce" does not refer to any particular family, but is used here by Mr. Brown to illustrate in general the lives of pioneer families of this region.

"The Canaan Wilderness" was the area in Maryland and Virginia in the neighborhood of the headwaters of the Potomac. Pioneering in other parts of our mountain country was similar to that here described by the author.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 11

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPT. 30, 1943

SELBYSPOUT, MARYLAND

SHELBY'S PORT ON THE YOUGHIOGHENY is of special interest to us because it is the oldest town in our county, founded prior to 1798. In preparing the valley for flooding by the Youghiogheny River Flood Control Authority most of its houses have been removed and the old village will cease to exist this year, tho the Methodist Church and public school, located on higher ground, will be spared.

Pre-historic remains found near the mouth of Buffalo Run and elsewhere in the Selbysport neighborhood indicate a considerable Indian population there long ago. The red men paddled and poled their canoes up the Youghiogheny, and their Bear Camp Path crossed the river near the present bridge.

A favorable location on river and trail brought this place to the attention of our earliest pioneers.

CAPTAIN SHELBY In 1773 Evan Shelby, noted Indian fighter of Washington County, Maryland, patented "Buffalo Run", 149 acres, including the Indian camp ground and old corn fields near the mouth of that stream. Shelby sold "Buffalo Run" to the Frazees and moved to Tennessee, but he was long remembered in Maryland; the new town was doubtless named "Shelby's Port" in his honor. And the "Port" in the name had a real significance: the pioneers hoped to use the Youghiogheny, or a canal on one of its shores, for transportation. In the early days freight was actually rafted down stream from this neighborhood.

FROMAN AND HIS MILL In 1771 Jacob Froman from Virginia surveyed and patented "Bad Is The Best of It", 120 acres, at the mouth of Bear Camp Run, now called Mill Run. Soon after he settled there and built a grist mill, the first mill in our

NOTES:—(1) Buffellow Run, 149 acres. Surveyed for Evan Shelby 10th of June, 1772, and patented to him 29th September, 1773. Lying in Frederick County at the mouth of Buffallow Run.
—Land Office Records.

(2) BUFFALO RUN was so named because one of the early settlers killed a buffalo on the north bank near its mouth.

(3) Evan Shelby was a fighting Welshman. "On the return of the Maryland troops from the expedition against the Indians, under Braddock and Washington, Capt. Evan Shelby, who commanded a company of Frederick County Rangers, was received with every demonstration of joy".
—History of Western Maryland.

By Act of the Maryland Legislature, "Captain Evan Shelby was awarded the sum of fifty pounds for the scalp of Captain Charles, brother to Custoga, a Delaware Indian, commanding a party of warriors, who was killed in a skirmish near Loyal Hanning (Western Pa.), on the 12th of November, 1758, by Captain Shelby, who commanded a company of Maryland volunteers".

county. Prior to 1798 Froman moved to Kentucky and rented his mill property to John Fike, Sr., who had settled on Fike Hill, and operated a distillery as well as the mill. John Fike bought the mill property in 1814. Later it was owned by the Hazletts and in more recent years by the Speelmans.

THE FRAZEES Before the Revolution Frazees from New Jersey settled in the neighborhood—Jeremiah and Johnathan on the Buffalo Run tract and Thurman on Frazee's Ridge. Last year Orval Frazee sold "Buffalo Run" to the Government for flood control, and the remains of the family in the graveyard were removed to Addison, Pa.

CODDINGTONS When Col. Francis Deakins surveyed the Military Lots in 1787, three Coddington brothers from New Jersey claimed lots as "settlers": William, who settled the Hone farm west Selbysport; Benjamin, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, resided on "Rich Hill" near the Pennsylvania line, where he reared a family of sixteen children; and Samuel, who owned the present Bruce Frantz farm on Buffalo.

After the death of his brother in 1827, Samuel Coddington acquired the William Coddington farm and left it by will to his daughter, Charlotte, who had married Dr. William Frye, Selbysport's first physician. The Frye's farmed extensively, employing negro slave labor.

THE FRANTZ BROTHERS were early settlers in the Selbysport neighborhood. John lived near the Pennsylvania line; Johnathan was a prosperous farmer in the Cove, and Joseph settled in the village of Selbysport. In 1805 Aza Beall deeded to Joseph Frantz a lot on the north side of the Morgantown Road, on which Frantz already had a tannery, which his son John continued to operate after his father's death.

HOFFMAN'S The Hoffmans (father and son) came to Shelby's Port from Cumberland about 1803, when John Pritchard deeded to **MILL** David Hoffman military lot 3294 and four lots in the town.

About 1805 the Hoffmans built a grist mill on the south side of the Morgantown road, utilizing water power supplied by a dam across the river. Later they added a saw mill to the property. Black Jim was Hoffman's miller. Later H. M. Frazee owned the grist mill and operated it until 1889.

During the War of 1812 Selbysport was headquarters for a company of State Militia, commanded by Capt. Aza Beall. Meshack Browning and Robinson Savage were sergeants of this company. It was at Hoffman's Mill that Browning had his desperate fight with Shannon in 1814, when the company mutinied under Browning's command.

FOUNDING West Selbysport was built on Military Lot 3294 and the east side on Lot 3296. These lots and Lot 3295 were patented in **A TOWN** 1796 by the State to David Robertson, who claimed them as a settler in 1787. Robertson sold the property to a Frenchman, Peter Devecmon of Westernport, a merchant and land speculator, who, prior to 1798, had streets and a hundred building lots surveyed on both sides of the Morgantown road at "the Crossing". Peter Devecmon may be regarded as the founder of the town. In 1798 John and Thomas Pritchard, William Post and Daniel Arnett were assessed with lots in Shelby's Port. A book, "The State of Maryland", published in 1807, says: "Shelby's Port, a small town 38 miles west of Cumberland, is situated on the waters of "Big Crossing Creek."

In 1798 Peter Devecmon sold his property at Shelby's Port for £300 to Aza Beall of Cumberland. Aza Beall lived west of the town. He owned negro

NOTE:—In his "Life of A Hunter" Meshack Browning gives some interesting local history of the draft during the War of 1812.

slaves and raised tobacco. He also operated a store in the town.

In 1817 Aza Beall became Clerk of the Circuit Court and moved to Cumberland. Daniel Smouse later purchased the Beall farm and in 1834 re-surveyed "Joseph In Egypt", 424 acres, including the river bottom fields. In 1838 Daniel Smouse sold "Joseph In Egypt" to George Mathews.

THE MATHEWS HOUSE

One of the few remaining houses of the pioneer settlers is the "Mathews House" above the road just west of Selbysport. It still stands in majestic ruin. Built of logs in three sections, evidently by different owners of perhaps three generations, massive stone chimneys at each end, its history is shrouded in mystery. The first section, a small primitive structure, may have been built by David Robertson, who claimed to be the first settler. The latest and largest section, of two stories, was probably built by Aza Beall



THE MATHEWS HOMESTEAD

more than a hundred years ago. George Mathews repaired the house and lived in it until he built the frame house nearby. His daughter, Mrs. Jane Frazee, owned the property until her death, but the old log house was abandoned as a residence some thirty years ago.

Until the roof of the house fell in the great oak logs were sound. It may yet be possible to save them for the construction of a memorial building to the early pioneers. The old Friend Fort at Friendsville might be rebuilt with the logs and chimney stones of the Mathews House.

The Morgantown Road followed the Indian path from the Bear Camp on Braddock's Road thru Selby's Port to Morgan Town. **ROADS** Until the construction of the National Road in 1816 it served as a main highway into North Western Virginia, as well as an outlet for the Selby's Port settlement. **BRIDGES**

In 1801 the trail from Selby's Port thru Blooming Rose to the Sandy Creek Glades in Virginia was opened as a public road.

In 1807 the County Levy Court ordered the opening of a road from the Selby's Port bridge to Hays' on the State Road above Swanton. John Stuck and Jacob Welch were appointed commissioners to lay off the road and Wm. W. Hoyer was the surveyor. This road served as the outlet to the markets of Western Port and Cumberland. There was a wooden bridge across the river at Selby's Port as early as 1807.

(Continued on Page 89)

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

Capt. Charles E. Hoyer....President
Mr. John W. Holman...1st Vice-Pres.
Miss Viola Broadwater...2nd Vice-Pres.
Miss Orley V. Dunham....Secretary
Dr. Joseph E. Harned.....Treasurer

THE GLADES STAR

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12, 1942, at the Postoffice at Oak-
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the Secretary's office, 5 cents per copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
rett County are invited to join the
GCHS. Regular membership fee is
\$1.00. There are no dues.

NEW MEMBERS

Clyde J. Miller, Trivoli, Ill.
Mrs. John Delawder, Washington,
D. C.
Mrs. Jno. Morgan, Frostburg, Md.
Mrs. Frank Lowdermilk, Selbysport,
Maryland.
George Coddington, Oakland.
E. M. Tabb, Bristow, Va.

DECEASED MEMBERS

"The Glades Star" publishes notices
of deaths of members of the society.
Relatives and friends are requested to
notify the Secretary and to send his-
torical sketches of deceased members,
which may be used for publication
and will be placed in our files. The
"Star" is mailed to the family of the
deceased; members of such families
are especially invited to join the
society and help carry on the work.

Annual Meeting

"The regular annual meeting of the
society shall be held at Oakland on
the first Thursday of December."—
Sec. 1, By-Laws of the GCHS.

The First Vice-President, Mr. John
W. Holman, will announce later the
meeting hour, place and program,
which will include the election of of-
ficers. Mr. Holman will preside at the
meeting, the president being employed
at a defense plant in Baltimore.

Our Soldiers and Sailors

To September 15, 1943, Garrett
county furnished 1,305 men for our
armed services—1,016 inducted thru
selective service, and 289 volunteers.

Staff Sergeant John F. Frazee, of
Selbysport, and Master Sergeant John
C. Lewis, of Frostburg, have been
awarded decorations for "meritori-
ous achievement" while participating
in aerial flights in the Southwest Pa-
cific.

Second Lieutenant Carroll W. Cas-
teel, formerly of Oakland, has been
"missing" since August 9, 1942, when
his plane was shot down over New
Guinea.

Technical Sergeant Raymond M.
Speicher, of Friendsville, is a prisoner
of war in Germany.

Flight Officer Robert A. Nicholson,
of Sunnyside, was killed in action over
Sicily on July 8th.

MISS MAY HOWARD

Born March 17, 1873; died at the
Howard summer home in Oakland,
August 23, 1943. She was a daughter
of McHenry Howard, of Baltimore and
Oakland, and a great-granddaughter
of Francis Scott Key.

Miss Howard was one of the foun-
ders of the GCHS and active in its
work.

SELBYSPOUT, MARYLAND

(Continued from Page 87)

In 1868 Richard White, Christian Fike and Jeremiah Guard were appointed superintendents for the construction of a new wooden bridge to cost \$3000. It was completed the following year. This old covered bridge was replaced by the present bridge in 1888.

The C. & O. railroad was built in 1889 and the old town of Selbysport revived for a time while the timber of the neighborhood was cut and shipped. During recent years Selbysport has declined while its younger sister, Friendsville, has grown in importance.

CHURCHES The first church of the Sandy Creek Settlement was the Baptist "Meeting House" near the Virginia—Maryland boundary. It was built prior to 1774. The Baptist Church on Frazee's Ridge is probably a granddaughter of the Sandy Creek Meeting House.

The Methodists organized at an early date in Selbysport. Services were held in the log school house, which was later remodeled into a church. The present church was built in 1882, during the pastorate of Rev. A. M. Bolin, on the site of the old log church.

SCHOOLS The first school in Selbysport was taught in a log house just west of town on the north side of the Morgantown road, near a beech grove "where switches were plentiful". The present school—a well kept, two-roomed structure—is near the old Hoffman graveyard on high ground: it will not be reached by the coming flood.

Here ends our brief account of Selbysport, our first town, now being destroyed, abandoned, and soon to be flooded by the waters of the Youghiogheny. We trust ways will be found to control the floods and at the same time preserve the beauty of the valley. Possibly new and better homes will be built upon the shores of the lake which will cover the old settlement.

But Shelby's Port will not be forgotten!

NOTES:—(1) In 1799 Allegany County was divided into six election districts. Selby's Port was the polling place for District No. 2, which then included almost half of what is now Garrett County.

(2) **THE SELBYSPOUT POST OFFICE** was opened Dec. 10, 1833, with Moses A. Ross as postmaster. The other earlier postmasters were: David Hoffman (1834), Aza C. Frey (1848); Ralph Thayer (1849); John P. Lowdermilk (1855); John V. Smith (1855); Charles H. Thayer (1858); Lucretia A. Thayer (1860); Thomas Coddington (1864); Hiram M. Frazee (1867); John C. Dunham (1872).

(3) **THE CENSUS OF 1800** lists as heads of families in the Selby's Port neighborhood the following: John Simkins, Ben Coddington, Stephen Pierson, John Baker, Abraham Shockey, Peter Stuck, John Stuck, John Fike, Jacob Welch, Anna French, John Waybill, Aaron Branderberry, Philip Duttiro, Sam'l Coddington, Wm. Pierson, Clement Swift, James Ferguson, Mich'l Fresh, David Goffin, Thomas Baker, Mary Sickle, Joseph Moore, Daniel Moore, Jacob Mills, John Jonas, Enoch Hand, Johnathan Frazee, Jer. Frazee, Mary Frazee, John Falow, Thurman Frazee, John Liston, Wm. Coddington, Roseanne Jones, John Coddington, Robinson Savage, John Rutan, Silvester Ryland, Henry Teats, Jacob Markiey, Ben Ayers, Catherine Umble, John Spurgeon, Nelly Knott, Margaret James, Peter Rutan, David Stotts, Jefse Stotts, Mich'l Collier, John Clark, John Pritchard, Thos. Liston, Ben Middleton, Dan'l Arnett.

(4) "The Glades Star" of December 31, 1941, contains an interesting store bill of Aza Beall, merchant, against James Drane for the years 1816-1817. Later store keepers in Selbysport were Ralph Thayer, Hiram Frazee and Walter Lowdermilk.

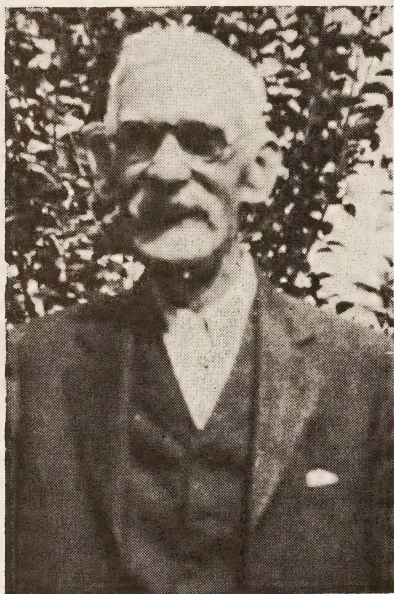
(5) We are indebted to Miss Nezzie Friend and Mr. Norval Speelman for data on Selbysport history.

DANIEL EDWARD OFFUTT

Born September 22, 1872; died August 20, 1943. He was a son of Daniel Edwin Offutt, of Oldtown, Md., who established important mercantile and lumber businesses in our county before the Civil War.

Mr. Offutt succeeded his father in the management of the Oakland store. At the time of his death he was president of the Garrett National Bank and chairman of the County Selective Service Board.

—V—

**WINFIELD SCOTT FRIEND**

Co. "D," Third Maryland Regiment. Served from May 10, 1862, until June 5, 1865. A highly respected citizen of Selbysport. Born August 25, 1943, and at the time of his death one of the last of our surviving Civil War veterans.

—V—

SWALLOW FALLS CCC CAMP, last of our seven camps, closed May 20, 1942, after eight years of service.

FOREST FIRES burned over 1,400 acres of forest land in one week of April, 1942.

Letter From Senator Radcliffe

United States Senate

August 28, 1943.

Dear Captain Hoyer:—

Again I want to congratulate you on the issue of *The Glades Star*.

It is, I think, a remarkably successful publication, especially when you consider the fact that it is issued not by a state society but by a county society.

I am looking forward to coming up to Garrett County at a time when the Garrett County situation will permit.

I am very eager to attend some of your meetings and, as President of the Maryland Historical Society, will try to work out with you closer plans of cooperation between the Maryland Historical Society and The Garrett County Historical Society.

By the way, last year we had very interesting programs at the Maryland Historical Society and over six hundred new members have joined the Society since January 1st.

We will probably inaugurate this year the program of devoting special evenings to special counties. The program could be arranged very carefully in regard to the history, etc., of some particular county and for a period prior to and subsequent to that meeting, portraits, books and relics of various kinds could be on exhibit at the Maryland Historical Society for a period of a week or so. Of course, this program could be varied to meet conditions.

I should like very much indeed to talk to you about the matter some time at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

—V—

PROPERTY TAX RATES: For 1942—County, \$1.33; State, \$.14. For 1943—County, \$2.33; State, \$.1275.

PETER DEVECMON

Contributed by F. A. Walker, of Washington, D. C., a grandson of Hannah McCarty. The McCartys founded the town of Oakland in 1849. William Armstrong and wife, Hannah Sinnex, were the first permanent settlers of Oakland, in 1806.

Peter Devecmon (1759-1803) was a young French nobleman who left France because of having killed, in a duel about a girl of little importance to either duelist, a young cousin whom he termed his "dearest friend" and for whom he grieved as long as he lived.

In France, his name was Pierre Duvaucel d'Evequemont, the last being his title, "of Bishop's Hill." In America he anglicized his personal name, dropped the family name and respelled the title to express in English the sound of the French words.

His immediate family consisted only of his sister, Marie, a lady of the Queen's court who, until the French Revolution, forwarded to him the revenues from his estates. She was doubtless killed in some of the violence of that time, for she was not tried before the Tribunal Revolutionnaire, which condemned the queen and so many others, among them one Louis-Philippe, described as a noble and collector of certain taxes under contract, who may likely have been an uncle or a cousin of Pierre.

When Napoleon undertook to restore their estates to nobles who should come to claim them, Devecmon planned to go and to take with him his eldest daughter Marie (aged 12 or 13) to be acknowledged as heir to his properties, but wanted her first to learn some French. She, possibly influenced by her mother, who might have feared that they would not return, was not eager for the long trip to a strange world, especially after a French couple, friends of her father,

embarked for such a journey on a ship which was lost at sea. So she learned very slowly indeed, and his death in 1803 ended the project.

A relative who much later made an investigation in France reported that Pierre and his sister were own cousins to the king and to the young man killed in the duel.

In America, Devecmon came first to Jamaica, perhaps about 1783 or 1784, then to Baltimore and to Wilmington, Delaware, where he boarded at the home of a substantial Swedish citizen of that town and in 1786 married his landlady's sixteen-year-old sister, Hannah Sinnex, of an old Swedish colonial family already settled there for more than a hundred years. At that time he gave his name as Peter D'Evecmon, later as Devecmon.

In the next years he was in Cumberland, where he prospered for several years, his own intelligence, energy and education being backed up by his French income.

The History of Cumberland mentions him as having built there a stone flour mill, the largest and best mill west of tidewater. He had the first brick house in Cumberland and the first carriage. He built other mills, one of them being at Oldtown and another at Westernport where his daughter Ann (later Mrs. Isaac McCarty) was born in 1794. Land was very plentiful and he bought and sold many parcels and sold long leases on some. His son George was born in 1784 at a place called Buck's Lodge in Allegany county.

In Clarksburg he had a store which William Armstrong operated for him but for which he himself bought the goods in large lots in Baltimore or Philadelphia and had them wagoned over the mountains, the only means of transportation at that time. He also continued his land business and was

"We live in the present, we dream of the future, but we learn eternal truths from the past."

—Madame Chiang Kai-Shek.

engaged in it at his death, having ridden out with some men to show land, and being brought back in a dying condition from a head injury due (they said) to a fall from his horse. He was conscious for a time but unable to speak. His wife knew no details of his affairs and the family belief was that most of his property fell into the hands of his Cumberland lawyer. But perhaps the cessation of remittances may have cramped his finances during his last several years.

However, in 1806 William Armstrong married the widow and brought her to the Glades, where they spent forty-two years together, and in her latter years she said that she respected her first husband, but loved her second, so things turned out happily after all.

Her Devecmon children, of whom the first five appear to have named for members of her parents' large family in Wilmington, are:

Thomas (1787-) died in youth.

Maria (1789-1871) m. 1806 Dr. David Davison, Clarksburg.

Ingaba (1791-1815) m. 1812 Thomas Tate, Clarksburg and La.

Ann (1794-1885) m. 1815 Isaac McCarty, of Black Oak, Md., later of Oakland; later Iowa.

Ellen (1796-1890) not married; lived with Ann in Iowa.

George (1798-1879) m. 1828? Sophia Lantz, of Oldtown, Md. Was legislator; clerk to County Commissioners 11 years; later at Fairfield, Iowa.

Eliza (1804?) m. James Ebert or Ebbert, of Pennsylvania; later Iowa.

Hannah Sinnex was married in 1786 in the famous old "Old Swedes' Church," already at that time about ninety years old, in which her parents had been married in 1754 and her grandparents in 1726. Her family came to the Swedish colony either with the first group of settlers in 1638 or shortly thereafter; one was of the committee which built the church in 1698, and he has reposed beneath the floor of his pew for more than 230 years; one was a member of the first U. S. Congress. The family name is spelled in more than 20 different ways.

TO A PIONEER MOTHER

(Dedicated to Mrs. Meshac Browning)

She baked and brewed, yet never complained

When she garnered the wheat and corn,

While the father wandered away in the glades

At the break of every morn.

For he must be hunting a grizzly bear

Or a deer, they'll have for meat,

Since ten small children had to be fed,
And hides meant shoes for their feet.

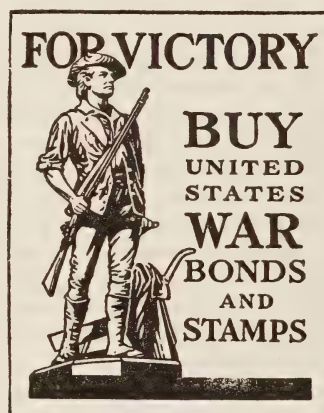
O Pioneer Mother, so loving and kind,
Your shawl and bonnet are worn by none,

But over the mantle your picture still hangs

To greet your grandchildren when day is done.

—Catherine Nethken.

V



V

Beall High School,
Frostburg, Md.

Dear Mr. Hoye:

I wish to acknowledge receiving THE GLADES STAR. I enjoyed reading it and I believe that the type of work you are doing will hold the interest of your members. I appreciate the recognition given me for my contribution to the October issue. I sincerely wish for the continued success of the GCHS.

Yours truly,
GERTRUDE A. C. WILLIAMS.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 12

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DEC. 31, 1943

History of the Youghiogheny Bridge At Sang Run



THE YOUGHIOGHENY VALLEY AND OLD BRIDGE AT SANG RUN
(Photo by Ruth Hoye, 1941)

TRAFFIC IS NOW MOVING ACROSS SANG RUN BRIDGE

Was Opened August 9, Replacing
First Iron Bridge In The
County, Built In 1880

Reprinted from The Republican
issue of August 19, 1943.

Traffic is again traveling across the Youghiogheny river at Sang Run, following the old Indian Path of many years ago, with the completion of the

new county bridge there by the County Commissioners. The cost of the new structure was \$12,000.

The bridge was opened to traffic on Monday, August 9, after having been closed for two months and five days. Traveling westward across the bridge people may continue on to Cranesville, or turn right and come out by way of the Trap Run road, to Blooming Rose, near Friendsville.

The new bridge consists of a span of 220 feet, with three piers and two abutments. There are seven 24-inch steel I-beams weighing 74 pounds per foot per span, according to Walter L.

Hull, county roads engineer. Piers and abutments of the old bridge were used but were repointed and raised approximately two feet.

During the winter of 1942-43, according to Mr. Hull, the top chords of the old bridge gave way due to heavy loads of present-day traffic, after having served the needs of that neighborhood since 1880. The Board of County Commissioners, consisting of John W. Herman, president; Jonas W. Sines and Walter G. Meyers, saw the need of a new bridge, one that would meet the needs of the present time and at the same time keep the cost of reconstruction at a minimum. The result is the present bridge built on the same location, which our forefathers had picked for travel many years ago.

History of Bridge Given

Charles E. Hoye, president of the Garrett County Historical society, and former resident of Sang Run, has prepared a brief account of the history of the bridge which was the first iron bridge in this county.

He relates:

The Indian Path from Sang Run appears to have crossed the Youghiogheny just above The Falls near the mouth of Salt Block Run. This trail was used by the settlers for many years; at the mouth of Salt Block later Israel Friend, whose wife, Dorcas, ferried travelers across the river in her canoe.

In 1828 the "Sanging Ground" people petitioned the County Commissioners to open a public road from Wm. W. Hoye's (now Joseph Sebold's) to the Virginia Line at the Pine Swamp, (Cranesville), and two years later Corbin West surveyed the road, which crossed the Youghiogheny at a ford some 600 yards below the present bridge.

In the office of the Commissioners of Allegany county it is recorded that on June 17, 1854, two petitions were received by the Board praying that a

levy be made "for completion of the bridge over the Youghagany river at the Sang Ground, not to exceed the sum of \$500." So it appears that the first bridge there was begun prior to 1854. This was a wooden bridge, probably on wooden piers.

The wooden bridge was carried away by a flood, and in 1863 David Kent was appointed to prepare plans for its "repair", but the same year the Board advertised for bids to "build" a bridge, presumably a second wooden bridge.

On June, 1879, a petition was filed with the Board to build a bridge at Sang Run and on September 9th a contract was awarded to the King Iron Bridge Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, to build an iron bridge for \$1600. This bridge was built on the original piers of the wooden bridge but raised a few feet, with stone abutments, built by W. H. Riley.

The Board of Commissioners of the County (then Garrett) in 1879 were D. H. Friend, of Sang Run, president, John Wilhelm and W. W. Broadwater, members. F. A. Thayer was clerk to the Board.

On April 13, 1880, the new iron bridge was accepted by the Board; it paid \$1860, which probably included construction of the abutments.

This substantial bridge served the public until the past winter.

V

GEORGE DAVID WHITE

Oldest member of our Society, was born Aug. 4, 1849, on the old Goff farm west of Red House, and died Dec. 4, 1943, at his home in Oakland. He was the son of Rowan and Margaret White, who operated a hotel near the Oakland railroad station when Confederate cavalry occupied the town for a few hours during the Civil War. George D. White was County Sheriff in 1877 and again in 1917. Previous to his recent ill health he was bailiff of the Circuit Court. A respected and beloved citizen.

Holman Elected Society President

Minutes Of Annual Meeting Recorded By The Secretary

Minutes of the meeting of the G. C. H. S., held in the High School at Oakland, December 20, 1943.

The G. C. H. S. met on Monday, December 20, 1943, for the purpose of electing officers for the year, 1944.

Officers present were: President, J. W. Holman; secretary, O. V. Dunham. First vice-president, Miss Viola Broadwater, sent vote by mail.

Owing to the unusual amount of sickness in the community the treasurer, Dr. J. E. Harned, was not able to be present.

Board of Directors present: Sandy Creek, W. W. Savage, and Great Glades, Elizabeth West.

The re-election of officers took place after the reading of a letter from Capt. Chas. E. Hoyer, stating that he could not continue the work as president of the Society on account of the distance and his work in the Glenn Martin Defense plant.

The following officers were unanimously elected:

President, John Holman; first vice-president, Viola Broadwater; second vice-president, George Rodeheaver; treasurer, Dr. J. E. Harned, and secretary, O. V. Dunham.

The re-election of the Board of Directors followed; also unanimous:

Sandy Creek, W. W. Savage; Little Crossings, Harvey Gortner; Great Glades, Elizabeth West; Sanging Ground, Frank Browning; Potomac River, O. P. Jones.

Mr. Max Jarboe was appointed to audit the accounts of the secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Jarboe has done this work very satisfactorily for the past three years.

The president announced re-appoint-

ment of the following standing committees:

Historical Records — Mrs. E. Z. Tower; Mrs. Norval Speelman; Mrs. Henry Durst, Mr. Adam Richter, Mr. Wilbur Savage, Mrs. Nella B. Hamilton.

Museum—Mrs. B. H. Sincell, Mr. Wm. Casteel, Mr. Wm. Sturgiss.

Publicity—Mr. B. H. Sincell, Mr. W. O. Davis, Rev. Felix Robinson.

Good of the Society

A discussion followed on "How to make the room at the Court House more attractive. George Rodeheaver was requested to see about shelves and bookcases.

The same budget as last year was adopted.

The meeting adjourned to meet in April.

Respectfully submitted,
O. V. DUNHAM, Secretary.

—V—
WILLIAM T. HAMILL

Born near Swanton, July 6, 1865, died in Baltimore, Nov. 27, 1943. He was a son of Henry O. and Mary Price Hamill and a grandson of Patrick Hamill, Sr., who came to America in 1803 from County Antrim, Ireland, where it is said he was implicated in Robert Emmett's unsuccessful revolution. Patrick Hamill was a tutor and school teacher.

In 1805 he married Mary, daughter of James Morrison of Westernport; later they settled on the old Ingman farm near Swanton.

Though seventy-eight years of age, Wm. T. Hamill went to Baltimore, and was employed in a defense plant near that city when he was struck by an automobile on the highway and fatally injured.

A brave old man and a faithful member of our Society.

—V—
Our September issue gave the date of birth of W. Scott Friend, Civil War veteran, as Aug. 25, 1943. Obviously a typographical error of just 100 years.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

PresidentJohn Holman
First Vice-Pres....Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres....Geo. Rodeheaver
TreasurerDr. J. E. Harned
Secretary.....Orley V. Dunham

THE GLADES STAR

Published Quarterly at Oakland, Md.
Entered as second-class matter March
12, 1942, at the Postoffice at Oak-
land, Maryland, under the Act of Au-
gust 24, 1912.

Printed by The Republican Press.
For sale at Hamill's Book Store or at
the Secretary's office, five cents per
copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
rett County are invited to join the
GCHS. Regular membership fee is
\$1.00. There are no dues.

NEW MEMBERS

Charles F. Taylor, Newark, N. J.
Estelle B. Ober, Palmyra, Pa.
Mrs. Anne Frazee, Rockwood, Md.
Orrin Gray, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Kimmell, Brookville, Pa.
John Engle, St. Paul, Minn.
Harry Armstrong, Seattle, Wash.
Florence Innis, Springfield, Pa.
Mrs. Eugene Bryant, Omaha, Nebr.
Lane W. Costs, Baltimore, Md.
Robert L. Hoyer, Morgantown, W. Va.

THE POPULATION of Garrett
County decreased from 21,981 in April,
1940, to 18,810 (estimated) on March
1, 1943, due to enlistments in the
armed services and to migrations to
defense work outside the county.

MORE ABOUT THE TOMLINSONS

In our March issue we gave a brief
history of the Tomlinson family, one
of the first families to settle in what
is now Garrett County.

We have received a letter, dated
Nov. 11, 1943, from Orrin Jackson
Gray of Chicago, whose mother, now
eighty years of age, was Rachel E.,
daughter of William Tomlinson, who
was a son of Robert, son of Isaac, son
of Joseph, Jr., son of Joseph Tomlin-
son, Sr., and his wife, Drusilla Swear-
ingen, our pioneer settlers at Little
Meadows.

Mr. Gray is writing a history of the
Tomlinson family which will be of
much interest to the GCHS. From Mr.
Gray's records it appears that James,
Jesse and Joseph Tomlinson, brothers,
emigrated from Ireland to America in
1726. James settled in Philadelphia,
Jesse in North Carolina, and Joseph in
Maryland.

Joseph Tomlinson, in 1740, married
Drusilla, daughter of Van Swearingen
of what is now Washington Co., Md.;
they settled at Little Meadows soon
after the French and Indian War.
Their children were: James, Joseph,
Jr., Samuel, Elizabeth, Benjamin,
Jesse, Rebecca, John, Nathaniel,
Robert.

Jesse Tomlinson succeeded his
father as proprietor of the Red House
Inn at Little Meadows. Joseph, Jr.,
Samuel and James settled in 1770 at
Grave Creek, on the Ohio, now
Moundville, W. Va.; later Rebecca
became their housekeeper; Elizabeth
also settled nearby. It appears that
the pioneer father of the family,
Joseph, Sr., died at Grave Creek in
1797, probably while visiting his
children.

We are obliged to Mr. Gray for the
information in his letter and we wel-
come him as a member of our his-
torical society, representing as he
does, one of our oldest families.

TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

For a full century this Society has devoted itself to one main object. In a nutshell, it has tried to spread the story of the victorious struggle of our forefathers to make this a good land to live in.

In the terrific test of our character and way of life which the war provides, it is obvious that we are now drawing spiritual strength from sources that were barely tapped before the war. Among these springs of strength are faith in our institutions, faith that Americans will sacrifice normal living to help bring a better rule to the world, and faith that we as a nation can learn from the past and retrieve our blunders.

These convictions are the lessons of history. To spread these and other teachings from the experience of State and Nation has been the Society's purpose. It is still the Society's object to spread a greater knowledge of our past in order to have better informed and more intelligent citizens.

On the foundation of its notable collections and its long record, the Society, given the means, will be in position to carry on its work with increasing momentum. It should redouble its efforts to find effective ways of telling its story, broaden its presentation, increase its publications, improve its historical collections, modernize and add to the plant which is the home of these activities.

At the end of the Society's first century its endowment stands at less than \$200,000. Much more will be necessary, even to start a program adequate to the needs and opportunities which are ahead. The membership has grown rapidly, but revenues are insufficient to permit the expansion which it is our duty to undertake.

Will you not make, or plan to

OLD FLINT QUARRY

In October, 1942, Mr. John W. Holman, Miss Ruth Hoyer and Mr. C. E. Hoyer, guided by a young Bender, explored what appeared to be an ancient flint quarry, two miles south of the Beachy school near Meadow Mountain. In a pasture, formerly a pine forest, they found on top of the ground boulders of flint rock; by digging, solid flint rock was uncovered and many fragments of the same stone were unearthed, indicating that, in the distant past the ledge had been worked.

Indian arrowheads of flint have been found in considerable quantities in our county, and chips of flint are found on Indian camp grounds. It is probable that the red men used the Meadow Mountain flint for making arrow heads and other implements at their camps, but many of their stone implements were brought here from distant places through trade. Further exploration is needed to determine definitely what use these people made of the Meadow Mountain quarry.

Samples of the flint were sent to the county historical museum.

make, a generous contribution to support better presentation of the history of Maryland and of our country? The Society's work should be one of the first to gain the support of those who are concerned for the future of the nation. There should be many to see to it that a program for handing on the culture and traditions of our forebears is strongly sustained.

Emphasis on the value of American principles is superfluous. But it is necessary to keep alive the story of how these principles were established. This is the mission of the Society. Will you not assist this work by direct gift now, or by remembering the Society in your will?

For the Officers and Council of the Maryland Historical Society.
JAMES W. FOSTER, Director.

Secretary's Report

In spite of many difficulties the G. C. H. S. has managed to hold on.

We are still receiving new members from different parts of the county. They are really distributed over the four corners of the United States.

While our receipts from members is not so large as last year, we have no reason to feel discouraged.

We now have six hundred seventy members (670) still a long way from the 1,000 goal, but we feel sure it can and will be reached.

Our library numbers 43 volumes. Many of them old and rare. Mr. Hoyer says, the library will probably number at least 200 volumes.

We have promises from Mr. Breuninger and others that our Society will some time be remembered. So far Mr. Hoyer has contributed the largest number. Besides we have received a number of pamphlets that will be appreciated as the years go by. They number forty-four (44) selected for quality rather than quantity.

Our museum has not increased during the past year as we did not get to have an exhibit. We have however, seventeen specimens.

The committee on articles for the museum seems to have functioned best of all. Due, no doubt, to the fact we placed interesting articles where they could be seen.

One of the encouraging things is the question asked in regard to our Society.

"Can you still get a life membership?"

"If possible send me all the back numbers of the Glades Star."

"I want my family to become members. I am sending a membership fee for a birthday or Christmas present."

Some people, when they send their fee, also give interesting facts about their families that will be available

to Mr. Hoyer when he sees fit to use them.

The outstanding need of our Society is to have our room at the Court House more attractive. We cannot display what we have without shelves and we need bookcases for the books we have.

We have been promised help but so far we have not received it.

O. V. DUNHAM, Secretary.

V

QUESTIONS — ANSWERS

In order to create an interest in our Historical Society we have decided to devote a small amount of space to a question and answer column. Anyone desiring information of a historical nature may use this column by asking questions of a terse nature. We will publish these, and perhaps some reader may contribute the information desired.

Question: Does anyone know the death dates of George and Elizabeth Fearer, who lived with his son, George A. Fearer and his wife, Harriet, in 1850, and died soon afterward. Also the death dates of Joseph Friend and his wife, Sarah Green Friend, who died after 1845?

V

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Receipts

Balance on hand Feb. 9, 1943..	\$492.66
Sale of Glade Star.....	7.00
Freight on Drane Monument, from Mr. Hoyer	1.70
New Members	44.00
Total	\$545.36

Expenditures

Baity Ridder, Accident trip....	\$ 3.00
Miss Dunham	2.32
The Republican	86.74
Leighton Lumber Company..	7.83
C. E. Hoyer	1.70
Balance on deposit in Garrett National Bank	443.77

Total\$545.36
The records show a membership of 681.

JOHN M. JARBOE,
Auditor.

Our Soldiers and Sailors

PFC. EDWARD A. BATEMAN, Co. A, 7th Inf'y., son of Mrs. Hugh Bateman of near Swanton, was killed in action in Africa, July 16, 1943.

CORP. CARL GEROSKI of Kempston, is convalescing in an army hospital in Texas, from wounds received in battle in the Pacific area.

PVT. CHARLES O. SCHROYER of Friendsville, serving in the Fifth Army in Italy, and missing in action since Oct. 16, is a prisoner of war in Germany.

ROY W. HARVEY, of Gorman, W. Va., has been commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Army.

PFC. FRED L. COULSON of Friendsville, has been awarded the Silver Star medal for gallantry in action on July 11, 1943, while serving with a cavalry troop in Sicily.

SHIRLEY M. RAMSEY, age 18, radar man on a U. S. Navy cruiser, was awarded the distinguished flying cross on Nov. 3 for "courage and heroism" in action during troop landings in Sicily and Italy. Shirley is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Ramsey of Herington Manor.

MARSHALL C. HARVEY of Swanton was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Army Air Corps, November 3, 1943.

LIEUT. JOHN WESLEY DICE of Horseshoe Run, W. Va., has been reported by the War Department as "missing" since the fall of Corregidor, P. I.

PVT. WARREN F. MARTIN of Crellin, is a prisoner of war in Germany.

Word was received by Mrs. Mary L. Felker, Oakland, Md., that her husband, Corp. Fred M. Felker, was killed in action.

Technical Sgt. Raymond M. Spicher,

OUR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The GCHS was organized Jan. 27, 1941. In three years it has acquired by gifts for its library 43 books of local historical interest. It has many magazines, reports, newspapers, documents, and photographs.

As a beginning of an historical museum the Society has listed 17 articles and a collection of Indian artifacts.

Its quarterly bulletin, "The Glades Star," has been published regularly 12 issues of 1,000 copies each. In time the "Star" will contain in convenient and popular form the major part of our community history.

The board of County Commissioners has provided ample library and office space in the Court House, and storage room in the basement and jail for our records and museum.

Our financial situation, as shown by the auditor's report for 1943, is satisfactory.

Thus we have the beginning of a useful institution for our community. While the present war has retarded our work, it has emphasized the need of institutions which preserve and teach our history.

But the human element in our society is the most valuable. We have enrolled 670 members; a few have died, but none have resigned or been dropped. Our enrollment includes citizens of Garrett County and neighboring communities, and persons from New York, Massachusetts to California interested in this region.

Some of us are elderly men and women, but most of our members are "in the prime of life." Our membership goal is one thousand. What a monument of history a thousand men and women can build in our Mountain Land!

son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Spicher, near Friendsville, is a prisoner of war in Germany.

History Society

100 Years Old

A handful of Baltimoreans gathered nearly a hundred years ago in a room at Fayette street and Guilford avenue to organize the Maryland Historical Society. On January 27 the Society will begin a celebration of the event which will last a year.

The observance will be three-fold in nature. There will be a series of meetings which will culminate in a public gathering; the Society will publish a history and a guide to its collections; and an exhibition of the more important memorabilia of the Society will be staged exceeding anything previously undertaken.

First Meeting

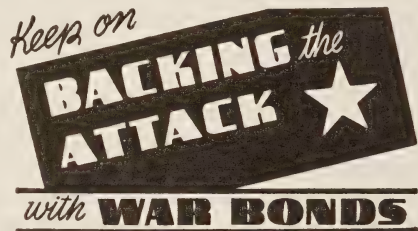
On January 27, 1844, John J. Donaldson, Frederick W. Brune, Brantz Mayer, Dr. Stephen Collins, Captain Robert Leslie, Fielding Lucas, Sebastian Streeter, John H. B. Latrobe and George William Brown met in the rooms of the Maryland State Colonization Society, the organization which sponsored the movement for the emigration of slaves "to Maryland from Liberia," to establish a society to perpetuate and preserve the papers and relics "closest to the hearts of the commonwealth."

In its one-hundredth year the society, now housed in the historic Enoch Pratt mansion at Monument street and Park avenue, has a membership larger than at any period of its existence and it boasts a substantial endowment.

The portrait gallery and sixteen

DECEASED MEMBERS

"The Glades Star" publishes notices of deaths of members of the Society. Relatives and friends are requested to notify the Secretary and to send historical sketches of deceased members, which may be used for publication and will be placed in our files. The "Star" is mailed to the family of the deceased; members of such families are especially invited to join the Society and help carry on the work.



other rooms contain more than 200 paintings by distinguished artists.

Bonaparte Furniture

The museum includes the Patterson-Bonaparte Room, containing jewelry and other personal belongings of Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte (Betsey Patterson) and Bonaparte furniture.

The library contains 40,000 books, thousands of pamphlets and a nearly complete collection of Baltimore newspapers. Its manuscript collection includes the Calvert papers, more than 1,300 letters and documents of the Lords Baltimore and their families.

Views of Baltimore

The print collection includes more than 300 views of Baltimore and other sites in the State.

The geneological collection consists of many rare and outstanding records of churches and vital statistics of the early colonial period.

The Society's building is open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except on Saturday, when the hours are 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

KEEP ON * * * * *

Backing the Attack! * * * * *

WITH WAR BONDS * * * * *

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 13

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH 31, 1944

The Confluence & Oakland Railroad



C. & O. R. R. STATION AT FRIENDSVILLE, 1891.

After fifty-three years of public service the C. & O. R. R., discontinued operation in April, 1942; its stations were sold, rails removed from the track, the steel bridge below Friendsville shipped to Ohio, the Bear Creek bridge junked. The "right of way" was sold to the Federal Government and most of the road bed will be flooded by the Youghiogheny Flood Control project. The last pay-load over the road, consisting of about twenty cars of coal from the McCullough mine, left Friendsville on March 31, 1942. David S. Custer received a car load of feed in the last train to arrive at Friendsville. He got a consignment of furniture for his store on the first train into town in 1889.

When we older folks were boys and girls in the Youghiogheny Valley the proposed railroad was the most important subject of conversation in our neighborhoods. Finally "the railroad" was built from Confluence, Pa., to Manor Land, two miles south of Friendsville. It was of standard guage, 19.78 miles in length, 7.27 miles being in Maryland.

Construction of the C. & O. R. R.

Construction began at Confluence on April 1, 1889; the line was completed and opened to traffic about November 1, 1890. John J. Whetstone was the civil engineer in charge of construction. J. C. Spaeth was the contractor of the work from Confluence to Friendsville. Most of the

laborers were Italians, with some Negroes, except on the Friendsville-Manor Land section where local labor was employed. Wages were from 99 cents to \$1.10 for a ten-hour day. The grading was all pick and shovel work—wheel barrows and horse drawn carts. The first bridge below Friendsville was a wooden trestle across the river, whence the track was laid on the west bank of the river into Pennsylvania.

Three laborers—George Hinebaugh, a Negro and an Irishman—were killed at the south end of the Buffalo Run bridge when a work train, running late, left the track, one car crashing into another in front.

Friendsville Celebrates

In the autumn of 1889, soon after the railroad was opened for traffic to Friendsville, the town staged a grand celebration attended by more than a thousand people. An excursion train ran from Confluence. J. Bayard Henry, president, and Joseph U. Crawford, Secretary of the Yough Manor Land Company, addressed the assembled guests. A barbecued ox (not well roasted) was served by a colored chef. Liquor flowed freely. Noah Humberston and Ira Friend ran a foot race. W. W. Savage caught the greased pig. William Selby and Jack Teats contested in cross tie making. Enos Sines was one of the "fiddlers" at the dance.

Sponsors and Parent Companies

The construction of the C. & O. R. R., was originally urged by the Yough Manor Land Company which owned large tracts of virgin land in the Valley. The chief object of the promoters was the development of the lumber business. Tho the name indicated that the line would connect Confluence and Oakland, it is not probable that the B. & O. R. R. Co., ever seriously considered connecting its Main Line at Oakland with its Pittsburgh Division at Confluence. For several years, however, the inhabitants of the upper part of the Valley had hopes. The Oakland "Republican" of November 2, 1889, reported a public meeting

and the appointment of a committee, headed by Daniel E. Offutt, to urge the extension of the line, which had then been completed to Friendsville.

The father of the C. & O. R. R. Co., was the "State Line & Oakland Railroad Company", incorporated in Maryland, February 23, 1889, by Geo. W. Haulenbeck, Geo. D. Johnson, Geo. D. Penniman, Herbert R. Preston and Edward J. Silkman—all officials of the B. & O. R. R. Co. Subscribers to the stock of this company were the Yough Manor Land Company, 200 shares, John K. Cowen and others, 40 shares. The mother of the C. & O., was the "Confluence & State Line Railroad Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania, April 22, 1889.

These Companies merged to form the "Confluence & Oakland Railroad Company" on April 2, 1890.

Lease to the B. & O.

The new C. & O. R. R. Co., promptly leased its property to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for 999 years, dating from January 1, 1890. The B. & O. soon acquired all the stock of the C. & O. and operated the line until abandoned.

Operation of the R. R.

During the early history of the C. & O. R. R., two mixed freight and passenger trains operated daily over the line, but as the timber resources of the Valley were depleted the service was reduced to one train daily and, finally, to one train per week.

Friendsville's first station agent was Irvin Beals. He was succeeded on November 8, 1890, by Harry J. Black, a young man from Confluence, who married Susan May Friend, and served as agent and telegraph operator until April 9, 1942, when the station was closed.

Friendsville became the chief business center and shipping point on the railroad. In the forest two miles up the valley at the end of the line, the Kendall Lumber Company operated a large saw mill and built the town of Kendall, also known as Manor Land

and Krug. This Company was owned by Jacob and Samuel Kendall of Meyersdale, Pa. Their brother, John C. Kendall, was superintendent of the company. They built a narrow guage railroad to haul logs to their mill from Kendall up the River valley with branch lines to Deep Creek and Laurel Run.

A. Knabb & Company manufactured staves and whiskey barrels at Manor Land. Henry Krug was associated with the company.

Several lumber companies operated out of Friendsville. The Clark & McCullough Company began operating on Bear Creek in 1895, using horse drawn tram cars. It sold its interests to the Meadow Mountain Lumber Company, which built over twenty-five miles of narrow guage railroad and operated a mill of 50,000 ft. soft wood and 20,000 ft. hardwood capacity per day.

Among other companies operating mills were the Lock Haven and Bear Creek Lumber Companies, and the Johnstown Planing Mill Company, all on Bear Creek. The last big shipper of timber from Friendsville was Black & Frazee; dealing chiefly in mine timbers, they shipped up to three hundred cars of posts per month.

When the original forest trees were cut and the railroad was about to die a natural death, the Federal Government secured an option to buy the property for \$306,000. The Company requested permission to abandon the line, but the McCullough Coal Corporation, then the chief shipper over the line, and the Maryland Public Service Commission objected. On March 6, 1941, the Interstate Commerce Commission granted the Company's petition. The case was taken to the courts and the order of the Commission sustained by the Supreme Court.

Shipping tariffs were cancelled and operation of the C. & O. R. R., ceased on April 1, 1942.

MINNIE PHILLIPS HINEBAUGH

Born February 24, 1861, on the old

Selbysport News Items

(From "The Republican" of May 1, 1891)

Improvements in our town are booming.

H. M. Frazee, business manager of the Yough Store Company, will build a booming factory in the near future; also a large dwelling with all conveniences.

Geo. W. Frazee is selling beautiful building lots cheap. Mr. F. Will put up a fine house this fall.

Geo. M. Stuck is in our village whooping up his new building.

Diamond Dann has his new house about completed.

Jasper Fike will build this fall.

Robert Liston will build a new store house this spring.

Jonas Frazee is going to build a large warehouse, corner Morgantown and Frazee Avenues.

D. J. Stuck is building a large barn.

A. Knabb & Co., are putting up a large barn at their Buffalo Run plant.

We are proud of our new buildings. There has not been a cheap building put up yet.

V

A. Knabb & Co., of Oil City, Pa., have moved all their machinery from Friendsville to their works at Buffalo Run. Knabb & Co., have purchased three acres of land from Kimmel Frazee for their mill and stave yard. They expect to employ from thirty to forty men on their works.

—"The Republican" of Jan. 16, 1891.

Goff farm west of Red House, died March 2, 1944, at her home in Oakland. She was the daughter of Rev. John Phillips from the Eastern Shore, and Elizabeth Hoyer of Sang Run. On October 18, 1885 Minnie Phillips married Thaddeus C. Hinebaugh. They were the parents of five children.

Mrs. Hinebaugh was an artist, a public spirited citizen, devoted to her family and interested in the history of her community.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President John W. Holman
First Vice-Pres..... Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres..... Geo. Rodeheaver
Treasurer Dr. J. E. Harned
Secretary Orley V. Dunham

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ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
rett County are invited to join the
GCHS. Regular membership fee is
\$1.00. There are no dues.

OUR NEIGHBORING SOCIETIES

Our President wishes to acknowl-
edge receipt of an invitation to attend
the meeting of the Washington Coun-
ty Historical Society, held January 27
in Hagerstown. Senator Radcliffe was
the principal speaker. About four
thousand persons visited the society
exhibit of items of local historical in-
terest. Mrs. Frank W. Mish is presi-
dent of the Society.

* * *

The Frederick County Historical
Society discussed plans for the acqui-
sition of a permanent headquarters-
museum at its meeting on January 18.
The gift of two one-thousand-dollar
war bonds to be held as a nucleus for
the purpose was reported.

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Gertrude Welch Holman, Cali-
fornia, Pa.

Mrs. Jeanette Guard Statler, Oak-
land.

Wallace D. Holman, Waynesboro,
Virginia.

Myrtle Blackburn, Keyser, W. Va.

Addie Coddington, Friendsville.

Amie Townshend, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Alice Mason, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Claudine W. Roquemore, At-
lanta, Ga.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger, Frostburg.

DONATION FOR THE MUSEUM

Mr. Hayden Wolf, a grand nephew
of Susan Steele, wife of Abraham
Steele, has given the society a pair
of fireplace tongs, formerly property
of the Steele family of Friendsville.

Last November President Holman,
with the permission of the owner, Mr.
Lytle, tore down the old Mathews
house at Selbysport and stored the
logs. It is hoped that, after the pres-
ent war, these logs may be used for
some historical reconstruction.

U. S. DEFENSE BONDS: In 1942
our Board of Directors voted to in-
clude in the society budget \$150 for
the purchase of two war bonds. It
was the purpose of the Board to there-
by make a small contribution in sup-
port of the war and at the same time
assure that part of the membership
fees collected would be conserved, with
interest, for use by the society after
1952. But the treasurer declined to
purchase the bonds, maintaining that
the society's income was too small to
justify the investment.

A member now offers to donate \$75
for the purchase of one war bond if
other members will give a like sum.
The Board of Directors is considering
this offer and will be glad to receive
suggestions from members.

Our Soldiers and Sailors

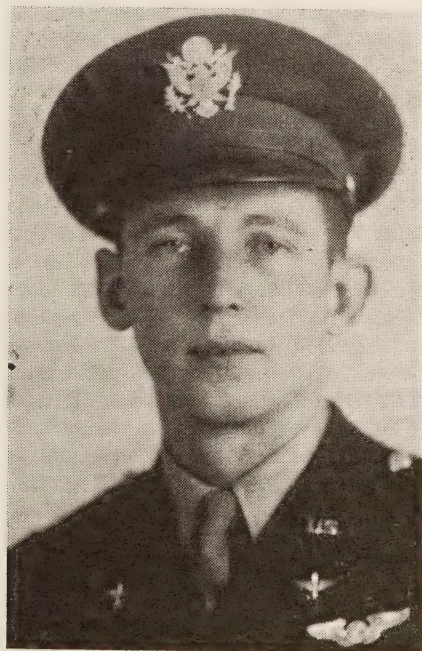
LT. WILLIAM SIMMONS, U. S. Army Air Corps, was killed in an airplane crash at Ft. Pueblo, Ark., February 17. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. William Simmons of near Keyser's Ridge.

PFC. RALPH D. SWAUGER, son of Mrs. Lulu B. Swauger of Jennings, was wounded in action in Italy.

PVT. HENRY J. REXRODE, son of Mrs. Jennie Harvey of Swanton, was wounded in action December 15, in Italy.

PVT. EARLE F. SMITH, son of Mrs. Ella Smith of Accident, has been reported missing in action since November 26, in North Africa.

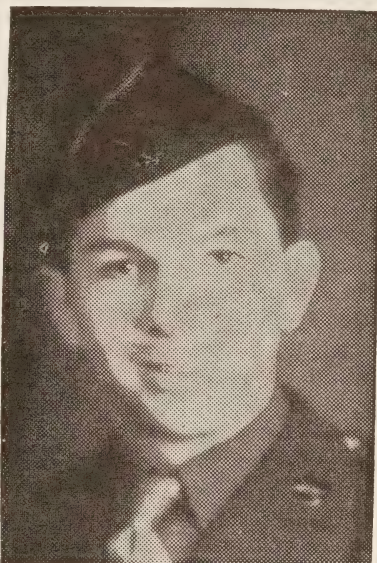
— V —



JOHN HAMILL HUTSON of Kitzmiller, who enlisted in June, 1942, graduated from training school February 5, and received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the army air corps.

CORP. WILLIAM MILAVEC of Shallmar has been reported killed in action on January 2nd in Italy.

PFC. JOHN W. HELMICK, son of Mrs. Mary Helmick of Potomac Manor, was wounded in Italy and hospitalized from November 4 to December 31.



PFC. ROBERT L. HOYE

Pfc. Robert L. Hoyer enlisted as a volunteer October 15, 1942, age 17 years. When last heard from he was in Bizerte, North Africa. Son of Robert L. and Bertha Hoyer, formerly residents near Oakland.

PVT. WILLARD HERSHBERGER of Kitzmiller has been reported killed in action in Italy.

FRANK A. BURRELL, U.S.N.R. son of Charles F. Burrell, of Kitzmiller, was lost at sea in the crash of a navy plane on March 2.

INFORMATION WANTED on the history of the Spiker (Speicher) family of Garrett County, especially on Adam Spiker, a veteran of the War of 1812, who resided near Accident and died in 1836, leaving a widow, eight sons and four daughters.

Gen. Jones' Raid of 1863 Through Garrett County, Maryland

(The following article by Capt. Charles E. Hoyer was published in the Oakland "Republican" in 1937. Compare the splendid unity of our country today with the disunity from which our grandparents suffered eighty years ago.)

During the War Between the States, 1861-1865, no battles were fought in what is now Garrett County, but twice the Confederate troops invaded this territory.

The burning of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops at Piedmont, and the attempt to destroy the railroad bridge, crossing the Potomac River at Bloomington, by McNeill's Rangers on May 6, 1864, was recently described by Lenora W. Wood in *The Republican*.

The following account of the raid through Western Virginia and Garrett county, Maryland, in 1863, has been compiled chiefly from the official report of General William E. Jones, commanding the Confederate forces engaged.

The primary object of the Confederates in this raid was the destruction of bridges and otherwise crippling of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was of great importance to the Federal Army in the transportation of troops and supplies.

In April, 1863, General Jones, with his whole available force, marched from his camp at Lacy Spring, Rockingham county, Va., to Moorefield, W. Va. When the expedition reached the South Branch, heavy rains had raised the waters of that stream so that a detour of twenty-five miles by Petersburg was necessary. Sending his infantry and artillery back to the Valley, General Jones advanced rapidly with cavalry toward Oakland and Rowlesburg. Greenland Gap, near

Petersburg, was occupied by Federal troops. The Confederates charged them, and, after a spirited resistance, the Federals surrendered. Next morning the Confederates reached the Northwestern Turnpike (now U. S. Route 50) at Mt. Storm, and rode west on that road, crossing the North Branch of the Potomac River at Gormanville, after which they burned the turnpike bridge at that place.

Colonel A. W. Harman was sent through Ryan's Glade from Gormanville to Oakland, with the Twelfth Virginia cavalry, Brown's Maryland battalion of cavalry and John H. McNeill's company of Partisan Rangers. Captain E. H. McDonald, with a squadron of the Eleventh Virginia cavalry, crossed the river at Kitzmiller and marched to Altamont, where he destroyed some railroad property, then hurried toward Oakland.

Colonel Harman's Report

"On the night of the 26th (April) I moved in the direction of Oakland and reached Oakland at 11:00 a. m.; surprised and captured a company of 57 men, with two commissioned officers, and paroled them. Destroyed a railroad bridge east of town and the railroad and turnpike bridges over the Youghiogheny River; also a train of cars at Cranberry Summit (now Terra Alta). I captured the guard (15 men) and paroled them with 20 citizens. From here I moved to Kingwood and Morgantown, which places I took without opposition. The suspension bridge over Cheat River was destroyed on the turnpike."

General Jones wrote, that, but for the delay of Greenland Gap his troops would have captured a train at Oakland filled mostly with Union officers.

From the North Branch at Gormanville General Jones marched west over the Northwestern Turnpike with his main force to Cheat River, arriving there about 2:00 p. m., Sunday, April 26. Having captured the pickets and learning there was a garrison of

only 300 men at Rowlesburg, troops of the 6th, 7th and 11th Virginia Cavalry attacked the town and railroad bridges, while Jones remained at the turnpike bridge across Cheat River. Both attacks failed.

Finding his command without forage for his horses after thirty-six hours of forced marching, General Jones abandoned the attempt to capture Rowlesburg, and, after a few hours of night marching found a scanty supply of forage and went into camp.

Next morning, moving on Evansville, corn was secured for the horses and meat rations for the men. Late in the evening of April 27th a courier brought the information that Lieut. C. H. Vandiver and a party of eight men had captured Independence and a home guard of 20 men. A force was thrown at once into Independence and the two-span bridge near that place destroyed. The whole command crossed the railroad about dark, going north, and finding forage about midnight, went into camp. At daylight, Col. Harman arrived at the camp, "bringing the first tidings of his and McDonald's success at Oakland and Altamont."

On April 28th the whole command marched on Morgantown, arriving at about noon. Here the army rested until dark, when the line of march was taken for Fairmont, camping from 9 p. m. until 1 a. m. At Fairmont the Confederates attacked from both sides of the river and after a moderate resistance 260 Federal soldiers surrendered. Scarcely were the prisoners' arms stacked before a train loaded with Federal artillery and infantry from Grafton arrived, attacked the Confederates and tried to recover the railroad bridge. They were driven back by the Rebels. The Confederates then proceeded to destroy the magnificent three-span iron bridge over the Monongahela, which tumbled into the river soon after dark.

Leaving their wounded in the hands of friends in Fairmont, the Confederates marched toward Clarksburg, but learning that a strong Federal garrison was there, they captured Bridgeport, five miles east, and the next day, gathering horses and cattle on the way, arrived at Philippi, and on May 2nd joined General Imboden at Buckhannon. From there Imboden marched south, while Jones and his hard-riding cavalry moved against the Northwestern Railroad toward Parkersburg.

They captured Cairo and destroyed three bridges, ruined the oil plant at Oilton, then rejoined General Imboden's command at Summersville, after which they marched by easy stages "homeward" to the Valley of Virginia.

In closing his report, headed, "Near Harrisonburg, Va., May 26, 1863, to General Robert E. Lee, General Jones summarizes the results of his raid as follows:

"In thirty days we marched nearly 700 miles; we killed from 25 to 30 of the enemy; wounded probably three times as many; captured nearly 700 prisoners, 2 trains of cars; burned 16 railroad bridges and one tunnel; 150,000 barrels of oil, many engines and a large number of boats, tanks and barrels; bringing home with us about 1,000 cattle and probably 1,200 horses. Our entire loss was ten killed and 42 wounded; the missing not exceeding fifteen.

"My orders were in all cases to respect private property, irrespective of the politics and part taken in the war by the owners. Horses and supplies were to be taken indiscriminately. One or two stores were plundered."

(To Be Continued)



Remember Bataan

Invest

A Dime Out of
Every Dollar in

U.S. War Bonds

CURRENT HISTORY NOTES

In 1943 there were registered in Garrett County 444 births and 165 deaths. During the same year marriages in the County decreased 56 percent. Marriage licenses issued were 1,132, most of them to residents of other states.

* * *

Garrett County total receipts during 1943 were \$541,540.56. Expenditures \$524,764.32. The property tax rate for 1944 has been set at \$1.56 per \$100.

* * *

Garrett County almost doubled its quota in the Fourth War Loan drive which ended in February, with sales amounting to \$296,449. Howard C. Riggs was chairman of the campaign.

* * *

Under date of January 16 the President of our Society appointed Capt. Charles E. Hoyer as editor of "The Glades Star". Material for publication in the "Star" may be mailed to the editor at 1616 Rickenbacker Road, Baltimore 21, Md., or to the Secretary at Oakland. Articles of local historical value will be published if space permits. Statements should be brief and dates accurate.

* * *

Our Secretary reports our headquarters room in the Court House much improved by the construction of adequate shelves for books and other material. The Society is indebted to Vice President George Rodeheaver for this improvement.

V

HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY

Ye Editor attended the hundredth anniversary meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, held in the Peabody Auditorium, Baltimore, February 21. Judge Samuel K. Dennis gave a brief account of the History of the Society and Dr. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian

Our Board of Directors

Attention is invited to an error in the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the GCHS as reported in "The Glades Star" of December 31, 1943, relating to the election of certain members of the Board of Directors.

The Constitution of the Society provides that the Board of Directors shall consist of the five elective officers and

of one representative from each of the seven "Settlements", elected by the members of the respective settlements for one year or until their successors are elected. They represent their settlements to the Society and they represent the Society to the members in their settlements. Upon the settlement member of the Board devolves the leadership of the Society within his settlement.

The list of members of the Board published in the December 31 issue of the "Star" is correct, but they were elected by members of their settlements, not by the whole society. Our present Board of Directors is an able body of men and women, capable of leadership in the local history field in the County and its various settlements.

of Congress, addressed the meeting on "The Use of Radio in the Presentation of History."

Senator Geo. L. Radcliffe was re-elected president of the Society. Sixty new members were elected.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 14

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE 30, 1944

Early Land Surveys And Patents In Garrett County, Maryland

From our school histories we learned that the King of England claimed most of North America by right of the discoveries of the Cabots in 1498. Many years later Charles I granted "Terra Mariae" to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. Calvert died before the patent was signed and it was issued to his son Cecil, who established the settlement at St. Mary's in 1634. Thus Cecil Calvert became Lord Proprietor of all the lands and waters within the Province of Maryland, which extended to the "farthest westward spring or fountain of the River Potomac", he, in token of fealty and loyalty, to send his king an annual rental or tribute of two Indian arrows.

HIS LORDSHIP'S MANORS

In the Land Office at Annapolis are preserved the records of the Proprietor's land grants or patents to settlers in Maryland. He also reserved for himself tracts of land called "Manors", which he rented in small tracts to tenants. Soon after the French and Indian War Baltimore instructed Governor Horatio Sharp to have certain manors surveyed "westward of Fort Cumberland".

In March, 1768, Governor Sharp reported that he had had surveyed 96,610 acres, including the Indian "Old Fields" on the Potomac. Also a tract of 2534 acres "near a place called Little Meadows".

THE "GREAT GLADES MANOR", 17,750 acres, was surveyed on May 8, 1768, by Francis Deakins. It extended from the mouth of the Little Youghiogheny to the foot of the Great Backbone, including the present site of Oakland.

On May 16 Deakins surveyed the "GREEN GLADES MANOR", 4740 acres, on Green Glades Creek, now called Deep Creek.

FIRST PRIVATE SURVEYS

From 1738 until our Revolution Lord Baltimore collected from settlers before land patents were issued a cash payment ("caution money") of five pounds sterling per hundred acres, after which an annual "quit rent" of four shillings per hundred acres, was to be paid to his Lordship—"forever".

Before the Proprietor formally opened his lands west of Cumberland for settlement six surveys were made and patents granted on lands in what is now Garrett County. They were:

(1) GOOD WILL, 100 acres, surveyed for Joseph Tomlinson on June 8, 1760, and patented to him on September 30, 1761. It included the site of

Gen. Braddock's camp at Little Meadows, now the Stone House farm east of Grantsville.

(2) GRASSY CABBIN, 500 acres, surveyed Nov. 4, 1767, for Captain Thomas Bassett, "engineer in his Majesties service", and patented to him in 1768. This is the Blocker settlement on the Casselman River just east of Grantsville.

(3) BAD IS THE BEST OF IT, 120 acres. Surveyed for Jacob Froman, April 29, 1771, and patented to him. Here Froman built his mill on "Deer Creek", now Mill Run.

(4) BUFFELOW RUN, 149 acres. Surveyed for Captain Evan Shelby, June 10, 1772, and patented to him Sept. 29, 1773, lies at the mouth of Buffalo Run. It was settled by Johnathan and Jeremiah Frazee.

(5) LITTLE MEADOWS, 101 acres. Surveyed for Capt. Shelby and patented to him May 26, 1773. Jesse Tomlinson gave the tract to his daughter, Rachel Bruce. It is now known as the Isaiah Boucher farm.

(6) ARNOS VALE, 367 acres, surveyed for John Head, Aug. 13, 1771, and patented to Norman Bruce, Dec. 11, 1772. This tract is in Ryan's Glade.

In the spring of 1774 Lord Baltimore opened his lands

LAND RUSH OF 1774 "westward of Fort Cumberland" (except the reserved manors) for settlement. During the following three months

some twenty land speculators or their agents, accompanied by several surveyors, hastened to the mountains with land warrants in their pockets, and surveyed sixty-five tracts of land averaging about one thousand acres each. Such choice tracts as "Cornucopia", site of the future Grantsville; "Accident", "Deer Park," "The Blooming Rose", "Friend's Delight" at Sang Run, and "Locust Tree Bottom", later the McHenry farm, were among these surveys.

In those pioneer days the owners gave their tracts names, some of them of historical significance, some descriptive, others purely fanciful: "Land Flowing with Milk and Honey", "Peace and Plenty", "The Wilderness Shall Smile" suggest future hopes.

Only one of these tracts was surveyed for an actual settler: "Friend's Choice" for Augustine Friend. The speculators were from Annapolis and the older counties. Some of them were, or became, prominent citizens of the State, among them Gen. John Swan, Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Col. Francis Deakins, Gov. Thomas Johnson. Rev. Johnathan Boucher was a noted Tory minister of Annapolis, who, when the Revolutionary War broke out, transferred his land warrants to others and returned to England.

One tract, "Ashby's Discovery", was on His Lordship's Great Glades Manor. Probably William Ashby was living there at the time and induced Hugh Scott to make the survey in order that Ashby might buy it. Richard Hall was living on "Blooming Rose" when it was surveyed. After his death the owners deeded 100 acres of the tract to his heirs.

SEVENTEEN SEVENTY FOUR was an historic year in our mountains, tho their promised development was delayed by the Revolution and Indian raids. In 1780 the property of British citizens in Maryland, including Lord Baltimore's lands, was confiscated by Act of the General Assembly. But the speculators of 1774 secured titles from the State for their surveys after the war.

(To Be Continued)

RED CROSS WAR FUND

\$6,000, Mrs. Paul B. Naylor, campaign chairman, reporting receipts of \$6,-

The Garrett County Red Cross War Fund collection exceeds its quota of 506.61. Mrs. E. Z. Tower is chairman of the County Chapter.

Our Soldiers and Sailors

MISS FRANCES S. GRIMES, summer resident of Mt. Lake Park, was killed March 27, when her plane crashed just after the take-off at Otis Field, Mass. Miss Grimes entered the Women's Airforce Service Pilots in December, 1942.

ANN P. WALATKUS of Kitzmiller, of the Army Nursing Corps, was reported promoted to captain, May 12.

JOSEPH MARKLEY, husband of Mrs. Wilma Markley of Kitzmiller, reported missing in action since February 25, is now a prisoner of war in Germany.

PFC. DORSEY R. FRAZEE of Friendsville, reported wounded in action in the Mediterranean area.

JAMES G. DARBY of Oakland, pilot Army Air Corps, was appointed second lieutenant, April 15.

WALTER R. NICKLOW of Friendsville, who was inducted into the Navy Seabees on April 16, 1943, was awarded the Purple Heart Medal just a year after his enlistment. He is with the Pacific fleet.

PFC. RUSSELL B. CRESSE of Eglon, and Pvt. Earl F. Smith of Accident, both previously reported missing, were drowned last November when their troopship was sunk by the enemy. Letter from the Adjutant General to the parents says: "Despite every protection humanly possible the ship was struck at night by the enemy and sank rapidly in the heavy sea. Although every effort was made to rescue all on board many American soldiers were listed as missing".

SECOND LIEUT. JOHN C. McKINNEY, Army Air Force, has been missing in action over France since May 9.

PVT. GEOFFREY E. HOYE, Field Artillery, grandson of Mrs. Mary C. Hoyer of Sang Run, died on March 30 from wounds received in action Feb-

Prisoner of War



S SGT. HAROLD GLENN SCHELL

Staff Sergeant Harold Glenn Schell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schell, of near Oakland, who had been reported missing in action somewhere over Germany since April 11, is a prisoner of war of the German government, according to a telegram from the government of the United States, received by Mr. and Mrs. Schell in Baltimore on June 11.

Sgt. Schell enlisted in the Army Air force January 12, 1942, and was sent to England on January 7, 1944. He was a gunner on a flying fortress when reported missing.

NEW MEMBER

Laurel Ann Hoyer, Glendale, Arizona.

February 25 on the Cassino front in Italy.

PVT. ADAM SNYDER, 26, son of Mrs. Ada Snyder of Grantsville, died in Italy on May 5. He was mortally wounded the preceding day. Member of Co. B, 339th infantry.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President John W. Holman
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 Second Vice-Pres.... Geo. Rodeheaver
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THE GLADES STAR

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ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
 rett County are invited to join the
 GCHS. Regular membership fee is
 \$1.00. There are no dues.

A FALSE ALARM

The year of the land rush to the
 mountains "westward of Fort Cumber-
 land" was also the year of Dunmore's
 War against the Shawnee Indians and
 their allies on the Ohio. While survey-
 ors were working in Maryland and
 Virginia troops were mobilizing and
 marching across the mountains to at-
 tack the red men. The bloody battle
 of Point Pleasant was won by Gen.
 Andrew Lewis and his Virginians on
 October 10, 1774.

The name "Shawny War", a tract
 surveyed for Paul Hoyer, later the
 Ridgley plantation south of Grants-
 ville, recalls this war.

The following story accounts for

the name of "False Alarm", a tract
 north west of Oakland near the
 Cranesville road.

"On one occasion when Col. Hoff-
 man was surveying a tract of land,
 his men asked a holiday to go merry-
 making in the vicinity. Their request
 was refused, as the old Colonel was
 anxious to finish his work. Not to be
 baffled, however, they raised the cry
 of "Indians!" a word that stuck
 deadly terror into the heart of every
 white man. Consternation prevailed
 and Col. Hoffman hastily collected his
 men and retired into a fort or block-
 house. After a while the pleasure
 seekers went out on a scout—after
 Indians.

When they returned at midnight and
 found Col. Hoffman and his com-
 panions still in the block-house, they
 told him of the ruse that had been
 practiced; he was furious at first and
 made the wildest threats of vengeance
 on the jokers, but was finally induced
 to laugh and forgive them."

Probably the "fort" was a settlers
 fortified cabin on McCullough's Path
 in the neighborhood of the present
 Herrington Manor. Another story of
 this neighborhood gives some light on
 the subject. Here it is:

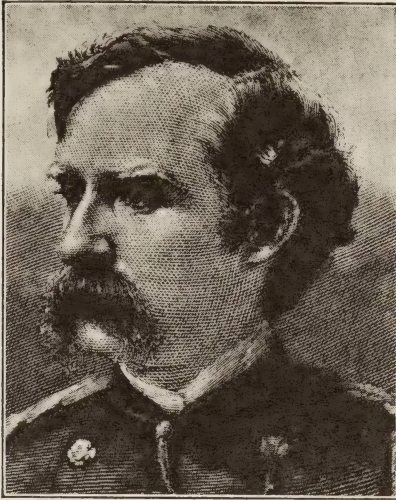
"It was at this same fort that a
 romantic incident occurred: three-
 quarters of a century ago (about
 1806). A small company was assem-
 bled, among them a Mr. Harrington,
 of Harrington's Creek, and Miss
 Moore of Crossing neighborhood.
 After a five minute conversation Mr.
 Harrington proposed and Miss Moore
 accepted, and on the next day they
 were married."

SUSAN T. BROWN

Miss Susan T. Brown died at her
 home in Baltimore on April 27, aged
 past eighty years. Miss Brown was a
 sister of the late Senator W. McCul-
 loh Brown. She was a helpful member
 of the GCHS.

LLOYD LOWNDES FRIEND

Born December 14, 1873, died in
 Morgantown, W. Va., March 20, 1944.
 Mr. Friend resigned as Registrar of
 the U. of W. Va., on January 1st. A
 brief biography of him was published
 in the Sept. 30, 1942, "Glades Star".



GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER

Gen. George A. Custer was born December 5, 1839. At the battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, Gen. Custer and part of his command were surrounded by Indians under Sitting Bull; the whole detachment of 211 men died fighting.

THE CUSTER FAMILY

Our society has received from Mrs. Alice Custer Clark a copy of "Custer Genealogies", by Milo Custer of Bloomington, Illinois. It is a carefully compiled genealogy of this old American family. Illustrated; published this year by the author.

To us of western Maryland the most interesting member of the Custer family is our roving pioneer, Emanuel Custer, Sr., who tarried for a time on Mt. Nebo near Grantsville, where in 1809 he began the purchase of 315 acres of the "Mt. Nebo" tract, which became the property of his son Emanuel, Jr., and later of his grandson Samuel Custer. The old Custer homestead now belongs to Floyd Durst, a great-great grandson of the pioneer.

A letter to the editor, dated April 22, 1944, from Mrs. Levitt E. Custer of Dayton, Ohio, gives an excellent sketch of the ancestry of Emanuel Custer, Sr., who was the great grand

father of the famous cavalry leader, Gen. George A. Custer. From Mrs. Custer's letter we quote as follows:

There has been a dispute as to the given name of the father of Emanuel Custer, the progenitor of the line to which Gen. Custer belongs. Tradition in the family gives the name Paul as the father of Emanuel Custer, Sr., but research refutes that claim.

PAULUS KUSTER, b. about 1640, married Gertrude Streppers of Kaldkirchen, Germany; came to America about 1684-1685 and joined the Mennonite Colony at Germantown, Pa. They had three sons:

1 Arnold Kuster, b. Crefeld, Ger., died 1739 at Manatawney, Pa., married Rachel —.

2 Johannes Koster, b. Crefeld, Ger., d. 1708 in Germantown, Pa., mar. Elizabeth Cassel.

3 Hermanus Kuster b. Crefeld, Ger., died in Montgomery Co., Pa., m. Isabella Conred.

ARNOLD KUSTER, son of Paul and Gertrude Streppers Custer, d. 1739 at Manatawney (now Pottstown), Pa. Wife's name was Rachel or Rebecca. Emigrated with his parents from Crefeld, Germany, to Philadelphia, Pa. Arnold was a bricklayer and owned land on the Schuylkill river. From a deed we learn he was of Hanover Twp., Philadelphia (now Berks) Co., Pa. Children of Arnold Custer were:

1 Conrad, mar. Susanna Adams (?).

2 Paul, mar. Sarah Martha Ball, who was born in Fauquier Co., Va., about 1722; d. in Berks Co., Pa.

3 George, died 1756; m. Mary Roades of Frankford, Pa. Had nine children.

4 Nicholas, of Limerick and later Providence, was a blacksmith. Sold land in 1776.

5 Arnold Jr., mar. Barbara —.

6 Catherine, mar. John Jenkins.

7 Dorothy, m. Daniel Tool.

8 —annah.

From records in Augustus Evangelical Lutheran Church, Trappe, Pa., we find the following births and baptisms:

NICHOLAS KOSTER, adult, baptized Feb. 12, 1745. Witnesses: his wife Susanna Margaretha Hoppin; mother-in-law, Anna Elizabeth Hoppin, and wife's sister, Johanna Christina Hoppin.

Their children:

1 Koster, Christian, b. Aug. 21, 1734.

2 Koster, Johannes, b. July 18, 1736.

3 Koster, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 20, 1739.

4 Koster, George, b. Aug. 21, 1741.

5 Koster, Samuel, b. Nov. 21, 1744.

6 Koster, Paulus, b. Sept. 2, 1746.

7 Koster, Susanna, b. Dec. 2, 1749.

8 KOSTER, EMANUEL, b. Sept. 29, 1754, bapt. Oct. 28, 1754; sponsors—the parents and grandmother Hoppin.

These records are written in German. In the cemetery a gravestone, now almost illegible, had carved on it "Anna Elizabeth Hoppin b. 1686 in Germany, died Dec. 20. 1760". Copied by Mrs. Allen. She was unable to decipher the town in Germany.

In the genealogy of Emanuel Custer, Historical Collections of Harrison Co., Ohio, is the statement that Emanuel Custer died at Jessups, Md., of which state he was a native—aged over 100 years. Myrtle Custer questions that. Family records give 1854 as the date of his death.

In Penna. Arch., 6th Ser. Vol. 1, we find a muster roll of Capt. John Edwards Co. of militia, Philadelphia, Co., Pa., 5th Batt.; commanded by John Bull, Dec. 10. 1776.—Lists Emanuel Custer as Sergeant.

In the year 1780 Emanuel Custer was taxed in Providence Twp., Philadelphia, Co., Pa.,

on property valued at 400£. In 1781 he was listed as a taxpayer on 200 acres of land, one horse, one cattle, in Berks Co., Pa. Also in 1784 he was listed as a taxpayer in the same County.

In Frederick Co., Md., may be found a bill of sale thus: At the request of John Thomas a bill of sale recorded March 6, 1787, that, I, Manuel Custer for the consideration of 24 pounds specie paid by John Thomas, Jr., of Frederick Co., Md. do sell to John Thomas one old wagon, one sorrel mare, one mouse colored horse, two cows, two heifers, one bull, three old sheep, two lambs, three beds with furniture, one brass kettle and twelve acres of winter grain now growing.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Darnell. —Emanuel Custer.

The tax list of 1784 is the last date I find Emanuel Custer in Eastern Pennsylvania.

In 1790 the son Jacob Custer was born at Jessups, Md.

In 1795 we find Emanuel Custer in Allegany Co., Md.; in 1798 he was taxed in the Glades District. In the 1800 census he was listed in Sandy Creek Hundred. In 1803 he settled his son John in Cresaptown, Md. In 1809 he is at Mt. Nebo in Allegany Co., Md., where he settled his eldest son Emanuel near Grantsville. Then in 1812 he took up land in Harrison Co., O., to which state he journeyed with his son Jacob and daughters, Susannah, Mary and Charlotte. Susanna had married John Hendricks in Maryland. Mary married Joseph Cummings in Maryland.

In an entry of first settlers in Harrison Co., Ohio, Emanuel Custer is listed from Allegany Co., Md., and Jacob (his son) is listed from Anne Arundel Co., Md., verifying the statement that Jacob was born at Jessups.

The children of Emanuel Custer, Sr., and Maria Fadley were:

- 1 Emanuel, 1779-1829, m. Catherine Ringer.
- 2 John, 1782-1830, m. Catherine Valentine.
- 3 Susanna, 1784-185—, m. John Hendricks.
- 4 Peter, 1786-18—, m. Elinor —.
- 5 Mary, 1788-1872, m. Joseph Cummings.
- 6 Jacob, 1790-1862, m. Sarah Webster.
- 7 Charlotte, 1796-1854, m. Robert Cummings.

Jacob Custer (1790-1862) platted the town of New Rumley, Ohio, Aug., 1813, and Aug. 10, 1815, the father deeded this ground to Jacob. March 2, 1815, Jacob married Sarah Webster, daughter of a pioneer of East Ohio.

In 1822 Emanuel Custer deeded some property to Robert Cummings and Emanuel Cummings in Harrison Co., Ohio, for "love and affection". In the transfer Emanuel Custer's residence is given as Allegany Co., Md.

There are many descendants of George Custer (1744-1829), son of Paul and Sarah Ball Custer, who claim cousinship to General Custer. John Custer of Cresaptown was the grandfather of Gen. Custer and Jacob Custer of New Rumley, Ohio, was grandfather of my husband, making my husband second cousin to Gen. Custer.

NOTE:—The Garrett County Custers are descendants of either Emanuel, Jr., or John Custer.

V

INFORMATION WANTED—From the census of 1800 it appears that Emanuel "Custin" (Custer) resided near McHenry. Did he then live on "Locust Tree Bottom", the old Friend settlement, later the McHenry

Gen. Jones' Raid of 1863 Through Garrett County, Maryland

(The following article by Capt. Charles E. Hoyer was published in the Oakland "Republican" in 1937. Compare the splendid unity of our country today with the disunity from which our grandparents suffered eighty years ago.)

(Continued from issue of March 31)

The Rebels At Altamont

Colonel Lomax, of the 11th Virginia Cavalry, in his report says:

"We reached the top of the Allegheny, where Captains McDonald and Dangerfield were detached with their companies. This squadron proceeded on the Northwestern Road in the direction of New Creek Depot (Keyser) and struck the B. & O. railroad at Wilson's Station, 15 miles west of Piedmont, cutting the telegraph wires at this point. They followed the railroad in the direction of Oakland, destroying the railroad in several places and burning some small bridges and a water station. At Altamont they captured an engine and train, which, in order to destroy it, was steamed up, and, through mistake on the part of one of the men, was started up the road, but was subsequently recaptured by Colonel Harman."

We understand this squadron crossed the North Branch at Kitzmiller and marched thence to Wilson.

Traveling west toward Oakland, the rebels stopped at the farm of Mrs. Elizabeth Friend and looked in the barn, but found only one horse with a sore back, so they left the horse and rode on to the Blackburn farm where Mrs. Friend's mare was taken from a

farm?

It is said that Emanuel Custer, Sr., died and was buried at Jessups, Md. Is there any proof of this?

pasture field. A colt belonging to Mrs. Friend's son, Elijah Hoye, was left in the field. Elijah Hoye, now 91 years of age, says he saw about 25 mounted rebels pass his mother's farm near Altamont.

Incidents of Jones' Raid

We have been unable to find any official Federal report of this raid and, in truth, there appears to have been little of credit to the Union officers to report outside of the gallant defense of Greenland Gap by Captain Wallace and the successful resistance at Rowlesburg.

Oakland was at that time garrisoned by Co. "O", of the 6th West Virginia, a Preston county company, commanded by Captain Godwin, of Kingwood. The Federals were completely surprised and offered no resistance. Two soldiers of Co. "O" were Cornelius Johnson and Solomon Sines, both of whom later resided at Sang Run.

Johnson was on guard at the Totten farm on the road leading south from Oakland, over which Captain Harman led his men into town. Johnson fired at the rebels, then ran through the field toward town, but a trooper jumped his horse over the fence, caught Johnson and brought him into town on his horse, a prisoner.

As the Confederate advance party came into town it met Peter Helbig, the baker, near his house across the Little Yough. A soldier ordered Helbig to halt, but the baker—rather recklessly—threw a handful of gravel into the trooper's face, then ran into the bakeshop by his house and hid himself in the oven.

The Confederates rode into Oakland at 11:00 a. m., Sunday, April 26th. The previous evening they had been delayed by the Federal resistance at Greenland Gap. Why did no one ride ahead of them to Oakland and warn the Federal garrison?

When the enemy arrived at Oakland the Federals are said to have been at-

tending church services, which then began at 10:00 a. m. Others were hunting groundhogs. The picket, Private Johnson, appears to have fired the only shot. The Rebels quietly but swiftly rounded up 57 men and the two officers of Co. "O" at the houses in which they were quartered or where they were lounging on the streets.

There was some hurried hiding of money or other valuables by the people of the town, but private residences were not molested. Church services were not interrupted, but when the worshippers came out they found the town in possession of Col. Harman's men. Considering the surprise and the large number of the enemy, the Federal soldiers cannot be blamed for making no resistance.

Oakland Station Seized

One of the first points in Oakland seized by the Confederates was the railroad station and the telegraph office, which was immediately put out of commission. A squadron of troops hurried down the railroad to the bridge across the Youghiogheny River where it surprised and captured the guard, then burned the bridge. Solomon Sines, one of the bridge guards, said that he and a companion were off duty but in sight of the bridge. When they saw the rebels ride up, unable to reach their muskets, they hastily "went fishing" down the river and were not captured.

Once secure in the town, the Confederates seized forage for their animals, took food for themselves from hotels and stores, ate their dinners and rested awhile.

George D. White, then a boy of 14 years, saw the Rebels come into town. His father operated the Rowan White Hotel on Second street, where the Nally building is now located. While the uninvited guests were helping themselves to the food in the hotel, Mrs. White, his mother, saw her roan

mare among the horses tied outside. The marauders had taken the animal from the Frazee farm, near Table Rock. Mrs. White pleaded for her horse and an officer ordered it returned to her, but when the column marched away the roan mare was taken along.

Before leaving town the Federal muskets were destroyed and the prisoners were paroled, i. e., they were left in Oakland after signing a pledge not to serve again during the war until regularly exchanged for Confederate prisoners.

Leave Oakland Happy

Refreshed and happy over their easy victory, Colonel Harman and his men soon marched to Terra Alta. The road then went west on Liberty street and crossed the Little Yough just below town. The bridge there they burned after crossing. Capt. McDonald's squadron appears to have arrived from Altamont, and to have joined Harman before he left Oakland.

Daniel E. Offutt's saw mill on the Yough river above the railroad bridge soon provided timbers for this and other bridges which had been destroyed.

Many interesting stories of this Sunday raid by the Confederates thru our county are told by old residents who were young people seventy-four years ago.

(To Be Continued)

Is Killed In Action

Pfc. Wallace Tasker, of Deer Park, is another one from Garrett county to have been lost as the result of the sinking of the transport in the Mediterranean area last November.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Tasker, Deer Park, were informed recently that he had been killed in action November 27, 1943.

Previously two others of this section had been reported missing who were passengers on an Allied troop-

THE G.C.H.S. FINANCES

It was noted in the last issue of The Glades Star that there is opposition to the investment of any of the funds of our society in the U. S. War Bonds because of the Society's small income.

Our treasurer reported \$443.77 balance on hand Dec. 31, 1943. Only regular sources of income are membership fees—\$1.00 regular and \$10 life—

and sale of copies of "The Glades Star". There are no annual dues. The Board of Directors would doubtless be glad to receive from members suggestions as to how the finances of the society may be placed upon a more substantial basis.

In this connection it may be of interest to members to know that the officers of the society have petitioned the State for the incorporation of the Society. Mr. A. T. Matthews of Oakland is handling the legal aspects of the incorporation.

SOMETHING TO PONDER: These are times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.—Thomas Paine.

ship which was sunk as the direct result of enemy action. They were Pvt. Earl F. Smith, son of Mrs. Ella Smith, Accident; and Pfc. Russell D. Cresse, son of Mrs. Emma K. Gnegy, of Eglon, W. Va. Both were reported missing as the result of action on November 26.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 15 OAKLAND, MARYLAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1944

Early Land Surveys And Patents In Garrett County, Maryland

LIST OF LAND SURVEYS OF 1774

(Continued from Last Issue)

Survey parties traveled the Braddock Road and old Indian paths or trails. Usually they began their surveys on or near the road or trail.

Northern Surveys on or Near Braddock's Road

FAIR HILL, 194 acres, surveyed May 25, 1774, for Thomas Beall and patented in 1786 to Paul Hoyer. It is part of the old Tomlinson farm at Little Meadows.

CORNICOPIA, 1100 acres, surveyed March 31, for James Brooks; patented 1785 to Daniel Grant, founder of Grantsville.

MT. NEBO, 831 acres, surveyed April 15 for James Brooks; pat. 1786 to Francis Deakins. Site of Daniel Gorman's "Nebo House." Now the Durst, Beachy, Engle farms.

MT. AIRY, 395 acres, surveyed April 28 for J. Boucher; patented 1786 to Francis Deakins. Southeast of Mt. Nebo.

SANCHA PANCHA, 159 acres, surveyed April 16 for George French. Adjoins Mt. Airy.

HUNTER'S ART, 325 acres, surveyed April 10 for Francis Deakins. Southeast of Jennings. The Ross Compton farm.

SHAWNEE WAR, 302 acres, surveyed May 16 for Paul Hoyer; patented 1786 to Archibald Chisholm. The Eli Ridgeley plantation, now Norman Bakers farm.

CLOVER BOTTOM, 132 acres, surveyed for Robert Smith. The McKinley Beachy farm.

THE DUNGHILL, 467 acres, surveyed April 15 for Robert Smith; patented 1788 to Walter Roe. South of Shawnee War. The Bowser and Dietle farms.

SUGAR POINT, —acres, surveyed for William Deakins; patented 1803 to Aquilla Johns. Ridge between Big and Little Shade Run.

NONPAREIL, 2482 acres, surveyed September 5, for J. Boucher; patented, 1786 to James Wignel. On "Province Line," North of Grantsville.

ORME'S WHIM, 24 acres, surveyed April 5 for Thomas Johns. Samuel Brown settled here in 1812.

SPRUCE SPRING, 124 acres, surveyed for Lawrence O'Neal. On Braddock Road, two miles East of Little Meadows.

GOOD SPRING, 25 acres, surveyed April 5 for Richard Potts; patented 1786. Site of Fairall's Inn on East slope of Keyser's Ridge.

THE HOTELL, 305 acres, surveyed April 22 for James Brooks; patented 1786 to Francis Deakins. At the junction of the Braddock and Morgantown Roads where Aaron Parker lived in 1774. Site of Bear Camp, Braddock's Sixth Camp and John Simpkins' Inn. Now the home of Louis Spiker.

ANYTHING, 462 acres, surveyed April 15 for Thomas Johns. Southeast of The Hotell.

SOUTHERN SURVEYS ON OR NEAR M'CULLOUGH'S PATH

FLOWERY VALE, 400 acres, surveyed April 11 for George Dixon; patented 1776. The Upton Bruce plantation in Ryans Glade and later Israel Thompson's place.

ASHBY'S DISCOVERY, 1000 acres, surveyed April 6 for Hugh Scott. Only survey on Baltimore's Manors. It was William Ashby's original settlement. Southeast of Gortner.

PINEY BOTTOM, 270 acres, surveyed April 13, for Samuel Chase; patented 1786 to

Thomas Hall. Deeded by Hall to William Ashby in 1795. Now the Elbert Nine farm South of Oakland.

ASHBY'S COVE, 250 acres, surveyed for Chase and patented to Hall. On Snowy Creek in West Virginia.

THE ROYAL CHARLOTTE, 2000 acres, surveyed for Chase and patented to Hall. Adjoins "Piney Bottom."

CHANCE, 980 acres, surveyed April 14 for Chase; patented 1787 to Hall. Southeast of Red House.

SWANSYLVANIA, 600 acres, surveyed April 6 for John Swan and others. Located near Gortner.

COVENT GARDEN, 2240 acres, surveyed for Baker Johnson. West side of Backbone Mountain.

MOUNT PLEASANT, 1000 acres, surveyed for Baker Johnson. The Gauer Settlement, Southeast of Gnegy Church.

KINDNESS, 2072 acres, surveyed April 22 for Baker Johnson; patented 1786. Later belonged to John Connell. It includes the site of Hutton.

BUCK'S BONES, 500 acres, surveyed April 7 for Edward Lloyd and William Paca; patented 1789. Lies near the mouth of the Little Youghiogheny, including the Daniel P. Smouse farm.

SMALL MEADOWS, 5025 acres, surveyed for Lloyd and Paca. Extends from Crellin to and including Charles Friend's Settlement, later the Stephen Browning farm.

THE PROMISED LAND, 1200 acres, surveyed April 11 for James Brooks; patented to Thomas Johnson, 1786. Lies in Dunkard Glade where Daniel Hall lived prior to 1774. Half of this tract was later the cattle ranch of Joseph B. Davis, Northwest of Oakland.

WILLIAM AND MARY, 2000 acres, surveyed for John Mier. East of the "Promised Land."

STONEY RIDGE, 388 acres, surveyed April 11 for A. Stewart; patented 1795 to Stewart and McCullough.

THOMAS AND ANN, 2000 acres, surveyed March 5 for Thomas Johnson; patented 1786. Includes Herrington Manor, now part of the State Forest.

MILK AND HONEY, 2745 acres, surveyed May 18 for Robert Smith; patented 1791 to Daniel Grant. It includes Augustine Friend's Settlement at Teen's Glade, now the Zenas Mellott farm near Swallow Falls.

A FALSE ALARM, 512 acres, surveyed May 22 for Thomas Beall; patented 1786 to William Deakins. Lies west of Milk and Honey.

DIADEM, 1696 acres, surveyed for Robert Smith; patented 1791 to George and Robert Hayward. It began near Isaac's Camp where McCulloughs Path passed Westward into Virginia. Home of John Crane, just east of Cranesville, W. Va. Named "Diadem" because of its diamond shape.

CENTRAL SURVEYS ON OR NEAR THE GLADES PATH AND OTHER TRAILS

CASTLE HILL, 50 acres; **BOTH ENDS OF THE BUSK**, 350 acres; **COCKLEFIELD**, 350 acres; **WILLIAMSON'S CHANCE**, 150 acres; **SUGAR TREE BOTTOM**, 150 acres, all surveyed for General John Swan and patented to him in 1790. Castle Hill was on the Glades Path near the summit of Backbone Mountain. The other tracts, all between the mountain and the Potomac River were included later in Swan's Resurvey called **Potomac Manor**.

SPORTSMAN'S FIELD, **WALNUT BOTTOM**, **DUNFRIES** AND **CLIFTON** were also between the mountain and river. Clifton included William Custer's Camp of 1774, later the home of pioneer Michael Paugh in the Mt. Zion community.

CARMEL, 341 acres; **HINCHE'S DISCOVERY**, 1000 acres; **EDEN'S PARADISE REGAINED**, **MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING**, 612 acres; **RICH GLADE**, 306 acres, were all in the Deep Creek Glades.

DEER PARK, 2000 acres, surveyed April 14 for Anthony Stewart; patented to Charles Stewart and James McCullough, Site of the village of Deer Park.

PEACE AND PLENTY, 1500 acres, surveyed April 14 for Thomas Johnson, Jr.; patented 1786. Once the property of Captain George Calmes and later Henry G. Davis. The Deer Park Hotel and cottages were built on Peace and Plenty.

GOOD HOPE, 389 acres, surveyed April 8 for J. Boucher; patented to Daniel Grant, 1785. The Jesse Weimer place near Swallow Falls.

LOCUST TREE BOTTOM, 807 acres, surveyed April 4 for James Brooks; patented to Joseph Usher, 1797. Included Charles Friend's Settlement at the Big Boiling Spring. In 1810. Dr. James McHenry bought the tract. Site of McHenry village.

CRAB TREE BOTTOM, 112 acres, surveyed April 5 for Paul Hoyer. Settled by W. W. Hoyer. Now the Joseph Sebold farm.

FRIEND'S DELIGHT, 256 acres, surveyed May 14 for Paul Hoyer. The John Friend,

Jr., and Elijah Hoye farms at Sang Run.

WILD CHERRY TREE MEADOW, surveyed April 6 for Francis Deakins; patented to the Haywards in 1791. In 1798 this tract was owned by the Lynns. Captain John Lynn's home was on the East side of the McHenry-Bittinger road. Rock Lodge is on this tract.

WHITE OAK LEVEL, 280 acres, surveyed April 27 for Thomas Johns; patented to L. H. Brooks, 1842. Lies West of Accident: the Schlossnagle farm.

COLEMIN LICK, 231 acres, surveyed April 13 for Thomas Johns and patented to his heirs in 1842. Lies in the Flatwoods neighborhood.

ACCIDENT, 682 acres, surveyed April 14 for Brooke Bealle; patented to William Deakins, 1786. Sold to Colonel William Lamar and settled by his brother-in-law, James Drane. The village of Accident is just West of the tract, which became the Richter tannery farm.

FRIEND'S CHOICE, 159 acres, surveyed June 25 for Augustine Friend; patented to him, 1798. This tract extends from Bear Creek up the slope of Elder Hill. It was the only survey made for an actual settler.

LOOK SHARP, 48 acres, surveyed April 27 for Brooke Bealle; patented 1789. The home of old Gabriel Friend and site of Friendsville.

CHERRY HILL, 384 acres, surveyed April 25 for Brooke Bealle; patented 1786. On the waters of Buffalo Run.

BLOOMING ROSE, 1100 acres, surveyed May 23 for the Tory, Rev. Jonathan Boucher; patented to John Muir and Dr. James Murray, 1793. The Blooming Rose tract included Richard Hall's Settlement, now the Franklin Humberson farm.

THE GRANARY, 331 acres, surveyed April 25 for George French; patented to Polk Peale, 1788. It is West of Sand Spring on the old "path that leads from Richard Hall's house to the Meeting House on Sandy Creek." It appears to have been settled by the Vansickles.

ELDER SPRING, 411 acres, surveyed April 26 for William Deakins; patented to Francis Deakins, 1786. Left by his will to John Hoye. Most of Elder Spring lies in West Virginia.

POTTS' ADVENTURE, 750 acres, surveyed April 6 for Richard Potts; patented, 1785.

PRICE'S CHOICE, 791 acres, surveyed for William Potts. Potts' Adventure and Price's Choice are part of the tract Northwest of Oakland, recently given to the State by Charles McHenry Howard.

HUNTING GROUND, 199 acres, surveyed April 5 for Lloyd and Paca; patented 1793. Lies North of Potts' Adventure.

(To Be Continued)

Destructive Storm

On June 23 a tornado swept into Garrett County from West Virginia passing through the Swallow Falls area, north of Oakland, thence into the Bethlehem community. Mr. and Mrs. James Sebold, of near Deer Park, were killed when their home was destroyed. An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Paugh, Bethlehem, was also killed and many others were injured. Farm property and timber in the path of the storm were severely damaged.

—V—

WAR BOND SALE

Garrett County is credited with sales totaling \$343,886.75 in the fifth war loan drive, the highest amount raised in the county for war funds. During the five war bond drives Garrett County has purchased bonds totaling \$1,068,736.75.

MINUTE MEN PLACED IN RESERVE STATUS

Members of Company 881, Maryland Minute Men of the Reserve Militia, of Oakland, were transferred to the Reserve of the Reserve Militia, as of June 24, 1944.

Governor O'Connor, by executive order, made the transfer, "Whereas the exigencies and necessities created by the present war, which prompted the organization, has ceased to exist in certain sections of the state."

The Organization was formed October 19, 1942, to guard the town's "sensitive points" such as utilities, etc. to be in readiness for emergency and to guard against attempted sabotage. Its commissioned officers were George H. Hanst, captain; and Edward P. Kahl, first lieutenant.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President John W. Holman
First Vice-Pres..... Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres.... Geo. Rodeheaver
Treasurer Dr. J. E. Harned
Secretary..... Orley V. Dunham

THE GLADES STAR

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Editor..... Captain Charles E. Hoyer

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the Secretary's office, five cents per
copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
rett County are invited to join the
GCHS. Regular membership fee is
\$1.00. There are no dues.

V

History of St. Matthew's Parish

The GCHS library has received
from the author, Mrs. Edward M.
Weeks, "Seventy Years of St. Mat-
thew's Parish," a timely and carefully
compiled history of the Episcopal
churches of Oakland, Deer Park,
Swanton and Altamont. The book con-
tains a "Foreword" by Dr. David C.
Trimble, rector of the parish for ten
years until he resigned October 10,
1940. It is illustrated by photographs
of the churches.

The Sincell Printing Company of
Oakland published the book.

Mrs. Weeks, nee Miss Thekla Fun-
denberg, of Oakland and Washington,
is a valued member of our County
Historical Society.

Letters to the Editor

A letter from Senator George L.
Radcliffe, President of the Maryland
Historical Society, expresses his in-
terest in the June issue of "The
Glades Star."

"No county in the State of Mary-
land gets out a better publication.—I
am especially interested in the article
on the Custer family. I did not real-
ize that the connection of the Custer
family with Western Maryland had
been so close."

Mr. Hervey Allen, author of "The
Forest and the Fort" and other his-
torical novels of special interest to
our area, writes from "The Glades,"
Coconut Grove, Florida:

"I was extremely interested in the
'Glades Star.' It is an excellent maga-
zine and seems to me to fulfill the
function and perform the role which
an historical magazine published by
a county society should do. I was par-
ticularly interested in the story of
Peter Devecmon. There were quite a
number of Frenchmen with somewhat
similar stories who came to America
just before or just after the French
Revolution, mostly after."

We have received a letter from W.
Blake Metheny, a member of our so-
ciety, formerly of Preston County, W.
Va., who practiced law in Philadelphia
until entering the army. He is now an
assistant air force judge advocate
stationed in New Guinea, after four
months service in Australia.

Lt. Metheny writes that he received
the March "Glades Star" on August
27. But his air mail letter to us, dated
August 28, arrived in Baltimore on
September 11.

Last May Lt. Metheny was elected
a member of the American Society
of Genealogists. Among others, he is
interested in the Chidester, Spiker and
Pysel families, and would appreciate
historical data concerning them.

KILLED IN ACTION**PFC. MASON CODDINGTON**

Our Soldiers and Sailors

Our gallant men in the armed services are making history, but the price is high.

Reported Killed In Action

Sgt. Reed S. Wilburn, Accident, June 8, in New Guinea.

S/Sgt. Clarence Sisler, Gormanian, in France.

Pfc. Mason Coddington, Friendsville

Pfc. Wilbur C. Silbaugh, Friendsville, July 17, in France.

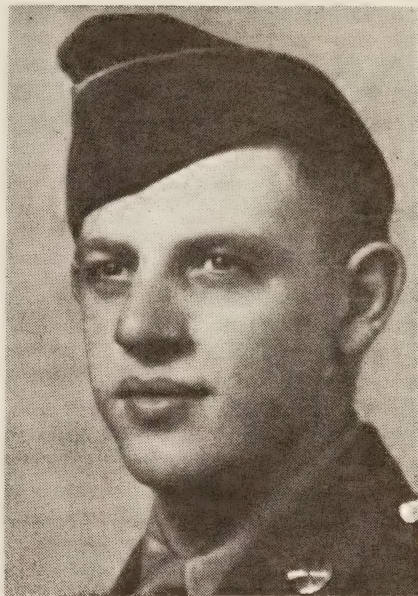
Cpl. Harold Beitzel, July 5, in France.

Lieut. Clyde R. Custer, of Accident was killed July 4 in a plane crash in Ireland.

Pvt. John Kronik, Kempton, August 10, in France.

Pfc. James Howard Gower, Oakland, on August 1, in Italy.

Capt. Wayne Fitzwater, of the U. S. Marines, somewhere in the South Pacific, in September.

KILLED IN ACTION**PFC. JAMES H. GOWER****Wounded In Action**

Pfc. Darrell Herman, Oakland, June 29, in France.

Pvt. Walter C. Hanft, The Cove, on July 30, in France.

Cpl. Walter D. Fike, Friendsville, July 26 in France.

Sgt. Francis S. Cross, Blaine, May 28, Biak Island.

Pfc. Emerson E. Frazee, Friendsville, in Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Lyle E. Wright, McHenry, in France.

S/Sgt. Cecil W. Minard, Deer Park.

Pfc. Cletis Beckman, Oakland.

Pvt. Alvin C. Brock, Mountain Lake Park, on September 9, in France.

Pfc. Howard R. Durst, Swanton, in France.

Pvt. Charles W. Hall, formerly of Oakland, in Holland on September 13.

Missing In Action

Pfc. Dawson Sisler, Sang Run, since September 1, in France.

Pvt. Floyd C. Lewis, Lake Ford community, since August 31, in France.

Awarded Honors and Commissioned

S/Sgt. Clinton J. McKenzie, Grantsville, was recently cited by presidential order as a member of a P-51 Mustang fighter group for "outstanding performance against the enemy. He is in France.

Howard D. Naylor, of Oakland, was commissioned ensign in the US Navy last July.

S/Sgt. Llewellyn Greene, Grantsville, was awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action in Italy.

Sgt. Lester V. Reall, Kitzmiller, has been awarded the "Air Medal" for service in Italy.

Pfc. Paul Waller Hoyer, of Oakland, corps of engineers, has been awarded the bronze star for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the Japanese at Finschhafen, New Guinea, from March 16 to 30.

"During the absence of the supply officer," the official bulletin read, "Private First Class Hoyer assumed responsibility for the establishment of the Engineer Supply section. Throughout this period he handled in an outstanding manner the requisitions and procurement of engineer supplies for his organization. His conduct was the more outstanding, since the division was being equipped for an offensive."

Charles L. Briner, of Oakland, in the Red Cross service since November of 1942, is now an area director for that organization. He sings regularly over the radio. Servicemen call him "The Song Bird of the South Pacific."

Pfc. Dawson Sisler has been awarded the purple heart and also the oak leaf cluster.

Receives Purple Heart

The purple heart is for a wound he suffered in action and for military merit while in action. The awards are being forwarded to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Sisler, at Sang Run.

Pfc. Sisler also has the European

campaign ribbon and combat infantryman's badge. He has been overseas since October, 1943, having been at the Anzio beachhead in Italy until recently.

In a letter to his sister in Baltimore he wrote: "I guess mother thinks I'm not in combat yet, but we have been hammering it out since the morning of December 1st, about 2:30 o'clock, and what a feeling it was those first few hours. Don't worry, and the next letter I write I'll probably be in Rome."

In another letter he said: "I saw Rome. It was surely beautiful. The women were nicely dressed and they were happy to see us. I can't tell you much now, but I came through the ring of steel o. k., except for a minor wound in the shoulder. I'm eating pretty good now, digging potatoes and climbing cherry trees when I can, so don't worry."

—V—

Gen. Jones' Raid of 1863 Through Garrett County, Maryland

(The following article by Capt. Charles E. Hoyer was published in the Oakland "Republican" in 1937. Compare the splendid unity of our country today with the disunity from which our grandparents suffered eighty years ago.)

Continued from issue of June 30, 1944

The Groundhog Company

The Federal Garrison, Co. "O," was not popular in the Oakland neighborhood, due in part to its apparent lack of vigilance and spirit when Col. Harman and his troopers came to town.

The people jokingly referred to it as "The Groundhog Company." Being from Preston county the men composing the unit were naturally good hunters of this modest animal and fond of its meat, but it was the Saucer inci-

dent that appears to have been responsible for the nickname.

Before the capture of Oakland, so the story goes, there were in Co. "O", then stationed in the town, Private Asbury "Dad" McCrobie and Lieutenant Saucer. McCrobie was a large, good natured soldier, and Lieut. Saucer had a habit of "picking" on him. One day Saucer, McCrobie and others were hunting groundhogs. The lieutenant made some insulting remark or proposal and McCrobie struck him on the head with a mattock he was carrying.

Lieutenant Saucer died from the effects of the terrific blow. McCrobie was tried by a court martial, but, in view of the provocation, he was not punished.

The Browning Mare "Baldy"

Abel Browning, who resides on the Jacob Baker farm north of Oakland, which, in 1863, was owned by his father, John L. Browning, states that a small party of Jones' raiders, apparently well acquainted with the county, came as far north as Deep Creek.

They commandeered two horses from Samuel Specht's saw mill on Cherry Creek; two from Patrick Hamill and ahree from the Browning farm. Two of the party spent Sunday night at Mr. Browning's house. Next morning, while they were eating breakfast his daughter, Maria Louise, quietly went out, mounted her white-faced mare, "Baldy", and rode her to a field on Roman Nose Mountain, where the horse and girl remained hidden until evening, long after their guests had departed from the Browning farm.

At "Black Jack" Davis's

John (Black Jack) Davis lived on a farm near the White Church in Ryan's Glade. Early on Sunday morning part of Colonel Harman's column stopped at Black Jack's house and demanded food for themselves and their horses. The daughters of Jack's family served the men and the boys fed

their horses. Jack had been warned that the Rebels were on the march and had hidden his horses.

After breakfast the officer in command inquired the road to Oakland and Jack gave him directions, but the officer, noting Jack's husky sons, ordered one of them to mount behind him and show the way. Old Jack became panic-stricken, fearing the Confederates would carry the boy away to the South and slavery.

"No, no," he cried. "Take anything I have but not my children. I will go with you and show you the road."

After some good-natured bantering, the soldiers rode away toward Oakland, leaving the Negroes in peace.

(To Be Continued)

V

WAR BOND SALE

Garrett County is credited with war bond sales totaling \$343,886.75 in the fifth war loan drive, the highest to be raised in the County for war funds. During the five war bond drives Garrett County has purchased bonds totaling \$1,068,736.75.



V

DR. JOHN B. SLICER

Dr. John B. Slicer, aged 86 years, of Rising Sun, Md., died September 8, at Elkton. He was a son of John and Martha Slicer of Cecil county, of an old Maryland family. John Slicer (1803-1873), of Grantsville, was a prominent citizen of our county.

Anthology Of American Literature Relative To Local Landscape And History

By FELIX G. ROBINSON

For a number of years I have been interested in collecting data relative to local landscape and history as subject-matter in American literature. When we read Whittier we are reminded very frequently of New England scenery and folk-lore. When we read Washington Irving we are reminded of the same things concerning New York state. Western Maryland has also been the inspiration of American literary art and folk-lore.

Following is a list of publications which should provide the student of local history with an awakened appreciation. Six of these books are in the GCHS library.

"Chronicles of Border Warfare," by Alex. S. Withers, published in Clarksburg in 1831, deals with Indian warfare chiefly in what is now West Virginia.

William Cullen Bryant visited local scenes from 1832 to 1860. After his visit to Mt. Savage in 1860 he wrote an extensive description of our landscape.

"A Sporting Family of the Old South," 1936, by H. W. Smith, is a reprint of magazine articles by F. G. Skinner who visited the Campbell home in 1834, and wrote a long and interesting account of his visit—hunting, fishing and of people of our country.

"The history of Western Maryland," 1882, by J. Thomas Scharf.

"History of Cumberland," by Col. W. H. Lowdermilk.

"Chronicles of Blackwater" and "Virginia Illustrated," by Porte Crayon, were the first books of a literary standard to describe this section.

"Turning Over An Old Leaf," by Phillip A. Gladheim, a series of articles of local interest published in the Oakland "Republican," dating from 1941.

"Carl's Scrapbook," articles by Frank Lee Carl appearing in the Cumberland "Evening Times," of which he is city editor.

"Miscellaneous Writings," 1896, articles of local interest republished, by Jacob Brown, a Grantsville boy

New Members Enrolled

Mrs. A. L. Griffin, Baltimore, Md.

Myrtle S. Ferrier, Lindsay, Calif.

B. and O. Railroad Co., Baltimore, Md.

Robert J. Kester, Friendsville, Md.

Samuel Friend, Friendsville, Md.

Estel Opal, Accident, Md.

Maurice Matteson, Frostburg, Md.

J. William Hunt, Cumberland, Md.

Mrs. Clyde Swope, Harnedsville, Pa.

D. L. Miller, Confluence, Pa.

Miss Marguerite Townshend, Washington, D. C.

F. C. Beachy, Akron, Ohio.

Miss Ruth Monroe, Washington.

Harold H. Jones, Belington, W. Va.

Miss May F. Jones, Smithsburg, W. Va.

Mrs. Marian Langfelt, Salem, W. Va.

E. Lee Jones, Shreveport, La.

Mrs. Harry Fisher, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Donations Received

Seventy Years of St. Matthew's Parish—1870-1940. Mrs. Thekla F. Weeks.

Glory Hunter, A Life of General Custer. Charles E. Hoyer.

who practiced law in Cumberland.

"The Wild Flowers of the Alleghenies," by Dr. Joseph E. Harned, of Oakland, a popular book on our wild flowers.

"The Hoyeres of Maryland," 1942, by Capt. Charles E. Hoyer, a history of one of our pioneer families and brief sketches of connected families.

"Forty-four Years of the Life of a Hunter," 1849, by Meshack Browning, is the most popular book by a local author. It is of historical value as well as full of interesting hunting stories.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 16

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JANUARY 19, 1945.

Early Land Surveys And Patents In Garrett County, Maryland

(CONCLUDED From Our Last Issue)

THE MILITARY LOTS

In 1780 the General Assembly of Maryland confiscated the property of British subjects, including Lord Baltimore's lands. Thus the State became the absolute proprietor of all land in what is now Garrett county except six tracts for which the Provincial Land Office had already issued patents.

How did the State dispose of its valuable forests, minerals and land "Westward of Fort Cumberland"?

In order to encourage service during the Revolutionary War the General Assembly on October 31, 1777, voted a bounty of fifty acres of land to each Maryland soldier serving at least three years in the Continental Army, and in 1781 the Assembly reserved for the soldiers all the unpatented land "Westward of Fort Cumberland."

SURVEY OF THE LOTS Six years after the war the State took steps to fulfill its promise to the veterans. In 1787 the Governor and Council appointed Col. Francis Deakins to survey the reserved lands. Col. Deakins selected as his assistants ten surveyors: Henry Kemp, Daniel Cresap, Lawrence Pringle, Benjamin Price, John Tomlinson, Jonas Hogmire, Thomas Orm, John Hooker, John Lynn and William W. Hoyer.

Deakins probably made his headquarters in Cumberland. From there he sent out survey parties and supervised the work. He may have employed as many as ten survey parties, consisting of a surveyor, a cook, axemen and chain carriers, recruited from among the settlers. Survey of 4165 lots of fifty acres each was completed in about three months. The surveyors worked a total of 775 days and were paid ten shillings (\$1.35) per day. Deakins received £200 current money for his services.

The lots were numbered from 1 to 4165. Lot No. 1 began near the mouth of Savage River. The few grants made by Lord Baltimore in this area were, of course, omitted from the survey, as were the surveys of 1774. Of the vast area remaining the surveyors left out the rougher mountain land and laid off into lots the glades and valleys which they thought could be farmed. However, much rocky and steep land was included in the lots surveyed. The shape of the lots varies to suit the terrain and to conform to previous surveys.

DISPOSITION The General Assembly of 1788 appointed Captain David **OF THE LOTS** Lynn, Captain Daniel Cresap and Benjamin Brooks as a Commission to allot land to soldiers and to fix prices to settlers. To each officer of the Maryland Line four lots and to each soldier one lot were awarded.

Note:—COL. FRANCIS DEAKINS' REPORT

December the 10th, 1787.

In compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland of the 20th day of May, 1787, and a Commission from the Governor and Council to me directed, bearing date the 11th of June, 1787, for the purpose of surveying and laying out the Reserve Lands to the Westward of Fort Cumberland into convenient lots of 50 acres each, etc.

I hereby Certify that I have carefully Surveyed for the State aforesaid 4165 lots of 50 acres each lying and being in Washington county and State aforesaid, and on the Manors, reserves and Confiscated lands to the Westward of Fort Cumberland, as will appear by a general plat thereof and certificates numbered in Rotation from 1 to 4165 in this Book and another titled Ledger B.

(Signed) FRANCIS DEAKINS.

This is Colonel Deakins' preface to his report to the Governor and Council of Maryland, followed by survey notes of each lot—courses and distances. The complete report fills two bound, hand-written volumes which are now on file in the Land Office at Annapolis. A plat of the lands "Westward of Fort Cumberland" accompanied the report, showing the older surveys as well as the lots surveyed.

It is of interest to note that none of the soldiers settled upon their lots; most of them sold their land as soon as possible, generally to speculators, for about \$12 per lot.

People already settled on the survey were permitted to buy the lots they claimed for from five to twenty shillings (\$.66 2-3 to \$2.67 per day. Many of the settlers refused or failed to pay and abandoned their settlements. In 1791 the Assembly ordered the sale of lots delinquent at not less than five shillings per acre, and also provided for the sale of lots to new settlers at not less than three shillings nine pence per acre.

EARLY Col. Deakins reported by name 323 'squatters' on the re-
SETTLERS served lands surveyed, and the 636 lots claimed by them. This is a fairly complete census of the settlers of Garrett and Western Allegany counties in 1787, since those living on the older surveys claimed lots on which they had presumably made "clearings." The list also includes some who never resided here: Norman Bruce, Paul Hoyer and others, who owned land adjoining the lots. The Commission allotted land to 246 of these settlers, of whom the following were closely identified with the settlement of Garrett and Allegany counties:

NOTE: Notice is hereby given to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland Line that a distribution of land will be made to them at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on the 1st and 2nd of August next, agreeable to Act of Assembly, and at the same time and place will be offered for sale about one thousand lots of land, of fifty acres each, for ready money, or specie certificates of the State of Maryland. This land lies westward of Fort Cumberland. For particular description thereof apply to Captain Daniel Cresap or Mr. John Tomlinson, who lives near the same.

DAVID LYNN,

DANIEL CRESAP,

BENJAMIN BROOKES, Commissioners.

William Ashby	Gabriel Friend	Moses Porter
John Arnold of A.	Truman Frazee	Martin Poling
John Arnold of J.	Josiah Frost	(Six Polings)
Anthony Arnold	George Fazenbaker	Charles Queer
Moses Ayres, Jr.	Joseph Friend	Benjamin Rush
Moses Ayres, Sr.	Evan Guynn	John Rutan
Charles Boyles	Paul Hoyer	Daniel Reckner
Philip Bray	Richard Hall	John Ryan
Norman Bruce	Andrew House	John Simpkins
Andrew Bruce	John Jones	John Stuck
William Coddington	Henry Kite	Peter Stuck
Daniel Cresap, Sr.	John Kelly	Jacob Storm
Daniel Cresap, Jr.	Logsdon (4)	William Shaw
Benjamin Coddington	John Lynn	John Steyer
Aaron Duckworth	Jacob Gower	Moses Spicer
Joseph Davis	William Moore	Jesse Tomlinson
Ebenezer Davis	Nathaniel Magruder	Ezekiel Totten
Peter D'Evicmon	Moses McKinsey	Moses Tilsonel
Adam Eckhart	(Five McKinseys)	Thomas Umbertson
John Eckhart	John Mathews, Sr.	David VanSickle
George Eckhart	Henry Mattingly	Andrew Workman
Charles Friend	Johannis Paugh	Joseph Warnick
John Friend	Michael Paugh	(Six Workmans)

The release of the reserved land west of Cumberland in 1788 was the beginning of a ten-year period of rapid settlement of that area. Cumberland became an incorporated town in 1787 and in 1789 Allegany county was organized from the western part of Washington.

LATER SURVEYS AND PATENTS After the survey of the Military Lots small "vacancies" and large tracts—generally the more mountainous land—remained unsurveyed and still the property of the State, but during the next fifty years nearly all of this was disposed of to settlers and speculators. Three of these large tracts were:

THE GLEANINGS, 5144 acres, was surveyed for Paul Hoyer in 1792 and patented to him in 1794. It included the old "Crab Tree Bottom" tract, four lots and a strip of vacant land in the Youghiogeny River valley.

POTOMAC MANOR, 10,794 acres, surveyed for Gen. John Swan, May 6, 1799, and patented to him in 1800, included "Cocklefield", seven other tracts and thirty-one Military Lots, all lying east of Backbone Mountain.

CHEVIOT DALE, 17,090 acres, a resurvey for James Cunningham under a warrant of July 5, 1827, including old tracts, lots and vacant land. "Cheviot Dale" was north of Deep Creek, extending into the Savage River valley.

It became the policy of the State to dispose of its valuable western lands—including timber and coal—as rapidly as possible for a few cents per acre, under the theory that in private ownership the property would be developed and add to the base for local and State taxation. Much of the land in what is now Garrett county, came into the hands of non-residents land speculators.

STATE FORESTS After most of the virgin forest in Garrett county was cut by lumber companies and much of the growing timber had been destroyed by forest fires, the State began to reacquire by donation and purchase tracts of cut-over land.

The first State Forests, or Forest Reserves, as they were called, were acquired in 1906, when the State Board of Forestry was organized. Three areas in Garrett county were given to the State by Messrs. Robert and John W. Garrett, provided the State would create a department to administer them. These areas consisted of parts of the old grants known as Skipnish, Land Flowing With Milk and Honey and Kindness, and aggregating 1916 acres,

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President John W. Holman
First Vice-Pres.....Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres....Geo. Rodeheaver
TreasurerDr. J. E. Harned
Secretary.....Orley V. Dunham

THE GLADES STAR

Published Quarterly at Oakland, Md.
Entered as second-class matter March
12, 1942, at the Postoffice at Oak-
land, Maryland, under the Act of Au-
gust 24, 1912.

Editor.....Captain Charles E. Hoyer

Printed by The Republican Press.
For sale at Hamill's Book Store or at
the Secretary's office, five cents per
copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
rett County are invited to join the
GCHS. Regular membership fee is
\$1.00. There are no dues.

V

FRANK HARRY FELD

Born December 25, 1886, in Austria;
died December 2, 1944. In 1931 Mr.
Feld established the Half-Price Store
in Oakland and later operated eight
other stores in the Tri-State area.

DIED

WILLIAM MILLER

Died at his home at Accident No-
vember 8, aged 75 years. He was a
son of Melchoir J. and Barbara Ever-
line Miller, German emigrants, who
settled at Accident before our Civil
War.

William Miller was a local school
trustee for thirty years and an offi-
cer of his church—Zion Evangelical
Lutheran. He was an active Demo-
crat and served as a delegate in two
National Democratic conventions..

V

It would be well if our curriculum
for rural education would seek to
foster an intense localism rather than
the prevailing hankering of a diffused
cosmopolitanism. There is far more
virtue in knowing the geography of
folk-lore of one's native heath than a
whole foreign continent by a long-
ranged and vague perspective. Let the
instructor of history relive for the
boys and girls of the countryside their
own sagas and give them that quality
of appreciation that will stimulate
them in preparation to live fully
where they are born and are reared.—
Philip A. Gladheim.

V

REGISTRATION of voters, October
19, 1944, in Garrett county: Republi-
can 6052; Democrat 3269; other 38.
Total 9359.

just northwest of Oakland. Since then these areas have been consolidated
through gift and purchase, and now comprise the Swallow Falls State Forest
of 7,132 acres.

Two additional areas have been created in Garrett county—the Potomac
State Forest, in 1931, of 12,107 acres, most of it by purchase from the Manor
Mining and Manufacturing Company, and the other, the Savage River
State Forest of 51,473 acres, in 1929, of 17,869 acres, being State owned and
3,604 acres being Federally owned, but under management of and leased to
the State. The State area is comprised mostly of the Bond and Dimeling
and the Bloom land. In 1941, Charles McHenry Howard bequeathed Mt. Nebo
of 1791 acres, to the State for joint use by the Department of State Forests
and Parks, and the Department of Inland Game and Fish.



COL. FRANCIS DEAKINS



COL. WILLIAM DEAKINS

COLONEL FRANCIS DEAKINS

Most prominent in the early land history of Garrett county and adjoining counties of West Virginia was a surveyor, soldier and land speculator, Francis Deakins, of Georgetown. As a surveyor his activities included:

1768—Survey of Lord Baltimore's Manors.

1774—Survey and patenting of extensive tracts of land in Western Maryland and Virginia.

1786—Locating the old State Road thru the Glades (See The Glades Star of July 2, 1941).

1787—Survey of Military Lots.

1790—Employed by President Washington to plat proposed sites for the National Capital.

The Deakins family—father and three sons—took an outstanding part in Maryland's Revolutionary War efforts. Francis was commissioned captain in the "Flying Corps" in 1776 and marched with his command to the front. In 1777 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the State Militia.

Col. Francis Deakins was one of Maryland's presidential electors in 1796 and 1801. He is said to have voted for Thomas Jefferson.

Col. Francis Deakins was the eldest son of a wealthy planter of Bladensburg, Md., William Deakins, Sr., and his wife Tabitha Marbury, widow of James Hoyer. He was born in Prince George's county November 2, 1739, and died at his home in Georgetown, October 28, 1804. He had a half-brother, Paul Hoyer (1736-1816), and two brothers, William and Leonard.

COL. WILLIAM DEAKINS, Jr., (1742-1798) also resided in Georgetown. As one of the judges of Montgomery county during the Revolution he presided at the trials of persons indicted for "damning Congress, Whigs and rebels," and for wishing success to the King's armies.

Col. William Deakins was employed by President Washington in the purchase of land for the public buildings in the National Capital. He was also one of nineteen property owners who signed an agreement to sell to the Government. In 1791 he became treasurer of the commission appointed to buy sites and to erect the public buildings.

Francis and William Deakins, Jr., died childless. Their vast landed properties they willed to their brother Leonard and to their half-brother, Paul Hoyer. John Hoyer, of Cumberland, administered the estates.

COL. LEONARD M. DEAKINS (1747-1824) inherited his father's plantation at Bladensburg. He was twice married and reared eleven children.

One of his children, Francis W. Deakins (1803-1883), settled soon after his marriage in 1836 on Deakins' land where the Northwestern Turnpike crosses Cheat River. He also reared eleven children. Some of his descendants still reside in this section of West Virginia.

NOTE: (1) Col. Francis Deakins' compass is now in the Fort Necessity, Pa., museum. John Hoyer presumably gave it to his nephew, Samuel Hoyer, who took it to Pennsylvania in 1829.

(2) In 1786 Rev. John Stough selected a site for a settlement on the Deakins lands in Preston county, Va. The following year he returned to settle with five families from Frederick, Md. In July, 1793, Leonard Deakins and Jonas Hogmire platted the town of Carmel, now Aurora. Terms of sale of lots: a cash payment and one silver half dollar payable as quit rent every first day of July to Francis Deakins.

LAND SPECULATORS RESENTED

We have observed that the Virginia government was more considerate of the land speculator than of the actual settler. The most conspicuous of the early instances of non-residential monopoly was that of Francis and William Deakins of Maryland. In 1784-9 they patented 52 tracts in the East Side (of Cheat River) making an area of 33,383 acres. That the actual settlers resented this is expressed by a petition of 1793, in which they state that they had "forced a settlement upon the lands in this county at the risk of the lives of themselves and their families and thereby became possessed of the equitable right in the soil, contrary distinguished from the swarms of land jobbers that traveled through the country making tomahawk improvements and selling them before any actual settlement was made thereon."—History of Preston County, West Va.

LETTER FROM THE PHILIPPINES

The editor has received a letter dated December 16 from First Lieut. W. Blake Metheny, in which he says:

"I have been in the Philippines for some weeks and we are pretty well established in my own branch, the legal and military justice work. My office is on the second floor of an old municipal building and we live in tents. We have a certain amount of enemy air and paratroop activity in our vicinity from time to time—just enough to keep the war from seeming dull . . .

"I appreciate your interest and assistance in my efforts to secure data on the Chidester, Spindler, Spiker and Pysel (Beissel) families. After the war, I, too, hope to continue my research in the histories of our early Preston and Garrett county families."

THE Frederick County Historical Society has recently received as a gift from Mrs. William Belt, of Omaha, Nebraska, a brick mansion built by Stephen Steiner in 1807. It will be the society's headquarters museum in Frederick.

IN THE Sixth War Loan campaign, Garrett county exceeded its quota, subscribing \$242,132. H. C. Riggs was county chairman.

DEER Reported Killed during the six-day season beginning December 4 were 282, compared with the record kill in 1942 of 396, and 1943 of 304. Joseph Minke is our district game warden.

This autumn the pupils of Garrett county schools collected 2,373 bushels of milk weed pods, which contain enough floss to make over a thousand life jackets for men in the armed service.

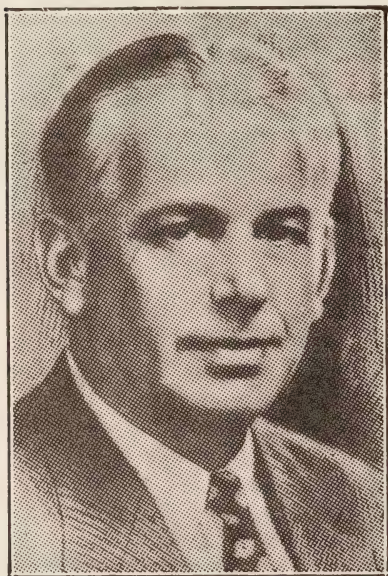
GARRETT COUNTY OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

NOVEMBER 7, 1944.

DISTRICTS

	DEWEY and BRICKER	ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN	RANDALL, Republican, Senate.....	TYDINGS, Democratic, Senate.....	BEALL, Republican, Representative...	M'MULLEN, Dem. Representative.....
Swanton, No. 1.....	165	92	147	81	159	62
Friendsville, 2-1	247	78	210	95	233	56
Friendsville, 2-2	145	69	122	70	124	43
Grantsville, 3-1	185	41	147	70	188	30
Jennings, 3-2.....	148	30	130	33	136	16
Grantsville, 3-3	192	43	148	73	190	32
Bloomington, 4	108	90	83	89	99	78
Accident, 5	292	114	202	185	270	106
Sang Run, 6	211	33	185	37	197	27
East Oakland, 7-1	119	39	100	52	106	44
East Oakland, 7-2	168	74	154	82	167	67
Ryan's Glade, 8-1	138	28	132	27	134	22
Red House, 8-2	137	45	111	62	120	51
Kempton, 8-3	53	111	54	79	69	54
Johnson's, 9	130	54	99	67	128	43
Deer Park, 10	182	138	165	133	191	95
The Elbow, 11	50	17	41	23	44	20
Bittinger, 12	114	32	95	43	111	25
Kitzmiller, 13-1	171	231	166	196	200	163
Vindex, 13-2	37	99	32	86	38	71
West Oakland, 14-1.....	179	80	152	102	180	63
Crellin, 14-2	152	45	131	48	138	34
West Oakland, 14-3.....	303	128	266	148	299	106
Avilton, 15	82	48	75	51	88	35
Mountain Lake Park, 16.....	330	88	283	122	324	74
Totals.....	4038	1847	3420	2054	3932	1435
Soldiers' Vote in County.....	124	114	64	157	118	89
Grand Total	4162	1961	3484	2211	4050	1524

Re-elected to Congress



J. GLENN BEALL

Our Soldiers and Sailors

Reported Killed In Action

Pvt. Edward C. Shreve, of Gormania, September 25, in Italy.

Pfc. Dale H. Duling, of Kempton, October 22, in France.

Pfc. Alvin C. Brock, Mountain Lake Park, November 17, in Germany.

Lieut. Carroll N. Smith, Kitzmiller, December 8, in France.

Sgt. Carroll E. Goehringer, Accident, November 19, in France.

T/Sgt. Stuart R. Bowman, of McHenry, November 21, in France.

Died Of Wounds

Pvt. Burlton H. Savage, Sang Run, December 12, in France.

Wounded In Action

Pfc. Howard R. Durst, Swanton, in Italy.

2nd Lt. Fred L. Beckman, Pleasant Valley, September 12, in France.

Pfc. Donald Haenftling, Accident,

October 16, Paulau Island.

Pvt. Jas. W. Mitchell, Friendsville, October 22, in Italy.

Sgt. Richard E. DeBerry, Oakland, in France.

Pvt. George Perrine, Mountain Lake Park, October 23, in Germany.

Pfc. Bayard T. Keller, Grantsville, October 14, in Germany.

Pvt. Junior McRobie, Vindex, in France.

Pfc. Ervin Harvey, Vindex, in Europe.

October 16, Paulau Island.

Pvt. James W. Mitchell, Friendsville, October 22, in Italy.

Sgt. Richard E. DeBerry, Oakland, in France.

Pvt. George Perrine, Mountain Lake Park, October 23, in Germany.

Pfc. Bayard T. Keller, Grantsville, October 14, in Germany.

Pvt. Junior McRobie, Vindex, in France.

Pfc. Ervin Harvey, Vindex, Europe.

Cpl. Joseph R. Buckle, Bittinger.

S/Sgt. Randall O. Martin, of Red House, September 22, in Germany.

Pfc. Cecil G. Shaffer, Oakland, November 9, in France.

Cpl. Carl H. Wolfe, of Oakland, has been awarded the Bronze Star medal for services during a heavy bombing attack by enemy planes on New Georgia Island, South Pacific.

Sgt. Mathew E. Martin, of Grantsville, awarded Bronze Star medal for the performance of hazardous missions under enemy fire.

S/Sgt. Robert E. Friend, Friendsville, awarded the Silver Star medal for gallantry in combat in France on September 30.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 17 OAKLAND, MARYLAND MARCH 31, 1945.

History of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Parish

By MRS. THEKLA FUNDENBERG WEEKS.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church in Garrett County dates back to the first mission work in Cumberland, Allegany County, in 1803, when the first steps were taken to establish such a church in this vicinity.

The first Rector, Rev. John Kenley, ministered to missions not only in Allegany County but in nearby parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. A log church was built in Flintstone in 1804, on land given by Elijah Robinson, but it was not until 1830 that a brick church was built on Fort Hill, in Cumberland, on land given by Col. William Lamar and Capt. David Lynn. The Consecration Services for Emmanuel Church were held April 20th, 1830, by the Rt. Rev. William Meade, Assistant Bishop of Virginia.

The opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Cumberland to Wheeling in 1852 brought many visitors to the mountains during the summer months, and in July, 1873, a handsome hotel was opened at Deer Park;



to this spacious building east and west annexes were built. In 1876, a large hotel of the same type was built in Oakland.

It was in 1869 the services of St. Matthew's Church, Oakland were first

held regularly by the Rev. J. O. Tongue, assistant to Rev. Chauncey Colton, Rector of Emmanuel Church, Cumberland. Through the enterprise of one Christian woman, Miss Mary Tyson, of Baltimore, funds were subscribed to build a church. The sale of a cook book, "The Queen of the Kitchen," written and published by Miss Tyson, brought interest and support to the building fund.

The building site was given by Mr. Josias Pennington, of Baltimore, whose summer home in Oakland was located on Second street.

The cornerstone of St. Matthew's Church was laid September 9th, 1871, and the church was completed free of debt. The first services were held June 11th, 1874.

In 1872, Allegany County was divided and St. Matthew's Parish was set off in the new county, which was named for Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Since the first services in 1869 the work of the church has been held together by the interest of the Bishops of the Diocese. First was the Rt. Rev. William R. Whitingham and his associate, the Rt. Rev. William Pinkney; on down the list, the Rt. Rev. William R. Paret, the Rt. Rev. John Gardner Murray and the Rt. Rev. Charles Traill Helfenstein.

Many clergy have been in charge, some for months, some for years. At times the church has been closed but a flame of interest has been kept burning by a few faithful members.



St. Matthew's Parish House was built in 1933. Plans for the building were made in 1925 when the building site was purchased. The parish house is a great assistance in the work of the Church, although not in use as frequently as had been expected.

The Parish includes all of the Chapels and Missions in Garrett county. The work is now in charge of the Rt. Rev. Noble C. Powell, Bishop of Maryland. Within the limits of St. Matthew's Parish, and of historic interest, a chapel was built at Corunna, the family home of Hon. W. McCulloh Brown, near Bayard, W. Va. As time went on the chapel was closed and the building was given to Bishop Murray, who had it taken down and rebuilt for use as the Nativity Chapel on York Road, Baltimore.

St. Matthew's Parish has also organized and held services in Loch Lynn

hotel, and the Hall of Philosophy, Mt. Lake Park, and in Grantsville and Frankville.

St. Matthew's Parish was incorporated under the Vestry act of the State of Maryland in 1874, when the first Vestry was elected. The Parish is aided by the Diocese but is not a Mission. Deer Park and Oakland hotels were abandoned more than twenty years ago, but Mt. Lake Park attracts members of the church and our summer church membership is enlarged by visitors to the Deep Creek lake, cabins and cottages. Plans are under way at this time to have a resident Rector in charge of the Parish.

While St. Matthew's Church was being built, 1869 to 1874, the services were held in Garrett Memorial Church. Since 1939, St. Matthew's church on the hill has been closed and services are again held in the more conveniently located Garrett Memorial Presbyterian Church.

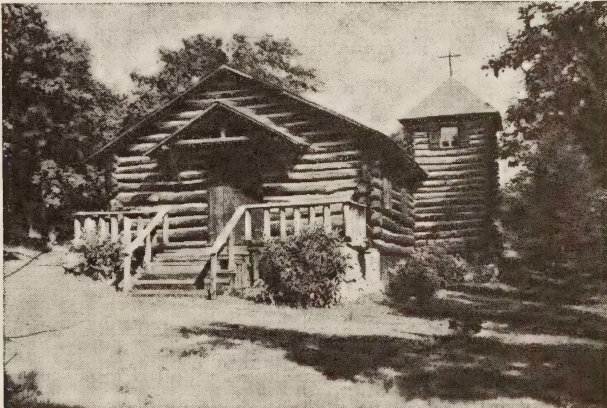
The Vestry and faithful members of the Parish have kept up regular attendance whenever the churches were open. The list of Rectors is long, very few of whom remained more than two years until the Rev. David C. Trimble was given St. Matthew's Parish in 1929, for his first charge after his Ordination. With Bishop Helfenstein's encouragement and the assistance of Seminary Students in the summer months, services were held regularly at Oakland, Deer Park and Swanton, and the Log Church was built with a good membership from the surrounding neighborhood.

After ten years of active work, the Rev. Mr. Trimble was called to a larger Parish. All have missed this faithful leader.

Rev. Austin Schildwachter has been active as Student Rector of the Parish for the past year and will take charge permanently after his Ordination in March.

OUR FATHER'S HOUSE, THE LOG CHURCH

ALTAMONT



This chapel is on the highway leading to Kitzmiller and near the road to Swanton. It is a landmark now as it stands out as a mission post on the summit of the Alleghenies. Through services held in a school house enough interest developed among the surrounding country folks to build a church.

The land and chestnut logs for the building were given by Judge George Stewart Brown, of Baltimore. A check for fifty dollars given by the Woman's Auxiliary of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, in 1932, inspired this

Continued on Page 138)

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President John W. Holman
First Vice-Pres.....Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres....Geo. Rodeheaver
TreasurerDr. J. E. Harned
Secretary.....Orley V. Dunham

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OFFICERS FOR 1945

Due in part to the war our annual
meeting was not held last December.
The 1944 officers, including the Board
of Directors, continue in office. The
critical period of the war is ending
in victory. Our soldiers and sailors,
with our allies, are making world his-
tory. Let us in the local field support
our officers in their efforts to pre-
serve and teach the history of our
community.

CHURCH HISTORIES

We are fortunate to be able to pub-
lish in this issue a brief history of
St. Matthew's Parish by Mrs. Thekla
F. Weeks, of Washington and Oak-
land.

We hope in later issues to publish
similar histories of other churches,
tho' much of our early church history

has already been lost. Who can tell
us of our first "Meeting House" in
Sandy Creek Glades? Only Rev. John
Taylor who wrote of a meeting he
held there in 1775. What of the early
Methodist congregation at Friend's?
Due to the carefully kept records of
Isaac McCarty's Sunday School the
Oakland Methodists have the founda-
tion of their church history.

Mrs. Weeks has written a complete
history of the Episcopal churches of
our county, "70 Years of St. Matt-
hew's Parish," for sale at Hamill's
book store, Oakland. Price 50 cents.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS contri-
butions in Garrett County total \$1,-
078.79 for the past year. Dr. E. I.
Baumgartner is County Chairman.

NEW MEMBERS

Bess A. Nolan, Grantsville, Md.
Mary V. Scrivener, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Darius E. Metheny, Morgantown,
West Virginia.
Herbert J. DeWitt, Morgantown.
Darius E. Metheny, Morgantown.
Herbert DeWitt Metheny, Fairfield,
Conn.
Mrs. Harry Whitmore, El Dorado,
Kansas.

JOHN S. GNEGY

Born near Gnegy church, August 5,
1860, son of Samuel and Elizabeth
Slaubaugh Gnegy, died at his home
in Oakland, March 1st. He was a re-
tired school teacher of about thirty
years service. A life member of the
GCHS, his service to the society was
the donation of his copy of "The
Gnegy Family Genealogy."

The GCHS has received from the
Wisconsin State Historical Society
the following books:

Maryland and France, 1774-1789, by
Kathryn Sullivan.
History of the Germania Club of Bal-
timore, by Dr. Dieter Cunz.
History of Annapolis.
Soul of Maryland, 1934.

Frostburg And The Frost Family

By M. VIOLA BROADWATER

The S.S. "Frostburg Victory" was launched at the Bethlehem Fairfield shipyard, Baltimore, on January 20th. Mayor Marshall Skidmore headed a party of Frostburg citizens who witnessed the launching. Mrs. Skidmore christened the vessel according to custom.

The town of Frostburg is located on a plateau between Great Savage and Dan's mountains, 2,200 feet above sea level. First known as "Mt. Pleasant," the place was and is appropriately named: it is pleasant in summer and frosty in winter.

Frostburg is built on Military Lots 3628, 3629 and 3630, which were claimed in 1787 by Christian Myers, as first settler. But patents were issued by the State in 1805 to B. S. Digman for Lot 3628, and in 1810 to Josiah Frost for the other lots.



JOSIAH FROST, from New Jersey, in 1787 claimed as a settler Military Lots 3639 and 3640, patented to him in 1795. His home was about a mile east of the site of Frostburg.

In 1817 Josiah Frost began to sell town lots on the National Road at Mt. Pleasant. His children were Catherine, Abigail, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary, Margaret, Meshech, Josiah and Ann.

MESHECH FROST, son of Josiah, was born in 1792 on his father's farm.

At twenty years of age he married Catherine, daughter of Nathan Magers, from New Jersey, a pioneer settler at Mt. Pleasant.

Meshech Frost and his wife kept an inn or tavern, at Mt. Pleasant, a popular resort for travelers and teamsters over the National Road. In time the place became generally known as "Frost's" or "Frost's Town." After a post office was opened there in 1820 the village became officially "Frostburg." It grew slowly until the 1840's when nearby deposits of coal were developed. In 1870 Frostburg became an incorporated town.

Catherine Magers was a member of the Catholic church and her husband became a convert. To their church they gave the old tavern site, on which St. Michael's church now stands. They are buried in the church yard. There stands a monument of Italian marble, erected in 1912 during the town's centennial celebration honoring Meshech and Catherine Frost as "The Founders of Frostburg."

Frost Family Bible Record

Meshech Frost, Sen., born March 10, 1788, A. D. Married Catherine Frost June 16th, 1812. Died October 9th, 1863, aged 75.

Catherine Frost, Sen., born December 22nd, 1792, A. D. Married June 16th, 1812. Died July 24th, 1876, age 84 years.

Children of Meshech Frost and Catherine Frost

Elizabeth Frost, born April 20th, 1813.

Ann Frost, born February 17, 1815.

William Frost, born March 6, 1817.

Isiah Frost, born October 27, 1819.

Thomas Frost, born February 9, 1821.

Nathan Frost, born June 20, 1825.

Catherine Frost, Jun., born December 5, 1826.

Catherine Frost, Jun., born April 4, 1828.

Ormond Frost, born December 8, 1832.

Mary Martha Frost, born June 11, 1835.

NOTE: (1) The vice-president of the GCHS, Miss Marian Viola Broadwater, of Grantsville, is a great-granddaughter of Meshech Frost. Her father, James S. Broadwater, (1846-1905), married Mariam Frost (1851-1930), daughter of William Frost (1818-1894).

NOTE (2) For additional data see the "Frost Genealogy in Five Fam-

V

Our Soldiers and Sailors

Reported Killed in Action

Pfc. Kenneth G. Shaffer, of Red House, November 8, in France.

Pvt. George Terrant, Kempton, on December 13, in Germany.

Pvt. Thomas G. Cuppett, Mt. Lake Park, December 12, in Germany.

S/Sgt. John Wesley Herring, Accident, December 24, in Belgium.

Pfc. Harland E. Bittinger, Mt. Lake Park, January 4, in Belgium.

Sgt. Keith E. Selders, Oakland, on January 20, in Belgium.

Pfc. Luther M. Schmidt, of Gnegy Church, February 3, in France.

Pfc. Henry Schmidt, Gnegy Church, January 30, in Belgium.

Pvt. Raymond Butler, New Germany, in Europe.

Pvt. June W. Wise, Bloomington, January 4, in France.

Wounded in Action

Pfc. David C. Bowman, Oakland, in Saipan Islands.

Pfc. Ellwood J. Miller, Accident, on December 13, Germany.

Pfc. Howard P. Adams, Crellin.

Sgt. Harry J. Philippi, Oakland.

Cpl. Michael DiGuistino, Kitzmiller.

Pfc. Alfred Lipscomb, Kempton, on Luzon, P. I.

Pfc. Robert C. Bishoff, Hoyes, about January 20, Luxembourg.

Pvt. Lester J. Murphy, Mt. Lake Park, January 13, Belgium.

Pvt. Burrell B. Dawson, Aurora, on January 19, Belgium.

Pfc. Cecil E. Ross, Grantsville, January 10, France.

Pvt. Calvin C. Ross, Grantsville, on January 25, Luxembourg.

Pfc. Ward C. Ervin, Deer Park, on January 17, Luxembourg.

Pfc. John W. Harvey, Kitzmiller, January 17, Belgium.

Pfc. Ralph Thomas, Selbysport, on January 17, Luxembourg.

Pfc. Robert W. Bowser, Selbysport.

Pfc. Marshall N. Harvey, Gormanian.

Cpl. Clyde R. Dahlgren, Oakland.

Pvt. Ward Hinebaugh, Oakland.

Decorations and Awards

T/3 Howard A. Tasker, Deer Park, Bronze Star Medal.

Sgt. Oliver G. Miller, Bloomington, Air Medal.

2nd Lt. Elmer J. Lewis, Grantsville, Air Medal.

Cpl. Russell J. Klotz, Accident, Bronze Star Medal.

S/Sgt. Merle E. Swartzentruber, of Gortner, Bronze Star.

T/5 Buster B. Sines, Hoyes Run, Silver Star.

Sgt. Frederick F. Georg, Accident, Bronze Star.

(Continued from Page 135)

Mission work; other gifts were added until the construction of the building was an "Every Member Project." The architects drawings were given by Mr. Arvid Kundzin, of Youghioghney Forest Lodge, Aurora, W. Va.

The cornerstone was laid in 1933, and the church was consecrated free of debt, one year later by the Rt. Rev. Charles T. Helfenstein, with the Rev. David C. Trimble, Rector, in charge. In 1940 the cornerstone of the Community House was laid, plans for which were made by Mr. Robert W. Sheckells; the foundation has been completed and funds are being collected to begin construction of this building, interest in this project has been kept up by the active work of Mrs. George Stewart Brown and the local members.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL—DEER PARK



The Deer Park Hotel Chapel was built along with storied hotel and cottages in 1873, and church services were held regularly during the summer months by visiting clergymen, or by the Rector in charge in Oakland.

After the resort hotel was closed no services were held at Deer Park until 1923 when the Vestry of St. Matthew's Church received permission to use the church in the town of Deer Park, built by the Deer Park Union Church Association, which was formed in 1873, with Col. Edward Clark Tillson as its chairman.

Col. Tillson was born in Thomaston, Maine, in 1807. He moved from Boston to Maryland in 1852. He was active as a surveyor and County Commissioner and was appointed Postmaster at Deer Park. His home was composed of two large two-

story houses connected by a one-story building, known as 'Wing and Wing.'

The Deer Park Hotel Chapel was built along with this storied hotel and cottages in 1873, and church services were held regularly during the summer months by visiting clergymen, or by the Rector in charge at Oakland.

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In 1877, a silver communion set, composed of a large flagon, a chalice and paten was presented to the Union Church Association by a church in Revere, Massachusetts. This valued gift is held in safe keeping by the Trustees of the Union Church Association.

The records show the church has been used at different times by Presbyterians, Methodists, United Brethren and Roman Catholics. No services were held in it from 1917 to 1923, when permission was granted to the Vestry of St. Matthew's Church in Oakland to make necessary repairs and to carry the expense of caring for the building. At this time the church was given the name of St. John's Chapel. In 1938, an agreement was executed giving the Protestant Episcopal Church the use of the building as long as it desires. Many improvements have been made and services are held regularly, when there is a Rector in the Parish.

ANDERSON CHAPEL SWANTON



Mr. Charles McIlvaine Miller came to Swanton from Richmond, Virginia, in 1873, as agent of Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, to survey and sell the extensive acreage of mountain land owned by Gen. Anderson.

It was through Mr. Miller's influence the land was given on which to build the chapel. The name Anderson Chapel was selected to honor Gen. Anderson when the chapel was dedicated on September 17th, 1882. Before the Chapel was built, Sunday School was held in the school house and church services were held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, (who was Miss Elizabeth Lansdale, of Baltimore). For 38 years Mr. Miller conducted services in Anderson Chapel as Lay-Reader and with his family to help, held Sunday School regularly. In 1912, Mr. Miller and his family moved to Keyser, W. Va., and his active church work in Swanton ended. Only a few members of the church are living in Swanton now, and services in the little chapel have not been held regularly since 1939.

THE FOREST AND THE FORT

This is one of the best of historical novels which we have read, written by Hervey Allen, who has kindly donated a copy to the GCHS library.

The "Forest" is the Ohio Valley in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the "Fort" is Fort Pitt just after the French and Indian War. Salathiel Albine, the hero of the story, was captured by the Indians and reared as an Indian by Chief Big Turtle. The book is of special interest to us because of the light it throws upon that part of Pennsylvania bordering our own area. Our members will be entertained

and instructed by reading "The Forest and the Fort." It is one of a series of historical novels by the same author.

"The Forest and the Fort," by Hervey Allen. Published by Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., New York.

V

HON. OTHO SPEELMAN FIKE

Son of Ami M. and Carolyn Barnhouse Fike, died February 12, at Miner's Hospital, Frostburg. Mr. Fike, a farmer of Avilton, served as County Commissioner, 1908-1916; as member of the House of Delegates, 1930-1934, and from 1942 until his death.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO. 18

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE 30, 1945

Our First Property Assessment Roll

Allegany County was erected from the western part of Washington in 1789 but the first assessment roll on file of the new county is for the year 1798. What later became Garrett County then included Glades and Sandy Creek Hundreds (Districts) and parts of adjoining hundreds.

In 1789 the Federal Constitution became effective under President Washington and the present currency was adopted but our 1798 assessment was made in Maryland money. The exchange value in that year was as follows:

1 Maryland Pound, \$ 2.67; 1 Shilling, \$.13; 1 Pence, \$.01.

Assessed value of land varied according to soil, location, etc. L. M. Deakin's "Hope" was valued at about \$.25 per acre; Ashby's "Piney Bottom" farm at \$1.50; Grant's "Cornucopia" at \$1.00.

Much of the real estate was already in the hands of non-resident land speculators. Gen. John Swan owned 35,000 acres. Gov. Thomas Johnson had 404 military lots, etc., 25,000 acres. In the list below those assessed with real estate only were evidently non-residents.

Personal property included Negro slaves, horses and "black" cattle, valued on the average about as follows: slaves, \$80; horses, \$35; cattle, \$8. But John Israel had a slave assessed at \$120. John Rutan's horse was valued at \$53.40. Jacob Vanmeter was the "cattle king" of the mountains; he had 79 head assessed at about \$16 per head.

The Grant family was apparently the wealthiest in the district. Daniel Grant's land was valuable and Elizabeth Grant was assessed with six slaves and other personal property. Jesse Tomlinson at the Little Meadows and Alexander Smith on the Potomac were wealthy men in those days. Most of the settlers of 1798 would be classed as poor men today. John Friend, Sr., the first settler, claimed only one horse and seven cattle, but he was assessed with 300 acres of land valued at \$90. A few families owned "silver plate" assessed according to weight; Elizabeth Grant was listed with 36 ounces, valuation £12. The other "plate" aristocrats were Basil Israel, John Simkins, Alex. Smith, Thomas Stewart, Jesse Tomlinson, John Thistle and Thomas Pritchard. There were also slave owning aristocrats as listed below.

In 1791 the valuation of taxable property in all of Allegany county was £78,978. In that year the tax rate was seven shillings three pence per £100 or about \$.36 per \$100. Property appears to have been valued for taxation much below its real value. For example, in 1797 Jacob Markley paid £400 for the Hall farm but the following year it was assessed at only £50. Taxes were low, but there were few roads, no public schools, no health officers or nurses.

The following list of taxpayers of 1798 includes about half of those on the roll of our district—those more closely connected with the history of Garrett County:

FIRST PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ROLL

Tax Payers	Slaves	Horses	Cattle	Assessed Value	Real Estate	Acres	Assessed Value
William Ashby ..		23		£118:7:6	Piney Bottom, etc.	270	£ 160
John Arnold	3	7		40:10			
Asa Beall	6	3	10	280:1	7 Military Lots	350	66:13:4
Thomas Baker ..	1	3		31:3:9	Lots 2769, 2770	100	16:13:4
Andrew Blocher .	2	12		93:7	Grassy Cabbin, etc.	174	43:10
Upton Bruce					Bear Range, etc.	296	52:5
Normand Bruce .					Flowery Vale, etc.	1747	727:18:4
Philip Bray	4	17		122	2 Military Lots	100	8:6:8
Emanuel Custard	5	4	7	138:19			
Benj. Coddington		2	8	65:2:3	Pt. Rich Hill, etc.	200	50
Michael Collins .	1	4	9	110:5	Pt. Rich Hill, etc.	353	66:6:8
Wm. Coddington		7	19	144:10	5 Military Lots	250	104:3:4
Sam. Coddington		3	19	118:10	Lots 3299, 3300	100	66:13:4
Thomas Casteel .		2	9	54:15			
Joseph Davis ...	3	17		106:18:9	Part Mt. Nebo	186	46:13:9
Casper Durst ...	5	14		86:17:6			
James Drane ...	6	2	2	178:15			
John Fike		2	9	109:5	Bad Is The Best, etc	370	140:16:8
John Friend		1	7	24:12:6	6 Military Lots	300	33:3:8
Charles Friend ...		2	20	147:17:6			
Joseph Friend ...		1	6	41:7:6	Pt. Gleanings, etc.	116	12:10
Chas. Friend of J.		1	2	30			
Gabriel Friend ..		2	5	47:7:6	Look Sharp, Lot 4117	98	51:17:6
Michael Fresh ..		1	1	22	Pt. Grassy Cabbin	100	12:10
Jeremiah Frazee		3	3	41:7:6	Pt. Buffalo Run	74	24:16:8
Johnathan Frazee		2	6	43:7:6	Pt. Buffalo Run	74	24:16:8
Thurman Frazee		1	14	86:10	4 Lots, etc.	333	55:10
Philip Fierbach .		4	14	109:4:6	Lots 2172, 2173	100	25
Daniel Grant ...					Cornucopia, etc.	5286	1484:10
Elizabeth Grant .	6	4	4	273:5			
James Goff			8	34:5	Lots 2511, 2512, 2513	150	50
Andrew House ..		2	8	55:19:6			
Philip Hare		3	10	91:12:6			
Paul Hoyer					The Gleanings, etc.	5967	1434:12:11
William W. Hoyer					Crab Tree Bottom	112	37:6:8
John Hoyer					Pt. Friend's Delight	983	156:15:5
Thomas Johnson					Peace & Plenty, etc.	25000	3000
John Lynn	3	3	16	224:10:10	Cherry Tree Meadows	500	206:6:8
George Lynn	5	4	21	257:7:6	Cherry Tree Meadows	500	206:6:8
David Lynn					Mt. Airy, 200 Lots	10590	1030
William LaMar ..			19	77	Accident, etc.	766	266:15
Lloyd S. Paca ..					Small Meadows, etc.	5876	1923:13:3
James McMullen		1	17	62:7:6	Res. What You Please	258	43
Jacob Markley ..		2	5	48:5	Blooming Rose, 4 Lots	300	50
Daniel Moore		2	6	55:12:6	Daniel's Lot, etc.	100	12:10
Jacob Miller					Part of Mt. Nebo	300	125
John Miller		3	7	45			
David Melinger .			12	85	Pt. Grassy Cabbin	137	57:1:8
Norm. Magruder .	6	2	4	172:15	Mil. Lots 10 and 11	100	11:5
James Maxwell .	1	4	8	77			
Stephen Pearson.		2	8	46:5	Simkins Kindness	125	13:19:4
John Pritchard..		1	1	23:15	1 Lot Selbys Port	50	31:13:4
Thomas Pritchard		1	16	101:3:4	Military Lots 96, 97	100	22:1:8
Honness Paugh .		2	8	53:15	2 Military Lots	100	16:13:4
Joseph Paugh ...		3	1	36:7:6			
William Paugh ..		3	2	48:10			
Michael Paugh ..		2	13	76:7:6	Sandy Spring	63	13:18:3
John Rutan		1	17	87:10	Lots 3284, 3285, 3286	150	62:10

FIRST PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ROLL, Continued

Tax Payers	Slaves	Horses	Cattle	Assessed Value	Real Estate	Acres	Assessed Value
Silvester Ryland	3	8		77:6:6	Lots 3287, 3288	100	33:6:8
John Rush	1	5	13	121			
George Rhinehart	4	10		39:10	6 Military Lots	300	25
George Riley ...					4 Military Lots	200	16:13:4
Peter Stuck	1	7		39:15	3 Military Lots	150	27:14:2
John Stuck	4	11		123:7:6	4 Military Lots	200	50
John Simkins ...	3	7	14	359:7:6	The Hotels, etc.	644	228:7:6
Abram Shockey .	2	4		51:10	Goodman's Dispt.	200	11:5
Thomas Stanton	2	5		36:10	Stanton's Purchase	112	26:3:10
John Storme					Goodman's Dispt.	350	39:7:6
Alexander Smith	10	3	51	538:10:10	Smith's Farm, 6 Lots	1936	282:16:8
John Smith	6	4	15	120	8 Military Lots	400	33:6:8
Thomas Stewart	1	6	19	297:5:10	6 Military Lots	300	150
Benj. Stoddert ..					Diadem, Republick	30000	4099:13:6
John Swan					Swan's Meadows	35000	4090:15:1
Hugh Scott					Ashby's Discovery	1000	333:6:8
John H. Stone ..					Add. to Hotels, 26 L.	2165	194:16:8
John Thistle	2	10		70:4	White Oaks Springs	300	75
Jesse Tomlinson .	5	9	20	456:13:4	Little Meadows, etc	2700	873:9:3
Moses Titchenal .	1	6		46:10	Lots 1 & 2, etc.	268	57:10:6
David VanSickle	1	4		21	2 Military Lots	100	16:13:4
Jacob Vanmeter	1	79		489	Roby's Adventure	169	70:8:4
Joseph White ...	2	2	12	162:7:6			
Henry White ...	1	9		58			
Thomas Willson .	5	2	23	254:7:6	4 Military Lots	200	50
John Wable	3	6		70:17			
Adam Yeast	2	3		40	Part of Mt. Nebo	165	55:3:4
John Irons	2	11		67:12:6			
John Hays	2	2	13	144:15			
Adam Little	2	5		63:10			
Aron Brandenburg	2	3		45:17			
Peter Connelly ..	2	2		36:12:6			
Joshua Titchenal	7	2		220			
David Titchenal .	3	3		45:2:6			
Douglas Baker ..		6		43:10			
Peter Bugh	3	6		123:5			
Jerh. Connelly ..	2	4		30:17:6			
Wm. B. Magruder	2	1		60			
Baker Johnson ..					Mt. Pleasant, etc.	6163	2024:1:8
John T. Goff					3 Military Lots, etc.	519	103
Arch. Chisholm ..					Pt. Shawnee War	724	178:16:8
Walter B. Beall .					7 Military Lots	350	16:13:4
Lloyd & Paca ...					Small Meadows, etc	5876	1923:13:3

REV. A. K. JONES, pastor since July 1, 1932, of the Red House Lutheran Parish, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, on June 12.

Dr. Jones is serving his second term as president of the Mt. Top Ministers' Association. He is a charter member of the GCHS and author of a history

of St. John's Lutheran Church.

V

1945 ASSESSMENT OF GARRETT COUNTY

Real & Personal Property, \$13,796,984.
Automobiles (estimated) 300,000.
Corporations, etc. (set.) 5,500,000.
Total valuation \$19,596,984.
Tax Rate—\$1.50 per \$100.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President John W. Holman
First Vice-Pres.....Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres....Geo. Rodeheaver
TreasurerDr. J. E. Harned
Secretary.....Orley V. Dunham

THE GLADES STAR

Published Quarterly at Oakland, Md.
Entered as second-class matter March
12, 1942, at the Postoffice at Oak-
land, Maryland, under the Act of Au-
gust 24, 1912.

Editor.....Captain Charles E. Hoyer

Printed by The Republican Press.
For sale at Hamill's Book Store or at
the Secretary's office, five cents per
copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
rett County are invited to join the
GCHS. Regular membership fee is
\$1.00. There are no dues.

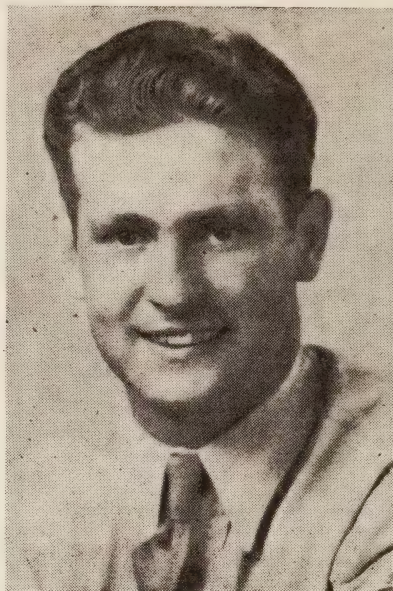
NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Winifred W. Flenner, Wilming-
ton, Del.
Mrs. Howard Marshall, Shallmar.
Thane O. White, Oakland.
Edward G. Schmidt, Oakland.
Mrs. A. E. Humberson, Friendsville.
Charles R. Schroyer, Friendsville.
John F. Friend, Sang Run.
A. W. Sines, Vindex.
Edward J. Lower, Oakland.
Total enrolled to date 713.

GARRETT COUNTIANS CONTRI-
BUTED \$755.71 in 1944 through the
Christmas Seal Sale of the Maryland
Tuberculosis Association, an increase
of 62 percent over the previous year.

RED CROSS DONATIONS are \$7,-
665.52, more than \$1000 over the coun-
ty quota. Mrs. Paul B. Naylor is the
County Roll Call chairman.

Killed in Action



PFC. DAVID L. YOMMER

ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEM-
BLY of Maryland, effective June 1,
1945, provides that papers, records
and documents in the Court Houses,
made prior to April 28, 1788, shall be
transferred to the Hall of Records at
Annapolis. This Act will not apply to
Allegany County, organized in 1789,
or to Garrett, organized in 1872.

Another Act effective on the same
date, authorizes public officials to de-
posit for preservation records, docu-
ments, etc., in the Hall of Records.

BACK NUMBERS

Members have been advised to keep
on file their copies of THE GLADES
STAR, in which we are publishing,
as space permits, the early and cur-
rent history of this area. The Society
has for sale all issues except Nos. 1,
2, 3 and 4.

Members having any of these issues,
which they do not care to keep, please
send them to the Editor or Secretary.
WE NEED Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Our Soldiers and Sailors

Killed in Action

Pvt. David T. Cooper, Mt. Lake Park, February 27, in Germany.

Pvt. Kenneth D. Kuhn, Bayard, February 27, in Germany.

Pfc. David Yommer, Jennings, February 23, in Germany.

Sgt. Luther Pennington, Oakland, March 10, in Germany.

Pvt. Bernard K. Bachtel, Red House, February 21, Iwo Jima.

Sgt. Burl E. Willey, Grantsville, on April 7, Germany.

Pfc. Cecil D. Dawson, Kitzmiller, March 24, Germany.

Pfc. James O'Brien, Swanton, February 21, Luzon Island.

Pvt. Irvin Savage, Friendsville, on May 4, Okinawa.

Wounded

Sgt. Edward J. Lower, Oakland, on February 28, Italy.

Cpl. Adrian J. DeWitt, Crellin, Pacific Zone.

Pvt. Glen Ashby, Grantsville, February 24, in Italy.

Pfc. Clester B. Skipper, Oakland, on Luzon.

Pfc. James D. Adams, Crellin, on March 2, Luxembourg.

Pvt. Garry Ridder, Kitzmiller, on March 2, Germany.

Cpl. Carl Wolf, Oakland, March 3, Manila.

Sgt. Wilbur W. Tasker, Deer Park, Belgium.

Pfc. Gerald R. Ream, Oakland, April 19, Germany.

Pfc. Laurence E. Schroyer, Friendsville, March 31, Germany. (Died)

Pvt. Orville Whitmer, Red House, April 2, Germany.

Pfc. Oliver H. Miller, Kempton, on April 8, Germany.

S/Sgt. M. J. Murphy, Deer Park, April 6, Germany.

Pfc. Robert E. Mitter, Bloomington,

Commissioned Recently



LIEUT. RALPH A. MURPHY

Ralph A. Murphy, of Friendsville, was commissioned 2nd Lt. in the army air force, March 8.

April 14, Germany.

Sgt. Clarence H. M. Friend, Friendsville, March 23, Germany.

Pfc. Howard L. Ross, Grantsville, in May, Philippines.

Pvt. Raymond Butler, New Germany. (Died)

Pfc. George R. Nordeck, Parsons, March 25, Germany.

AWARDED BRONZE STAR MED-

AL: Pfc. Lewis B. Naylor, Oakland; T/4 Charles A. Rexrode, Grantsville; Pfc. John E. Castilow, Oakland; Sgt. George D. Welling, Oakland; Cpl. Russell E. Brennehan, Bittering; S/Sgt. Glen W. Frantz; Sgt. Cecil R. Sisler, Friendsville.

AWARDED AIR MEDAL: Cpl. Edward J. Lower, Oakland; Sgt. Wm. A. Casteel, Oakland; Sgt. Lawrence E. Selby, Selbysport; Sgt. Charles J. Grow, Friendsville.

Marshall G. Brown, of Mt. Lake

Park, was commissioned 2nd Lt. in the medical administrative corps on March 28. Lt. Brown was the first Vice-president of the GCHS.

Pfc. Edward B. Hoyer, of Los Angeles, a member of the GCHS, was seriously wounded in Germany, April 3.

Pfc. William D. Thomas, Crellin, died in Germany on May 30.

V DIED

FRANK LEE CARL

Born May 11, 1871, died March 20, 1945. Mr. Carl had a large collection of books and manuscripts on the history of this area. He was city editor of the Cumberland Daily News and, later, of the Evening Times.

EDWIN E. FRIEND

Born April 4, 1867, a son of Rev. Henry E. and Sarah Blackburn Friend, died in Oakland, March 26, 1945. He was a county school teacher 20 years and Register of Wills 32 years.

JOSEPH F. LEWIS

Born September 7, 1857. Died June 8, 1945.

Mr. Lewis was a son of John T. and Anna Lewis. He resided on his farm at Lake Ford.

The Lewis family was among the early settlers of Preston County, W. Va. Henry Lewis I was on the tax list there in 1783. Henry Lewis II crossed into Maryland about 1799. He settled the Reams place at Swallow Falls after a long dispute with Meshach Browning over his first settlement at Sang Run.

EMMA J. SMITH

Born September 4, 1864, at Sang Run, died April 3, 1945, in Washington. She was a daughter of A. Wesley and Sophia Friend Savage, and wife of William A. Smith, of Hoyes.

SYDNEY RAY WHITE

Born in Friendsville, August 26, 1883. Died in Washington November 8, 1944. He was the son of Richard B. White and Emma S. White (now Mrs. Wilson). His mother is a daughter of Francis A. Friend.

Ray White was employed many years by the U. S. Inter-State Commerce Commission. In the course of his travels he copied records of the Friend family, from which he compiled the best account extant of that historic family.

FRANKLIN HUMBERSON

Born February 7, 1864. Died May 9, 1945.

In 1787, Thomas Umbertson was allotted as a settler military lot 3597 in Allegany County.

About 1851 George Humbertson moved to Mill Run where he operated the Sambower (later Niles) Mill. His son, Noah Humberson, father of Franklin, bought the historic Hall farm on Blooming Rose, the home of the Humbersons until Franklin retired from farming a few years ago. Richard Hall was one of the first settlers of this county; he was on the Blooming Rose prior to 1774, when the tract was surveyed. After the Halls, the Markleys and Recknors preceded the Humbersons on this property.

V GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

Book Case. By Sang Run School.
History of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. (2 Vol.) By the B. & O. R.R. Co.
Cash, \$5.00. By Mrs. A. C. Ober, of Palmyra, Pa.

Cash, \$1.00. By Dr. Dieter Cunz, College Park, Md.

Silk Shirt Waist. By Ruth Hoyer.
Indian skinning tool from Selbysport.

Painting, Cheat River Bridge. By Mrs. Minnie Phillips Hinebaugh and Mrs. Lillian Sincell.

4 Civil War Letters. By A. L. Sines.

THE OHIO COMPANY of VIRGINIA and the WESTWARD MOVEMENT 1748-1792

By KENNETH P. BAILEY

A copy of this volume of 374 pages has been given to the GCHS by a member. It is a valuable addition to our library.

France and England claimed the territory between the Ohio River and the crest of the Allegheny Mountains. Most of what is now Garrett County was in this disputed area. In order to secure the country for the British and with hopes of private gain the Ohio Company was organized by 35 English and Colonial gentlemen, two of whom were George Washington, of Virginia, and Col. Thomas Cresap, of Maryland.

In 1749 the Governor of Virginia granted 200,000 acres of land on the eastern bank of the Ohio to the company, and in the same year a large store house was built on the Potomac opposite the mouth of Will's Creek (Cumberland) for trade with the western Indians. In 1750 Christopher Gist was employed by the Company to explore the country west of the mountains and to locate lands for settlements. In the following year Gist made another trip to the Ohio, stopping several days at the Little Meadows, near Grantsville (See The Glades Star, March, 1941).

In order to facilitate travel and the services of Col. Cresap to open a trail from Will's Creek to its new storehouse on Redstone Creek (Brownsville, Pa.) on the Monongahela. This trail was known as Nema-colin's Path, from the Indian who helped to locate and open it. Brad-dock's Road and later, the National Road, followed the general course of

Nema-colin's Path.

These are some of the topics treated at length in this recent (1939) history of the Ohio Company.

RECENTLY LIBERATED



PFC. JOHN E. CASTILOW

Recently returned to his home in Oakland, after having been liberated from a prisoner of war camp in Germany.

Bloomington Sergeant Gets Merit Award

A certificate of merit has been awarded to Staff Sergeant Frank M. Price, of Bloomington, with the 29th Division of Infantry on the western front.

The official citation states: "Under extremely hazardous conditions, this soldier continually kept his unit supplied with rations and ammunition during the Brest campaign from August 26 to September 18. His courage and devotion to duty substantially contributed to the success achieved by his regiment in reducing and destroying strong enemy fortifications before and

(Concluded on next Page)

MURDER OF DANIEL LEWIS

From "Genealogy of the Brown Family."

In 1788 a party of Indians, said to consist of six Mingo warriors led by a Shawnee, made an expedition from the Ohio river into what is now Preston County, W. Va., to kill William Morgan, who in 1779, had slain two Indians near Morgantown, and whose neighbors had skinned them, tanned their hides and made them up into shot pouches and saddle seats.

The expedition mistook Green's Run for Morgan's Run, found Daniel Lewis splitting rails, killed him, and took his gun which had been loaned him by John Green. The Indians went on down to Green's house and killed him.

For an account of the massacre of the Green family see Sarah Green, September, 1942, *Glades Star*.

—V—

V-E DAY IN OAKLAND

Immediately after President Truman's announcement that the war in Europe had ended schools and business places closed.

Teachers and pupils of the schools paraded at 11 o'clock, led by the town band, and thanksgiving services were held in the churches in the evening. Similar celebrations marked the day in other town of our county.

—V—

GOOD FISHING IN DEEP CREEK

Deep Creek has become a famous trout fishery. Two parties came over this summer from beyond Laurel Hill, (Pa.) to fish in it, besides parties from Selby's port and the neighboring county in Virginia. Four were fishing three days and with the hook and line caught more than seven hundred trout. Some other parties caught six hundred and some more.

—Letter from John McHenry, Yough Glades (Oakland) 7 July, 1818.

YEAR WITH- OUT SUMMER

A heavy frost settled over most of Garrett County on the morning of June 6. Only a thick fog saved most garden products.

Frosts, cold rainy weather and late springtime this year reminds me of the year of which D. H. Friend, of Sang Run, wrote that the failure of the corn crop, upon which the people of this area depended chiefly for food, obliged them to go to the South Branch to buy corn. Later many families, including those of Andrew House and Henry DeWitt, moved to the West.

Quoting from the Baltimore "Sun": Summer was skipped entirely in 1816 x x x . There was frost or snow every month of the year as far south as the Ohio and Potomac River x x x . Farmers wore overcoats, mittens and ear muffs to do their spring planting x x x . There were five inches of snow in June in Pennsylvania x x x . Northern Europe also suffered from the cold. Many people moved into the middle west.

Bloomington Sergeant

(Continued from preceding Page)

in the city of Recouvrance, France." Sgt. Price's regiment landed on the Normandy beach head on D-Day, winning a presidential citation for its work. This outfit has been in scores of battles and three major campaigns in France. The 29th Division commanded by Major General Charles H. Gerkardt, trained for two years on the moorlands of Cornwall, England, before the invasion of France.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 19. OAKLAND, MARYLAND. SEPTEMBER 30, 1945

U. S. Census of The Glades And Sandy Creek Hundreds, For The Year 1800

The first Federal Census was taken in 1790, but unfortunately the report for Allegany County was destroyed and the only record remaining gives the total county population as—white 4,539; free colored 12; slaves 258; total 4809. The next ten years was a period of rapid increase in population in the western part of Allegany County. The County population in 1800 was—white 5,703; free colored 101; slaves 499; total 6,303.

In the year 1800 what is now Garrett County included the Glades and Sandy Creek Hundreds (Districts) and small areas of adjoining hundreds of Allegany County. The census report of that year for the county is on file in Washington. Early Federal census reports give only the name of the "head" of family and number of persons in age groups as follows: Free white males under 10 years; 10 to 16 years; 16 to 26 years; 26 to 45 years; 45 years and upward. Free white females—the same groups. All other free persons. Slaves. In the following list we give only the names of heads of families, the total number in each family, followed by the number of slaves owned, if any.

The total number of inhabitants of the Glades and Sandy Creek Hundreds in 1800 was—white 898; colored 87; total 985. Including a few families in adjoining hundreds, the total population of the Garrett County area was a little over 1000.

Note that in 1800 the Garrett County area had a considerable colored population. Slave owning settlers from other sections of the state brought their slaves with them, and these servants contributed to the development of the country, but when freed most of them left the plantations to live in the cities or where the winters were not so cold. We do not know of any colored families in the county today.

The census enumerator for Glades and Sandy Creek Hundreds in 1800 was Aquila A. Browne. He appears to have written the names in his report in the order in which he contacted the settlers, traveling from Frostburg west over the Braddock road, thence by the Morgantown road to Shelby's Port

NOTE: (1) In England a "Hundred" was a district containing a hundred families or a hundred warriors. In Maryland, the term was discontinued soon after 1800. Glades Hundred became District No. 1, voting place at Ingman's, near Swanton. Sandy Creek became District No. 2, voting at Selby's Port.

(2). In some instances hired help and other dependents were included in the family report.

(3). The 1940 Census gives the population of Garrett County as 21,981.

and Blooming Rose; thence to Sang Run. Then he returned by about the same route, thus covering Sandy Creek Hundred, the north west half of what is now Garrett County. He next traveled over the Glades Hundred from West Port, contacting the settlers between the Great Backbone mountain and the Potomac river to Alexander Smith's; thence thru the glades to the old State road. There were very few settlers in the glades in 1800.

SANDY CREEK HUNDRED, 1800

Janet Clerry 2—3	John Baker 5	Jonathan Frazee . . 8
David Mellinger . . 6	Abraham Shocky . . 6	Jeremiah Frazee . . 2
Peter Engles 8	Peter Stuck 3	Mary Frazee 3
John Boyd 6	John Stuck 9	John Enlo 7
Jesse Tomlinson . . 12—6	John Fike 9	Thurman Frazee . . 6
James Stanton . . . 4	Jacob Welch 3	John Liston 3
Philip Hare 8	Anna French 7	William Coddington 7
James Flannegen . . 6	John Waybill 5	Rosanner Jones . . . 4
Douglas Baker . . . 6	Aaron Branderberry 10	John Coddington . . 3
Christian Garlitz . . 3	Philip Duttiro 7	Robinson Savage . . 6
Philip Firebaugh . . 10	Samuel Coddington . 3	John Rattan (Rutan) 7
Andrew Blocher . . . 9	William Pierson . . . 6	Silvester Ryland . . 6
Adam Little 7	Clement Swift . . . 9—9	Henry Teets 13
Peter Deal 7	James Ferguson . . . 2	Jacob Markley . . . 10
Peter Bartoano . . . 7	Michael Fresh 3	Ben Ayers 3
Henry Wagoner . . . 2	David Goffin 2	Cath. Umble 2
Jacob Miller 2	Wm. W. Hoyer 5—3	John Spurgeon . . . 2
Daniel Miller 9	John Friend of John 5	Nelly Knott 3
Jacob Bugh 3	Henry DeWitt 8	Margaret James . . . 3
Thomas Stanton . . . 4	Andrew House 9	Peter Rattan (Rutan) 4
George Stanton . . . 6	Emanuel Custin . . . 9—5	David Stotts 5
Francis Wagoner . . 6	Thomas Baker 9	Jesse Stotts 3
Adam Yeast 6	Thomas Casteel . . . 10	Michael Collier . . . 13
Peter Fedley 1	Israel Friend 3	John Clark 2
Peter Bugh 9	James McMullen . . . 6	John Pritchett 2
Daniel Grant 3—2	Masheck Browning . 3	Thomas Liston 5
James Maxwell . . . 11—1	Charles Friend of John 6	Ben Middleton 8
John Thistle 9	Mary Sickle 7	Daniel Arnott 6
John Simpkins 7—4	Joseph Moore 3	Gabriel Friend 8
George Davis 3	Daniel Moore 11	Joseph Friend 7
Robert Lamar 1—1	Jacob Mills 9	George Lynn 3—5
Ben Coddington . . 14	John Jonas 11	John Lynn 12—2
Stephen Pearson . . 11	Enoch Hand 8	

GLADES HUNDRED, 1800

Margaret Tichenal . 3	Joseph White 5—2	Evan Turner 7
George Smane 3	Dudley Lee 10—1	Eliza Edwards 5
David Tichenall . . . 8	Adam White 5	John Dixon 3
Stephen Tichenall . . 1	John Irons 3	Amstierd Queen . . . 4
James Lemon 6	Henry Roby 2	Joseph Davis 11
Thomas Pritchard . . 10	John Rush 4—2	Philip Bray 7
Edward Barnard . . . 4	Alex. Smith 6—11	Jer. Connelly 8
Henry Lewis 5	William White 2	Patrick Connelly . . . 7
Edward Cutler 10	John Six 4	John Volts 10
Norm Magruder . . . 4—3	Nichs Storm 6	John Smith 11
Wm. Margruder . . . 1—2	Jacob Storm 2	James Goff 5
Daniel Black 4	Joseph Price 7	George Rinehart . . . 7
George Gainor 8	Michael Paugh 7	William Ashby 6
Briern Gainor 3	John Paugh 10	James Chiles 4
Peter Connelly 6	Joseph Paugh 2	Nathan Butler 5
Charles Queen 8	William Paugh 3	Thomas Stewart . . . 7—3
Daniel Turner 8	John Gilmor 6	Thomas Roberts . . . 2—1
Thomas Marks 8	Henry Black 3	Thomas Wilson . . . 11—6
Fred Marks 3	Happy Trubee 5	John Hayes 4—2
Henry White 10		

In George's Creek Hundred the following settlers probably resided in what is now Garrett County: George Fasnaker (9), Joseph Warnick (10), Jacob Spiker (4), John Spiker (2), Mich'l Wilt (2).

CENSUS OF 1810

Among new families in the census report of 1810 for District No. 1 (Glades) were: Thomas F. Brooke (7-13), Robert Abernathy (3), John Waltz (13), Nicholas Gower (10), Jefse Sharpless (6), Richard Tasker (9), Marcus Moon (9), Jacob Moon (7), Abraham Moon (10), Patrick Hamill (4-2), Benj. Shaffer (8), Conrad Nine (7), Adam Houser (9), Wm. Armstrong (9), Henry Lower (8), Nicholas Paugh (6), Wm. Johnson (5-1), John Arnold (9).

Among the new families in District No. 2 (Sandy Creek) were those of James Drane (10-6), Joseph France (7), George Moore (7-12), Sam'l Sisler (6), Nath'l Casteel (4), Henry Durst (7), Louis Sickels (2), Samuel Ward (5), John Welsh (11-1), David Hoffman (9-6), George Newman (9-5), Benj'm Duvall (8-3), Benj'm Ayers, Sr. (2), Aza Beall (8), William Thistle (3), Henry Brown (2).

Suggestions For Post War Planning For The Society

(1) Continued collection of historical books, documents and museum material.

(2) Complete marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

(3) Marking of historic places, trails, etc.

(4) A membership campaign to reach the 1000 members goal, including 200 life members.

(5) To establish and equip a county historical museum.

(6) Cooperate in the reconstruction of the Friend Fort at Friendsville, which may be used for a county museum.

(7) To encourage the preservation and teaching of community history thru the public schools, the publication of The Glades Star and the publication of local histories.

—v—

General of the Army George C. Marshall urged the need of a knowledge of history as a guide in world affairs during the address he delivered at the Maryland Historical Society on June 11th.

—v—

USED WAR POSTERS are being collected for file and for the instruction of future generations. Posters

may be sent to the secretary or left with the treasurer in Oakland.

YOUR SERVICE RECORD

When you joined the GCHS the Secretary made out and filed a record card for you. On the face of the card she wrote your name, address, date of joining, etc. When your membership terminates by reason of death or otherwise she will note the fact and date, then file the card as a permanent record.

On the back of your card, under the word "Services", the Secretary records your services to the Society, i.e. offices held, membership on committees, gifts to the Society, etc., etc. If, in the course of your life, you do nothing more than pay the \$1.00 membership fee, the "service" side of the record card will remain blank.

Every member can during his/her lifetime do something voluntarily for his society: enroll a new member, write a local history article, give a document of historical value, or an article for the museum; serve on a committee or contribute in some other way toward carrying out the objects of the society.

Let each of us bear this privilege in mind as the years go by, not forgetting that we cannot live forever.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President John W. Holman
 First Vice-Pres.....Viola Broadwater
 Second Vice-Pres....Geo. Rodeheaver
 TreasurerDr. J. E. Harned
 Secretary.....Orley V. Dunham

THE GLADES STAR

Published Quarterly at Oakland, Md.
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 12, 1942, at the Postoffice at Oak-
 land, Maryland, under the Act of Au-
 gust 24, 1912.

Editor.....Captain Charles E. Hoyer

Printed by The Republican Press.
 For sale at Hamill's Book Store or at
 the Secretary's office, five cents per
 copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Gar-
 rett County are invited to join the
 GCHS. Regular membership fee is
 \$1.00. There are no dues.

NEW MEMBERS

James B. Frantz, Friendsville.
 Eugene G. West, Baltimore.
 J. Edward Helbig, Oakland.
 Richard C. Browning, Sang Run.
 Mrs. Pauline Filsinger, Deer Park.
 Gilbert W. Savage, Friendsville.
 William S. Livengood, Meyersdale, Pa.
 Miss Louise Shaffer, Frostburg.
 Charles A. May, McHenry.
 Howard Stuck, Oakland.
 Louis Hutson, Kitzmiller.
 Leo E. Friend, Steubenville, Ohio.
 Joseph Smith, Oakland.
 Lorraine Dassance, Masontown, Pa.
 Philip H. Filsinger, Jr., Deer Park.
 George K. Littman, Oakland.
 Mary Louise Helbig, Oakland.
 Roger G. Harley, Frederick, Md.

SOMERSET COUNTY, PA., will
 celebrate its 150th anniversary during
 the second week of October. Somerset
 was organized from Bedford County
 in 1795. The County Historical Society
 has the celebration "well in hand".

ANNUAL MEETING

As provided in the By-Laws of the
 Society, the annual meeting and elec-
 tion of officers will be held on the first
 Thursday in December at Oakland.
 Members not present at the meeting
 may vote by mail.

A committee appointed by the
 President, consisting of Mrs. Benj. H.
 Sincell, Mr. F. E. Rathbun and Capt.
 C. E. Hoyer, has reported the follow-
 ing nominations for officers for 1946:

President, Hon. Bernard I. Gonder;
 1st Vice-President, Miss Viola Broad-
 water; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Clau-
 dine M. Friend; Secretary, Miss Mary
 Louise Helbig; Treasurer, Mr. George
 K. Littman.

JOHNSON-SINES REUNION

On Sept. 2 the descendants of Major
 Henry Sines held their annual family
 reunion at the Pine Grove Church.
 The program was good and the at-
 tendance large. The committee on
 arrangements was composed of E.
 Johnson, Jonas Sines and Theodore
 Sines.

Major Henry Sines was a veteran
 of the War of 1812, who moved from
 his settlement at the Pine Swamp
 (Cranesville) to Sang Run in 1819.

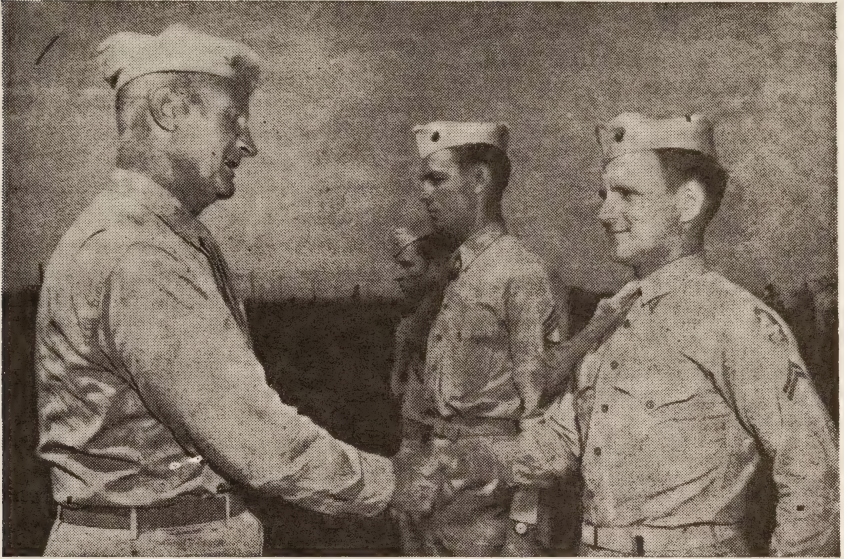
Board Of Directors Meeting

At a luncheon meeting of our Board
 of Directors at the Green Palm restau-
 rant, Oakland, on September 7, it was
 resolved to accept the offer of two
 \$100 war bonds, on condition that the
 bonds be not cashed until maturity
 in ten years and that the society be
 incorporated. Our attorney reports
 that application for incorporation has
 been forwarded to the proper office
 in Annapolis.

SEVENTH WAR LOAN

Total sales of war bonds credited
 to Garrett County surpassed all pre-
 vious records, totaling \$389,848.25. H.
 C. Riggs, County Chairman.

Crellin Soldier Gets Bronze Star Medal



Marine corporal Adrian J. DeWitt, 24, of Crellin, (right), is shown being congratulated by Marine Colonel John W. Beckett, of LaJolla, Calif., after the Colonel presented DeWitt with the Bronze Star medal. The Maryland leatherneck received the medal for his heroic and skillful attack on enemy positions on Iwo Jima. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. DeWitt, Crellin, DeWitt also saw action with the 4th Marine division in the Marshalls and Marianas.

Cpl. DeWitt was a patient in a hospital in Hawaii as the result of a shrapnel wound from a Jap mortar shell.

The marine also has a citation "for

excellent service in the line of his duties while serving as a group leader in a rifle platoon during the invasion and capture of Saipan, Marianas islands, June 15 to July 9, 1944."

Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt have five other sons in the service. Pvt. Beryl DeWitt, 20, is in the hospital at Phoenixville, Pa., having been blinded by a Jap hand grenade explosion on Luzon on April 15. Pfc. Ottis DeWitt, 27, is still on Luzon; S/Sgt. Claude DeWitt, 22, is in California; William, 29, USNR., is in the South Pacific; and Veryl DeWitt, 20, ARM 3/c, USNR., was in the South Pacific but is now enroute to Philadelphia, Pa., for an honorable discharge, after having been in the service since March, 1942.

Our Soldiers and Sailors

Killed in Action:

Pvt. Ray B. Flanagan, Red House, May 19, P. I.

Wounded in Action:

Pfc. Melvin S. Hershman, Deer Park, May 27, Okinawa.

Pfc. Douglas F. Riley, Mt. Lake Park, May 20, Okinawa.

Pvt. Walter L. Haddix, Kitzmiller.

Awarded Silver Star:

S/Sgt. Elmer W. Nogle, Kitzmiller.

Awarded Bronze Star:

M/Sgt. C. O. Ross, Jr., Friendsville.

1st Lieut. Brydon R. Moon, Mt. Lake Park.

Pfc. Nevin Warnick, Grantsville.

T/3d Robert M. Miles, Jr., Oakland.

Sgt. Claude F. Friend, Deer Park.

Pfc. Ernest Olen Bowser, Grantsville.

S/Sgt. Frank H. Snively, Red House.

1st Lieut. Stanley L. Calhoun, Oakland.

S/Sgt. McComas J. Murphy, Deer Park.

Awarded Laurel Wreath Plaque:

Sgt. Henry E. Deal, McHenry.

Promoted:

To Captain, W. Blake Metheny, JAGD.

To 1st Lieut., John H. Hutson, Air Corps.

T/Sgt. Paul Waller Hoyer, of Oakland, won a citation for legion of merit for services in Biak and in the Philippines.

Storekeeper 3/c George Verle Edwards, of Grantsville, arrived at his home after having been held as a prisoner of the Japanese for over three years. He was captured in May, 1942, at Corregidor.

v

WAR MEMORIALS

THE LAST GREAT WAR IS OVER. Construction of war memorials is in order. Should these be primarily works of art or of utility or a combination?

Garrett County needs a county library and a county museum. Let us consider if these can be combined in a suitable memorial to our soldiers, sailors and workers during the late war, or better, in a memorial to those from our county who served in all our wars.

v

WEBSTER FRIEND

Born in Friendsville June 24, 1871. Died at his home in Selbysport, Jan. 3, 1945. He was a son of W. Scott Friend and Ellen Lanchrey Friend. Webster and his father operated the Selbysport blacksmith shop, which was established at the east end of the

BEAR HUNT

By A. L. SINES

To kill a bear in his den was rightly considered dangerous sport by the old time hunters. Yet it must be admitted that bruin so approached when asleep was at a decided disadvantage.

On a late autumn day in the 1870's Henry Sines discovered fresh tracks of a large bear in the light snow which covered the ground near Deep Creek. He followed the tracks to the Youghiogheny river at Swallow Falls, where the animal had crossed to the west bank. Henry then returned to his home on Marsh Hill. That evening, discussing bruin's habits and actions with his brother, John, they concluded that he was looking for a den in which "to hole up" for his winter sleep.

Next morning the brothers sallied forth with rifles and a tallow candle, crossed the river just above the falls and picked up the trail of the bear. Henry left John to watch the crossing in case the animal back-tracked, while he followed the trail about a quarter of a mile to a ledge of rocks on the north side of Muddy Creek, where bruin had entered his den.

With his lighted candle Henry crept down and under the ledge; there he saw a large black bear comfortably curled up asleep. In order to get a good shot, the hunter scratched the rock wall with his rifle barrel to waken the sleeper. This he repeated until the bear raised his head to a favorable position, when he put a bullet into the beast just behind his ear.

Hurrying out of the smoke-filled den, Henry called John. They found the bear dead in his bed. One pulling, the other pushing, they got him out, removed the entrails and carried him across the river. Dressed he weighed 180 pounds.

river bridge about 1885, and later moved near their house.

ONE SUMMER DAY

On August 20 your editor caught the mail car at Sang Run post office, which left at 11 a. m. and arrived at Friendsville an hour later. Across the street from the latter post office we viewed the War Memorial well on its way to completion. Around the corner Philip H. Garlitz was setting an old mill stone in the pavement in front of his house. This stone is from what was known as the Speelman mill on Mill Run; it is doubtless one of the original stones in the Jacob Froman mill, built on the same site prior to 1774—the first grist mill in our country.

We found President Holman busy transforming into an apartment house the McCullough store building; which closed in 1942, after many years of successful business. After discussing post war plans of the Society with our President, he drove us to Accident.

On the main street of that town a cloud of dust was rising—part of the condensed smoke of nigh an hundred year's operation of the Goehringer blacksmith shop, which a pair of grimy men (the Smith brothers) were tearing down.

Mr. Aiken, the active head master of the High School and the Accident Settlement representative on our Board of Directors, was on a farm reducing the man power shortage, but his charming wife, a daughter of the late William Miller, entertained us at their home.

After watching thousands of pounds of beef cattle pass under the hammer at the stock market auction, we returned to Friendsville, where we interviewed briefly by telephone Walter W. Savage, our Sandy Creek Settlement representative, and Norval Speelman, chairman of our documents committee.

Then on to what is left of old Shelby's Port, which awaits the flood control flood. Here we visited the home

of James B. Frantz, a well preserved, two story log house—stone chimney replaced by modern stoves, but fine cut stone foundation and front steps. Mrs. Frantz cordially told us the story of the house and pointed out the site of the Frantz tannery alongside. This house is said to have been built by the tanner, Joseph Frantz, who settled here soon after the year 1800.

As the shadows of night closed over the valley we repaired to the hospitable home of Miss Inez Friend and her aged mother (93 years on July 18) where we rested the night.

V

The Accident Blacksmith Shop

By Louise Friend and Melva Hoover

The old blacksmith shop situated in Accident, after almost a century of faithful service, has finally been razed.

This shop was built before the Civil War, in the year 1852, by Adam Goehringer. A young lad by the name of August Long worked for Adam in the shop.

When Adam became too aged to manage it his son, William, succeeded him. After William's death Clemens Goehringer took it into his possession.

V

Sanging Ground Electric Line

On June 28 the Potomac Edison Company completed the construction of a line from the intersection of U. S. 219 and the Sang Run road to the Elijah Hoyer farm on the west bank of the Youghiogheny river. There are 35 prospective consumers on the new line and its branches. J. Frank Brownling was chief promoter of the improvement.

The following rural electric lines in this county are also under construction this summer:

Line from Friendsville over Elder Hill to E. Bishoff's. Line from Accident to James Rush's farm. Line to Avilton.

The Preston County Museum

In 1938 Leroy Scott Bucklew (1861-1942) bequeathed his large collection of articles of local historical interest to his county. This valuable collection is the basis of the county museum located in ample quarters on the third floor of the county jail in Kingwood, W. Va. Here are preserved and on exhibition Indian artifacts, old rifles, furniture, tools and implements, pottery, china ware and spinning wheels; old newspapers, books and documents of historical value.

The people of Garrett County have ample material to fill a museum, but little collecting can be done until suitable museum quarters are provided. This would be a worthy post war project. A museum is an educational institution.

—v—

County And State Societies

The Carroll County Historical Society held a joint meeting of the Uniontown and New Windsor districts in the Uniontown School on April 19. The purpose of the meeting was to speed the efforts to obtain an authentic history of Carroll County, and among the subjects discussed were land grants, the growth of industries, and the building of railroads. An exhibition of Indian relics, maps, photographs, etc., inspired the president, Dr. Arthur G. Tracey, to urge everyone to keep on searching for facts.

—v—

WILLIAM M. KILDOW

Born in 1854 at Oakland, Md. Died Sept. 6, 1945, at Englewood, Calif. Carpenter by trade and resident of Oakland.

Son of Michael V. Kildow and his wife, Mary E. Ruth.

Michael V. Kildow came to Oakland prior to 1851. He was a millwright, but was employed in the construction of bridges on the B. and O. railroad when accidentally killed by a train.

COL. FRANCIS DEAKINS' REPORT

One of the most valuable historical documents in Garrett county has been received by our society from Atty. W. W. Dawson. It is Col. Deakins' report in two hand written volumes of his survey of the Military Lots in 1787. It is evidently the original report which Col. Deakins kept for his own use, the official copy being in the Land Office

in Annapolis. John Hoyer, whose name was written on a blank page of the report, was administrator of the Deakins estate. He gave the report to his brother, William W. Hoyer, a surveyor at Sang Run, and from him it passed to William's granddaughter, Marion C. Hoyer, who loaned it to the late Alex. Mason, from whom it came into Mr. Dawson's hands.

—v—

RECENT DONATIONS

By Charles E. Hoyer: FREE STATE OF MARYLAND (5 Vol.), F. A. Kummer.

DESCENDANTS OF BARBARA HOCHSTEDLER AND CHRISTIAN STUTZMAN, Wm. F. Hochstetter.

By J. Frank Browning: Old desk of the Browning family, formerly used in the Sang Run post office.

—v—

This autumn the Washington County Historical Society proposes to hold monthly meetings in various county towns. Commencing in the last week of September, the meetings will continue thru November. Should the program prove to be successful, it will undoubtedly be continued throughout the remainder of the winter. A guest speaker will be featured at each meeting.

THE Glades Star

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TEEN FRIEND, WANDERING PIONEER

AUGUSTINE FRIEND was the most colorful of the Glades Country pioneers of Maryland. He was about 21 years of age when he came in 1765 with his brothers from the Potomac to settle on the Youghiogeny. But Teen, primarily a hunter, never stayed long in the same place, until his body was laid away at the Buffalo Marsh. So in 1772 we find him listed with Charles and Nicholas Friend as a tax payer in Turkey Foot Township (Confluence), Pa.

In 1774 he had "Friend's Choice" surveyed, a tract overlooking the present town of Friendsville. He probably resided there for a time. During the Revolutionary War he was Captain of the company of "Rangers" which protected the Sandy Creek settlers from Indians and the British.

Rev. D. A. Friend is authority for the statement that Teen once lived in the Friend cabin on Ginseng Run.

According to Meshack Browning Teen Friend followed his brother Charles at the Buffalo Marsh, but left there in 1791. In his "Life of A Hunter" Browning wrote:

Here (at Blooming Rose) we halted for a month or two, until uncle should seek a home away in the glades of the Buffalo Marsh, where I was to see so many beautiful sights. After a long time of anxious delay, as I thought, and after two or three different visits to the intended home, he at last determined to make a start for it, much to my joy and satisfaction. This day brought us to a home entirely up to my greatest expectations; for then, although late in October, there was great abundance of pasture for our stock, and uncle had cut plenty of wild grass the summer before, for all our stock through the coming winter; and we had an excellent log-cabin to live in. This cabin had been the residence of an old hunter, whose name was Augustine Friend, or "Old Teen Friend," as he was called. He had squatted there, to hunt in those beautiful glades and the surrounding mountains; and he had left here to go on the Cheat River, to settle on a new place, where no other hunters would interfere with him. He left a fine potato patch and garden, which we took possession of as our own, and no person objected to our claiming the premises.

Next we hear of Augustine at Teen's Glade, near
AT TEEN'S GLADE Swallow Falls, where some foundation stones of his cabin may still be seen. Thomas Wallcut wrote in his Journal that on March 15, 1790, he and a companion, traveling afoot eastward over McCullough's Path, passed by Augustine Friend's, "where we ate a little bit of fried salt pork and venison". (Note the conflict in dates. Also Browning was evidently mistaken when he states that Teen went from the

Buffalo Marsh to Cheat River.)

In 1796 Augustine was still at Teen's Glade. In that year Eric Bolman, traveling west from Boyle's (now Oakland), wrote in German, as published in "Pioneer Roads" by A. H. Hulbert:

We breakfasted with Tin (Teen) Friend, a hunter, who lived six miles further on. If ever Adam existed he must have looked like this Tin Friend. I never saw such an illustration of perfect manhood. Large, strong and brawny; every limb in magnificent proportion, energy in every movement and strength in every muscle, his appearance was the expression of manly independence, contentment and intelligence. His conversation satisfied the expectations which it awakened. With gray beard, 60 years old, 40 of which he had spent in the mountains, and of an observing mind, he could not find it difficult to agreeably entertain people who visited for information. He is a hunter by profession. We had choice venison for breakfast and there were around the house and nearby a great number of deer, bears, panthers, etc. I cannot abstain from believing that the manly effort which must be put forth in the hunt, the boldness which it requires, the keen observation which it encourages, the dexterity and activity which are necessary to its success, act together more forcibly for the development of the physical and mental strength than any other occupation. . . We left our noble hunter and his large, attractive family unwillingly and followed a roadway to Duncard's Bottom, on the Cheat River.

A map of Maryland and Virginia, dated 1794, shows "A. Friend" located at the Dunkard Bottom on Cheat River. There were two Augustine Friends—old "Teen", sometimes referred to as Augustine, Sr., and Augustine Friend, son of John. According to "The Hoyer of Maryland," W. W. Hoyer in 1790 borrowed a horse of Augustine Friend, Sr., at Dunkard Bottom. The horse died and a long law suit followed; during the trial in 1796 both Augustine, Sr. and Augustine, Jr., testified; both apparently lived at Dunkard Bottom. They are easily confused.

From the Dunkard Bottom Augustine Friend is said to have gone to Kentucky and finally to Missouri. We have no further account of him until the year 1834, when young F. G. Skinner visited Capt. William Campbell at Cherry Tree Meadows near the present village of McHenry. Teen Friend had apparently returned to Teen's Glade and was John McHenry's hunter and fisherman. The following quotations are from Skinner's magazine, "Turf, Field and Farm", of 1878, as republished in "A Sporting Family of the Old South", by H. W. Smith.

We were then to call at the cabin of the nonagenarian Steen Friend, the venatic oracle of the whole countryside, who in childhood had actually seen a wild buffalo on the Maryland soil and in manhood had slain elk, bear and panther in these very glades, and who moreover had killed the very biggest trout ever seen in the glade waters.

. . . At a distance of perhaps two miles down the glade, but on the opposite side, the chief pointed at a thin column of smoke rising before a clump of trees—that was the place of our destination. We could not make directly for it, for the creek, with perpendicular banks, sullenly creeping over a bed of black mud, fathoms deep, interposed. It was not to be forded, so we had to make for a long bridge, a mile further down, and as we came near it I spied—what for the moment I took to be a raccoon seated on the edge of the creek but which turned out to be that odd old Mountain Methuselah—Steen Friend, sitting as immovable as a hungry bittern watching for his dinner. The old fellow's body was concealed by the bank, his head appeared above it, covered by a coonskin cap so arranged, with the tail hanging down his back and the head protruding in front, that it looked at a little distance much like a living pet coon perched upon his venerable master's head. Steen told us he had heard our guns and that he had been waiting for us. He had strung upon a forked willow twig a fine mess of trout that might have averaged a

quarter of a pound. His tackle was of the rudest kind, but strong enough to have held a small leviathan. He remarked that he was getting a mess of fish for his neighbor *McH. Just as he made this statement he hurriedly laid down his fish, wrapped his short line around the pole and seizing it about the middle he stooped and with the suppleness and stealthy tread of a catamount, crept a few yards down the stream, then suddenly raising his great hoop-pole of a rod he brought it down with a tremendous whack upon the edge of the water. He had broken the back of a large snake which was coming out of the water with a fine half-pound fish in his mouth.

. . . As the old man was going our way I offered him my horse but he smiled, saying he would get to the house on his own legs as soon as I could—were I to ride at a gallop—and he did, for taking short cuts across the boggy grounds impassable to a horse, he reached his destination long before we did and had announced our coming.

. . . Just as we were mixing it (a tansy julep), old Steen rode up on a venerable mouse-colored mule that had been given him for services rendered some ten years back by a director on the great National road so much discussed in Congress in General Jackson's time. The old fellow declined the proffered julep, remarking that he had "no use for lickster with yarbs in it, he warn't sick"—but he would take a little straight. He declined to come to breakfast, having taken that meal by candle-light at home.

Putting up an ample lunch, we were ready to set out upon our expedition, the chief object of which was to find out some trees marked many years before by the surveyors in running lines between the Oliver Swan and Campbell estates, which Steen only could locate. He had been a chain-carrier and was now the only survivor of the surveying party. . .

STALKING Just here we reentered the road, or rather bridle path, some distance from where we had left it when old Steen, who was in the advance, pulled up his mule and made a sign to be silent.

A DEER When we overtook him at a wet place, made so by a tiny rivulet crossing the path, he pointed to the track of a deer but a few minutes old, for it was filled with water yet muddy. The two old hunters consulted for a moment, when they determined that I was to try my "prentice hand" on that deer if possible. Guided by old Steen, I was to proceed at a brisk pace to a point a mile or more away, well known to the old man and there wait for the passage of the deer, as the chances were ten to one he would pass that way if pursued. Ten minutes after our departure the chief was to follow on the trail as slowly as he could compel the dogs to go. I, all impatience and excitement at the prospect of killing my first deer, turned to go, when the chief laughingly stopped me.

"Do you want to repeat your blunder of day before yesterday?" he exclaimed, as he handed me three or four wire cartridges.

I hastily put them in my pocket and was about to be off. "Stop!" said he, "and exchange your load here; don't you think it will be too late when you get sight of a deer? And remember, my young friend, that deliberation and presence of mind are indispensable to a good hunter and no man can become one without it. Now, be off with you; and at a canter! And be as dumb as you will find old Steen to be, but don't fail to obey his instructions. I trust he will guard you from the 'buck thumps.'" And so we went our several ways, he at a deliberate pace on the trail of the deer and Steen and myself at a hard gallop to the stand where it was expected to pass.

In less than ten minutes my companion, tutor and guide, pulled up and motioned me to dismount. He hitched my horse securely to a swinging limb and as for his mule he contented himself with throwing her bridle down and leaving her standing where she was, and then with a step as noiseless as a falling snowflake, he led the way gliding like a shadow through a small patch of mountain laurel down to where a huge uprooted tree had fallen across the stream which rippled musically amid the rocks beneath. Here taking the seat in the hollow left by the upturned roots he motioned me to

Continued on Page 161

*John McHenry then resided opposite the Big Boiling Spring near the present village of McHenry.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President...Hon. Bernard I. Gonder
First Vice-Pres....Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres...Mrs. C. M. Friend
Secretary.....Mary Louise Helbig
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Sandy Creek.....W. W. Savage.
Accident.....B. O. Aiken.
Potomac River.....Vacant
Ryan's Glade.....Vacant

New Editor

With this issue of THE GLADES STAR, the editor completes five years of service. He is leaving for California and resigning the editorship. He thanks contributors and all who have Co-operated in the labor of Publication, including the Sincell Printing Company, whose excellent Typographical work has materially contributed to the success of the bulletin.

THE GLADES STAR

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ALL PERSONS interested in Garrett County are invited to join the GCHS. Regular membership fee is \$1.00. There are no dues.

NEW MEMBERS

New Member—Life.

Paul W. McIntire, Oakland.

New Members ———Regular

Mrs. E. I. Baumgartner, Oakland.
Mrs. B. C. Ayres, Arlington, Va.
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Henry Watchman, Kingsville, Md.
Mrs. S. Listermick, Everette, Mass.
Mrs. Dolly K. Street, Oakland.
Mrs. Bertie A. Sines, Oakland.

V

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society was held December 7th in the Court House, John Holman, retiring president, presiding. Business transacted included the election of officers for 1946 (names appearing in another column), reports of committees, and resolutions.

(1) Inviting attention to the founding of the town of Oakland in 1849; recommending celebration of its centenary in 1949; offering the Mayor and Town Council the co-operation of the Society in the proposed celebration.

(2) Resolutions declaring the office of representative of the Potomac River Settlement (Kitzmiller) vacant, because of the failure of the incumbent to perform his duties, and requesting the Settlement members to elect a new representative.

Financial reports of the secretary and treasurer are due January 1, 1946.

Continued from Page 159

one beside him. Opposite us, across the brook was a small glade, extending from a little above where we sat 100 yards or so to where the stream made a sudden bend. Thirty yards in front of us, stood a blasted pine.

After listening intently for a moment and hearing nothing, the old man leaned over and whispered: "That critter is sartin to come this way; we will see him across the water down at that bend. Now mind, don't you move till he gets 'twixt you and yon tree, (pointing to the dead tree opposite) then gin it to him right behind the shoulder. The Squire (as he calls my host) told me not to let you git the thumps as all the townfolks as comes up here does. They will let an old buck come up and gore 'em and fergit to shoot quick. Now mind, when the critter gets in sight I'll put my hand on your knee, but don't you move; but when he gits to yon tree I'll gin you a grip that will stop the ager and likely you'll kill him. I did a gentleman so once from Philadelphly and he was so glad he killed a miserable spike buck he got drunk as soon as he got back to camp and kept us awake nigh onto half a night." The old man then became as mute as an oyster and listened intently; his eyes fixed down the bend in the stream below.

As for my feelings during this period of anxious suspense, I cannot analyze them. In my extreme anxiety to hear I held my breath and that seemed to suspend the regular beating of my heart; it would stop then throb on again as if it recovered time lost; this I fancy would have terminated in the buck thumps or ague so much ridiculed by the old veteran still-hunters; but just then old Steen put his hand on my knee, and that checked the growing symptoms. He pointed down stream and following the direction I saw what seemed to my excited fancy to be a huge elk coming toward us, loping leisurely along apparently in no haste, as he actually stopped and looked back as he approached the tree.

I felt as if my heart was getting into my throat and I would suffocate, but fortunately I felt the old man's bony fingers tightening on my knee, and was recalled to my senses at a plaintive ba! from Steen. The buck, a fine, fat, three-prong, with the dried velvet peeling from his antlers, stopped suddenly, and as suddenly fell dead with an ounce and a half of swan shot just behind the shoulder. Instantly I became a lunatic uttering a war-whoop wild enough to resuscitate the countless generations of dead Indians who had hunted in ages past. I threw down my gun and leaped, waist-deep, into the icy waters of the creek and scrambled across and never stopped until I had put my hand on the first deer I had ever killed.

Old Steen crossed leisurely and dry-shod, upon the fallen tree and with his old parchment face all puckered up with suppressed laughter, proceeded to bleed the deer, which I had neglected to do. Presently the Chief rode up, his rough but kindly Scotch features beaming with pleasure in sympathy with that of his young guest, then hitching his horse he gave a helping hand to old Steen in breaking up the quarry. The first thing he did was to take out his little axe from his belt and cut a small limb from a dead tree, fashion it into a stretcher, and insert the two ends into slits cut in just above the hocks of the carcass and heave it clear of the ground, leaving the remainder of the job to old Steen, who in an incredibly short time eviscerated it with all the skill of a professional butcher. The Chief then stepped to the stream and, washing his hands, turned to me with mischief twinkling in his eye and asked for my gun. For a moment I was covered with confusion and then I candidly confessed that in the ecstasy of the moment I had forgotten his tragic encounter with the wounded buck and the wholesome lesson it inculcated.

"Ah, my dear boy!" he replied, "you cannot expect to become a Nimrod in a day or even many days, so you had better come up here and live for a year or two with Steen there and me."

Turning to the old man and directing him to stuff the carcass with a stout fagot of brushwood, to protect the kidneys and fat from the ravens, he gave the signal to march. But this did not suit me. I feared my prize would be stolen or made away with by wolves or other varmints, and I proposed to mount guard over it until their return. What did I care for marked trees or the scenery of the glades or anything else in comparison with this noble trophy of my prowess? At this proposition both Steen and my friend assured

me there was nothing to fear and that it would be folly to lug the carcass all the way to the river and back—fully ten miles—when we could pick it up on our return and pack it home behind Steen, whose mule was accustomed to such burdens. It would never do, moreover, to miss seeing the largest and best trout stream* in all that region. While Campbell and I were talking, our old henchman had gone back for our nags and we were soon on the road again. We now struck a dog trot and pushed on with the spaniels to heel without stopping to hunt the way.

We rode five miles through a continuous forest of the finest and—could it be got to market—the most valuable timber I had ever beheld, not only for the house-builder and ship-carpenter, but for the cabinet-maker, for there were many wild cherry trees four feet in diameter, and sixty feet to the first limb.

The old guide found his marked trees as easily as he could have done his own cabin and as there was no delay on that score we went at once to lunch on the granite rocks of the roaring Youghiogheny at the very spot where Steen had killed the monster trout. (Swallow Falls).

The Chief, knowing that old Steen would be pleased, for he was prouder of that exploit than of any other he had ever performed, related to me the particulars and I will repeat them here as illustrative of the wonderful Indian-like perseverance, characteristic of our half-civilized mountain hunters.

“One day some four years ago Steen was fishing in the Youghiogheny when he saw in yon black pool, just below where the boulder divides the stream, the most enormous fish he had ever beheld leap clear out of the water; he approached cautiously and threw his bait in; it had no sooner touched the water than it was seized with a rush and the rod jerked from his hands, but when he recovered it after much trouble, lo! the hook was gone. Having disturbed the water so much in recovering the rod he wisely refrained from trying again just then, and bending on another hook he fished on down stream, thinking the while of the monster trout he had missed. At the end of two hours or so he returned to the pool and tried again and a second time his hook was carried off.

He was compelled—greatly to his regret—to return home because he had no other hook with him. That evening he rode over to my clearing and related his adventure, and though I gave him half-a-dozen of my limericks I could not persuade him to tell me precisely in what part of the river the fish was to be found. He said his heart was set on taking him himself. Next morning found him at the pool with every kind of bait and though he remained all day and was tantalized with the sight of the monster he could not tempt him to take hold. He even tried to snare him but it was no use. He went home that night, told me, more vexed than when the wolves killed his old dog Buster many years ago. He dreamed of that fish and its capture became a fixed idea which haunted him day and night. He visited the river three or four times a week and even took his rifle with him to shoot the ‘darn critter.’ A heron could not have been more vigilant or patient than he. But finally the winter came and he had to retire ingloriously and wait for the return of spring to renew hostilities; he, the best hunter in the glades, baffled by a ‘darn fish.’ The old fellow brooded through the whole winter and had actually become a monomaniac on the capture of the big trout. When the ice had cleared away, he became a daily visitor to the river with both rod and gun. In May he had the satisfaction of hooking his enemy and might, with a reel, have killed him, but the fish, getting the line foul of a sunken rock, got a dead pull on it and it snapped like pack thread. Now, more determined than ever, the angler persevered all through May to June in which month, being over at old Thistle’s on the National road, he met there a party of engineers, gentlemen from New England who were expert anglers, and while Steen’s mule was being shod the talk turned upon trout fishing, when the old man related his mishaps in that line. One of the gentlemen, who had taken a fancy to him, took the trouble

*In 1834 the Youghiogheny river was “the best trout stream in all that region.” Now there are no fish in the river above Friendsville; drainage from coal mines killed them.

to make him a double-gut leader that would hold a horse, and then told him that if he would fish at night and use the largest water lizard (newt) for bait, he would surely capture his enemy and give rest to his soul.

The next day the newts were procured and that night the fish was hooked and instantly yanked out by main strength, without any attempt to play him. The following morning at day break the old hunter was at my house with his magnificent capture, in a higher state of exultation than if he had slain the largest bear ever seen in the glades; and it came very apropos too, for at that season, June, I had no game in the larder save a few young squirrels and I had for a guest the most fastidious epicure of all my acquaintances, Mr. Charles Oliver, who had come up to look over the Oliver lands which he afterward inherited. I measured the fish and found him to be a line exactly 22 inches long, and as he was in superb condition he could not have weighed less than five pounds, which for *Salmo fontinalis* was truly wonderful. Old Steen thought himself paid with a side of bacon and went off commissioned to keep me supplied with trout as long as my guest remained with me."

TEEN FRIEND'S TURKEY YELPER

... At the outer gate we were glad to meet the old man Steen, and though he had no gun, the chief immediately pressed him into our service. In reply to my look of inquiry the Squire smiled. "The fact is," he said, "as we are to begin with hunting turkeys, I would rather have Steenie along without than with a gun. The old fellow," he continued, "never goes anywhere, whether he has use for it or not, without having somewhere concealed about his hunting shirt a certain hollow bone—a highly valued heirloom from his deceased father which has been more fatal to wild turkeys than any dozen guns. It was taken, the story goes, from the pinion of a thirty-pound wild gobbler near a hundred years ago by Steen. Our old coon, Steen," he continued, patting the pleased old man affectionately on the shoulder, "can play a tune on that hollow bone more alluring than ever was breathed through the Pandean pipes—the rustic god Pan only deceived the simple wood nymphs—but old Steen, our Pan of the glades, humbugs with the greatest ease the cutest old gobblers of the mountain. He calls his deluding instrument a 'yelper', and in all this country there is no man can play on it as he. He holds that little bone in superstitious reverence and values it above all his earthly possessions."

Then it was we learned why we were going expressly to hunt turkeys. It seemed that on the previous morning passing through a hemlock swamp on his way to Tomlinson's* the Chief came on an extensive beech-wood flat where he flushed what he thought was the largest gang of turkeys he had ever seen. It was doubtless a congregation of several flocks accidentally met there, attracted by the heavy crop of nuts covering the ground.

Now for this intimate knowledge of the habits of the gallapavo, and inasmuch as he had not pursued or stampeded them, he had no doubt whatever we would find them again today at the same hour and at or about the same place.

As for old Steen, independent of his fondness for his companionship, all he wanted him for today was his "yelper" for with that the old man was so skillful a caller that he could make every turkey in the mountain believe him to be his grandfather, and as such bound to obey him. As old Steen had come for tobacco and as we had plenty of it with us, that was all he cared for, so he turned his mouse-colored mule and rode with us, as we continued at a brisk walk to where we expected to find and flush the birds.

We were just emerging from the twilight gloom of the hemlock swamp, called in the country "The Shades of Death," into the open beech wood beyond, when the oppressive silence was suddenly broken by a very pandemonium of mixed and discordant sounds. The spaniels had windied their game at some considerable distance and had bolted forward with a rush

*Jessie Tomlinson's Stone House Inn on the National Road east of Grantsville.

and a storm of yelping, which, added to the heavy flopping of a hundred wings and the sharp clucks of the frightened birds made those old woods fairly quake. Of course we pressed forward at a gallop, but we got no shot, nor was that desirable, unless we could have culled out the old hens. We reached there in time, however, to catch a glimpse of birds winging their way to every point of the compass. The cockers had suddenly burst into their midst; old fan had even taken a mouthful of feathers from a bird but could not hold it. Our first operation, I was afterward informed, was a perfect success. The great objective was to confuse and stampede the birds, and that they were, most thoroughly. On regretting my failure to get in a shot, old Steen said it was all for the better, they would come better to call than if we had shot at them.

"Now," cried the Chief, "let's to work; we have no time to lose." Looking at me he said; "Do you take charge of the horses and hitch them securely at least a hundred yards away, out of sight in the hemlocks, and then come back here and join Steen, who will make a blind for you and himself just here, while I make one for myself and the dogs a couple of hundred yards further down."

My task was soon accomplished and I hurried back to watch proceedings, for practical lessons from two such masters of woodcraft were not to be slighted.

With their knives and tomahawks and the abundance of hemlock boughs these two experts in a surprisingly short time built two circular blinds of the desired size and perfectly impervious, even to the proverbially sharp eye of Mr. Gallapavo. I now had an opportunity of admiring again the wonderful discipline of this team of cockers. While the blinds were building, the dogs were intentionally suffered to run riot in all directions and they were rushing, yelping hither and thither in state of apparently ungovernable excitement, but at a single shrill blast from the master's whistle they came cantering to heel, and getting into the Chief's blind they came to a down charge and so remained as motionless and as silent as if turned to stone. I followed old Steen and laid with him in the other blind. The first thing he did was to take from an inner pocket what an Indian would have called his turkey medicine, his "yelper;" it was wrapped up as carefully as if it had been the Kohinoor. The old man evidently handled the insignificant bone with a mixed feeling of pride and reverence; he handled it as gingerly as an amateur might have done a chef-d'oeuvre of Benvenuto; then he breathed through it to impart to it the proper degree of moisture and tone, as you will sometimes see a musician pour water into his flute. At least he was prepared for action, but he remained silent and motionless for sometime. Presently, perhaps at the end of twenty minutes, just as my patience was becoming somewhat strained, we heard at some distance a heavy muffled sound as of flopping wings. Steen touched my arm as much as to say; now for it. Presently he put his bone to his lips and gave utterance to a single brief note, so low and gentle, as to be almost inaudible. Then all lapsed into dead silence again; then came what I must be permitted to call a whispering whistle, it was so low and gentle, and it was thrice repeated. After due deliberation Steen answered, not with his yelper this time, but with his mouth. All this time my youthful ardor was fast rising to fever heat. Just then old Steen pushed me gently with his finger, and at the same instant I got sight of a fine young turkey poult within forty yards. I blazed away and down he fell in his track, and simultaneously with my gun off went both barrels of the Chief's and so it went on full for an hour or more, when between us we had secured five as fine poults, nearly grown, as ever were brought to bag.

Skinner's account is the last record we have of old Augustine Friend. He is said to be buried near the grave of his father Nicholas at the Buffalo Marsh. And his descendants? We have found no trace of the members of his "large, attractive family." Perhaps they have been swallowed up in the great west, and have forgotten their ancestor's hunting ground in Maryland.

Famous Shooting Match Nethkin vs. Benson Deer Park, Maryland

By R. GETTY BROWNING

Raleigh, North Carolina

In the early days of Garrett county, one of the chief outdoor sports was hunting, following which target shooting probably took place. Due to the isolation of this section of the state, our people were unable to take part in other sporting events which no doubt would have appealed to them very much. They were out of touch with professional football, baseball, horse racing, boxing, wrestling, boating and other events of this nature, although they did take part in all of these sports to a limited extent; consequently they took a great deal of interest in those sports which were available.

There was a great deal of rivalry between the various marksmen and frequently remarkable scores were made between such individuals when competing for turkeys or other prizes at the various shooting matches which were generally held each fall in many sections of the county.

While some of the shooting was done with modern rifles such as the Marlin, Winchester and the old model .45-70 Springfield, in many instances contestants used the muzzle loading rifles such as were used by their ancestors generations before. Two outstanding marksmen during the 80's were William V. Nethkin and Ezra D. Benson. Mr. Benson was a very skillful gunsmith who maintained his shop at Terra Alta, W. Va., and he was challenged by Mr. Nethkin who was also a very fine marksman and had spent considerable time on the road doing difficult trick shots with one of the wild west shows. No doubt

both men were very proud of their skill and quite willing to demonstrate it, and under the circumstances it, of course, was easy to arrange a match. It was planned to hold the match at Deer Park, Maryland, on November 12, 1889 and the purse was \$250.00. Each man was to fire five shots off-hand at a distance of 100 yards with a rifle of his own selection. The score was to be reckoned by "string" measure; that is, the distance from the edge of each bullet hole to the center of the bull's eye was measured and added to make a total string for each contestant, and each man was required to fire the entire string without stopping. A coin was flipped and Benson was chosen to shoot first. He was allowed to select a man to handle his target and he chose Charles Cramer and Nethkin chose John F. Browning to look out for his target, and Senator Richard T. Browning held the stakes and was to act as final referee in case of a dispute between the judges. According to Abel S. Browning, who was present at the match and who had learned his trade of gunsmith in Mr. Benson's shop, the weather was cold and raw and when Mr. Benson prepared to make his first shot, he aimed his rifle for a short time and then took it down, saying that he could not hold on the target just to suit him. He then took a small medicine bottle from his inside coat pocket which contained a small quantity of whiskey and Jamaica Ginger. He took a swallow or two of this mixture, walked up and down for a few minutes and then remarked, "I think I can do it." He then proceeded to fire his five shots. When his target was removed by the judges, Charles Cramer and John F. Browning, the Nethkin target was put into position. Benson had fired a small muzzle loading rifle which he was making for one of his customers and which at that time was not quite finished. It

was a nice little rifle of about 25 calibre and he had chosen it for the match. Nethkin used a .40-60 single shot Winchester. He fired his five shots without interruption and when the judges had completed their examination and referred it to Senator Browning, he announced that the score stood: Benson 2- $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, Nethkin 12- $\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the purse was forthwith turned over to Benson.

There were a great many side bets on the match and it is said that some of Mr. Benson's friends had placed bets of over \$1,000 on him, and it is probably true that many of Nethkin's friends backed him as strongly, as the reputation of both men as marksmen was well known to the crowd and the match could easily have gone one way or the other.

The original Benson target was given to Abel Browning who tacked it up on the wall of his gun shop located near Thayerville, Md., and even though he passed away a few years ago (well in his 80's) the old target still remains on the wall just as he left it.

V

To The Families of Deceased Members

Our secretary's files record the deaths of 35 members since the organization of the Society. We have, however, carried the names of deceased members upon our rolls and have sent copies of THE GLADES STAR to their relatives. We cannot do this indefinitely.

After January 1, 1946, the record cards of the deceased members will be placed in a special file and mailing of the STAR will be discontinued to their families.

Will not one or more of you—wife, husband or descendant—join the historical society and thereby help to carry on the work your relative helped to start?

To Our Returning Service Men

The GCHS is a war born institution, organized in 1941. It is a war baby of slow but steady growth. Its members in the armed services and on the homefront, have put winning of the war first since its birth.

Your work in service has ended in a glorious victory. We welcome you home with joy and thanksgiving. The work of our historical society has only begun. We need a regiment of 1000 members to carry on as long as there is a Garrett county.

You have saved our nation, state and county from possible destruction. You have made history around the world.

We invite our veterans of World War II to enroll in our county historical society: help preserve and teach the history of the communities in this area.

V

RECENT GIFTS

From the Engles—

Keeler used in the Engle sugar camp, Mt. Nebo.

From Clayton Wolf—

A Broad Axe, formerly the property of Ezra Wolf, Pine Swamp.

From Oliver Kelly—

A sleigh bell, a sickle. Jerome Kelly farm, Piney Mt.

From Zadie and Wm. Browning—

A Century of Growth of the Church in Western Maryland, 2 vol., by Rev. Thomas J. Stanton.

From John I. Scull, Somerset, Pa.—

Old Westmoreland, 1900, by E. W. Hassler.

From Charles E. Hoyer—

History of Maryland, 1929, by M. P. Andrews.

Our Soldiers and Sailors

Killed on Okinawa:

Pvt. Irvin Savage of Friendsville on May 4, 1945.

Promoted to Captain, WAC:

Mrs. Elizabeth Browning Catucci, of Sang Run.

Awarded Bronze Star:

1st Sgt. George Vitez of Friendsville.

2nd Lt. Richard E. Stemple, Oakland.

Warrant Officer Julius C. Renninger, Oakland.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

At the request of Edward McCarty, I have laid off a town according to the annexed table and plat, also hereto appended, to be called "Oakland."

Surveyed the 10th day of October, 1849.

J. A. ARMSTRONG

Browning's Deer Fight



Reduced from a full page illustration in "Life of a Hunter," 1859, by Meschack Browning, published by R. Getty Browning, Raleigh, N. C.

The hunter shot and wounded the deer, which plunged into the Youghiogheny river above the Gap falls at Sang Run.

Owen Thomas Treacy

Born February 15, 1873, in Ireland. Died December 4, 1945, in Oakland.

Son of James and Bridget Boyle Treacy, who settled in Oakland in 1883. Married Mary Sweeney in 1904.

Mr. Treacy was a highly respected business man, operating a restaurant and since about 1915, a store in Oakland.

Killed on Okinawa



PVT. IRVIN SAVAGE

Private Irvin Savage, 28, was serving with an infantry unit when killed on Okinawa May 4, 1945.

He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Savage, of Friendsville.

Private Savage served at Guam, Leyte, Ie Shima and Okinawa.

Death was the result of artillery fire. He entered service April 17, 1941. He was wounded July 26, 1944, on Guam, and hospitalized two months.

A brother, Pfc. Odie Savage, was killed in action September 8, 1944, in France.

SOMERSET COUNTY SESQUICENTENNIAL

Your editor attended the 150th anniversary of Somerset County, Pa., held during the 2nd week of October. The celebration was under the general supervision of the County Historical Society, of which Mr. John I. Scull is president. There were meetings, publication of various booklets on county history and historical exhibits in the windows of business houses.

We had the pleasure of calling on members of the GCHS living in Somerset, including Hon. James W. Endsley, Major Earnest Cook, Gilbert Endsley and Charles F. Cook.

V

Thank You, Miss MacDuffie

Dear Mr. Hoye:

Please accept my apologies for the extremely long delay in answering your letter of August 26th addressed to my late grandfather, Harry Worcester Smith.

Mr. Smith died on April 5th of this year and I am handling his estate.

I am sure that he would have been delighted to have you quote from "A Sporting Family" any reference to "Steen" Friend or Mr. John McHenry for your publication of "The Glades Star."

I do hope this confirmation has not come to late to be of use to you. When your article has been completed I should be very much interested in having a copy.

Very truly yours,
ISABEL V. MacDUFFIE
40 Brattle Street,
Worcester, 5, Mass.

V

MARY BISHOP WADE

Born at Smithburg, Md., Nov. 18, 1866. Died in August, 1945. Mrs. Wade was a retired Government Clerk, a great granddaughter of William W. Hoye of Sang Run.

THE COUNTY MUSEUM

Have you seen the Garrett County Museum? No! Well, there is no such institution.

Mr. W. A. Stur-giss has a collection of Civil War relics. Mr. Wm. D. Casteel has old firearms, Indian artifacts, etc. Our returning soldiers have many relics of the late war. Hundreds of our citizens have old tools, utensils and other museum articles, and the County Historical

society has a few in its headquarters and in the basement of the jail.

Material is available for a creditable museum. This is primarily a problem for our county officers and for the county historical society. May we hope that they will solve it by finding some suitable quarters for a museum—a room, or part of a building, in the post-war construction?

V

MEMBERS BY SETTLEMENTS

As of December 1st. a check of our mailing list gives members by settlements as follows:

Great Glades (Oakland).....	285
Little Crossing (Grantsville)...	100
Sanging Ground	90
Sandy Creek (Friendsville)....	75
Potomac River (Kitzmiller)...	50
Accident	37
Ryan's Glade	18
At Large	75

Total members730

THE GLADES STAR is also mailed to libraries and other institutions.

V

DEER KILL

The number of deer killed in Garrett County this year, December 3 to 8, will probably total 300.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 21.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

MARCH 31, 1946.

THE MILLS OF MILL RUN

By JUDGE NORVAL SPEELMAN

BEAR CAMP RUN, a stream perhaps a little larger than Deep Creek, practically paralleling the Mason and Dixon line, and, for the most part, not more than one or two miles therefrom, and lying between the Braddock and Morgantown roads, was the scene of much business activity and contributed vastly to the early settlements in the northern portion of our county and southern Somerset county, Pa.

Along its impounded waters were built from time to time two flour mills, seven saw mills and one woolen factory. Only depressions and mounds of earth, stones and rubble now mark the locations of these business activities.

THE FROMAN MILL, built on the tract of land, "Bad is the Best of it," patented to Jacob Froman November 2, 1771, served well its purpose toward early colonization. It had a crude cleaning system: a double screen, one coarse to remove larger objects and one small to allow small particles to fall through. A nearby fan separated dust and light material. The ground grain was gathered in a bin or chest, carried in arms or on shoulders to the second floor, then placed in a hopper and fed through a sieve or bolt for proper separation.

Before erecting the new mill about the year 1854, the Speelmans built

their saw mill from which much of the lumber for the new structure was shaped. The new mill was erected about 100 feet west of the Froman Mill and was equipped with two sets of buhrs, elevators, cleaners and scourers. The second floor of this building was divided into small bins where farmers could store their grain and have it grounded as needed.

When the Youghiogeny River Reservoir of the Flood Control Commission becomes operative the Froman mill site will be covered by water.

THE JOHN M. MILLER SAW MILL. About the middle of the 19th century, Hiram Griffith, a grandson of John Fike, Jr., acquired from the Fike estate about twenty-five acres of Military Lot 2827, the same lying on both sides of Bear Camp Run, near a mile above Froman or, then, Speelman mill.

Here Griffith built a saw mill equipped with a turbine water wheel. It was substantially built but was handicapped in that the head of water was low, requiring a large volume of water to produce sufficient power, and could only operate during seasons of abundant supply of water. Griffith ran this mill a few years only, when he sold the property to John M. Miller, a carpenter, who continued with the mill and his trade as long as he was able.

THE SEMBOWER OR NEIL MILL. Just prior to the time that the Speelmans were rebuilding the Fro-

man Mill, Adam Sembower purchased portions of the tracts of land "Eugenia" and "Ex Post Facto" about three miles up the Bear Camp Run; having an excellent power site, he built a saw mill and grist mill. Both were on the plans of the mills built by the Speelmans.

Sembower did not keep the property many years and sold it to Frisby Humberson of the George's Creek region. The mill business not to the like of the Humbersons, Frisby sold the property to August Neil, who was then the miller at the Engle Mill on Bear Creek. August Neil operated the mills as long as he was able, his son Daniel succeeding him for several years, after which a son-in-law, Joseph Jefferys, operated the mill until modern competition and improved methods rendered its further operation unprofitable.

Machinery in connection with this mill, worthy of mention, was a powered flax brake and attachment for the purpose of removing oil from the flax seed.

Among the saw mills worthy of particular mention was one built by Elias P. Kerr about the year 1820. Kerr, being a millwright and general handy man with wood working tools, had in connection with the saw mill lathes, moulding and mortising machines and equipment for turning out furniture and many other useful commodities.

This plant was near the State line, a short distance below the Bear Camp.

Other saw mills were those of Abraham Miller, between the Bear Camp and "The Hotel;" one by Benjamin Griffith, on Hessian Run, a tributary of Bear Camp Run, and, later, one by Hiram Guard, just below Mineral Spring.

THE M'CLEARY WOOLEN MILL.
In the early part of the 19th Century Peter McCleary, together with his son, John, and his family, and

some Negroes, came up from Frederick county and purchased Military Lots 2805, 2508 and 2832, lying on either side of Bear Camp Run, and proceeded to construct a water powered woolen mill. This was equipped with, for that time, expensive machinery and served its patrons well with woolen cloth for garments for the household and rolls for home spinning.

It is related by one person who still remembers the family of John McCleary well, that the only daughter, Annabelle, had her arm crushed in one of the machines, and was obliged to have a portion of it removed, and that John McCleary always went around with his shoes untied.

Why the change of name from Bear Camp run to Mill Run?

The Winding Ridge gorge appeared to have affected more than a physical separation between "The Hotel" and "Anything" (Cove) settlements and that of the Froman, Buffalo Run and Blooming Rose settlements.

The noted "Bear Camp" was above the gorge; settlers above regularly referred to the stream as Bear Camp Run. Below, the name Bear Camp did not wear. In that section it was more often referred to as The Run. After the Sombowers, Speelmans, Griffiths and Kerrs had their mills in operation the stream, as well as the adjacent community, rapidly took on the name "Mill Run."

The Hazlett or Speelman mill story, would surely suggest the name of Jeremiah Guard: Mr. Guard, "Jerry," as he was affectionately called, a grandson of John Fike, Jr., and half-brother of Hiram Griffith, became crippled in his youth and used a pair of crutches the remainder of his life. He learned the shoe-making trade and along with his trade kept a small but complete general store. Starting in one of the Hazlett buildings, later in rooms of his own, of an industri-

cus and energetic nature, he toiled early and late at bench and counter to supply his customers with boots and shoes, dry goods and groceries.

Philip T. Garthright first came to that section at an early date, carrying a pack on his back; later a horse and wagon brought goods to his customers, produce to the George's Creek mining region; still later, a general store and postoffice—Mineral Spring—but still a two-horse wagon to haul in merchandise and country produce to market. Mr. Garthright sold his store in March, 1884, to George F. Wass and moved to Mountain Lake Park.

Louis Neil came to the Sembower place with his brother August. He was a tinner by trade and a good one and -kept -the -country-side, -around well supplied with pots and pans, buckets and stove pipe of good quality and well made.

Notes On The Settlements

(1) "THE BEAR CAMP" of the early hunters and traders was on Bear Camp Run where the old Morgantown road joined the Braddock road. It was the site of the sixth camp of General Braddock's Army in 1755. Aaron Parker lived there in 1774 when the camp was included in the survey of "The Hotel". Here Judge John Simkin operated the noted "Bear Camp Inn" from 1787 until his death. About 1836 Michael Beeghly II bought the property and built the present log house, now the home of Louis Spiker.

(2) FROMAN'S MILL, built about 1772, was the first grist mill in the Garrett county area. Jacob Froman moved to Kentucky after the Revolutionary War, and finally deeded "Bad Is the Best of It," 120 acres, and the mill property to John Fike, Sr., who deeded it to his son-in-law, Samuel Hazlett, in 1820. In 1852, Peter Speelman, grandfather of Judge Norval Speelman, acquired the property. The new Speelman mill was operated by the Speelmans and by the late owner, Philip H. Garletz, until 1830, when it was destroyed by fire.

A HISTORY STORY

JOHNNY FRIEND

Dear Children:

This story is about Johnny Friend, one of your great-grandfathers.

When Johnny was a baby his parents brought him across the mountains to live by a beautiful river which the Indians called "water-flowing-in-the-contrary-direction" (The Youghiogeny). Here he grew up with many brothers and sisters.

One evening a party of Indians came to the Friend home by the river. They were given food and a place to sleep on the hay in the barn. The chief of the tribe took a fancy to little Johnny, who was then a fair-haired, rosy-cheeked boy of six or seven years. In the morning the chief asked Johnny's parents to let him go with them to their camp down the river.

The parents did not like to let their son go, but they were afraid of making the red men angry by saying "No." Johnny was not afraid. He said: "Please father, let me go with the Indians," and when the chief pointed to the rising sun, then to the place it would set, his father said, "Yes, you may go with them."

So the little boy went down the river path with the Indians. But the Friend family was sad and anxious all day long, wondering whether Johnny would come home again or be taken captive to the red men's town in the far west.

Just as the sun was setting over the mountains, how happy they were when Johnny marched up the path, followed by his red friends, who had dressed him in an Indian boy's clothes—moccasins, deer skin trousers and shirt—with feathers in his cap and a real bow and arrows in his hand.

While mother cooked supper for the visitors and father talked to the

Continued on Page 175

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President....Hon. Bernard I. Gonder
First Vice-Pres....Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres....Mrs. C. M. Friend
Secretary.....Mary Louise Helbig
Treasurer.....George K. Littman

Additional members of the Board of Directors and the settlements they represent:

Little Glades.....E. Ray Jones.
Little Crossings.....Harvey Gortner.
Sanging Ground.....J. F. Browning.
Sandy Creek.....W. W. Savage.
Accident.....B. O. Aiken.
Potomac River.....Vacant
Ryan's Glade.....Vacant

THE GLADES STAR

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For sale at Hamill's Book Store or at the Secretary's office, five cents per copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Garrett County are invited to join the GCHS. Regular membership fee is \$1.00. There are no dues.

Late Mailing of The December Star Explained

Due to the illness of the secretary, the December issue of "The Glades Star" was not mailed to members until late in March. Finally Miss Orley V. Dunham came to the rescue and the issue was mailed.

New Members

Joseph A. Mineloe, Cumberland, Maryland.

Robert Lee Smith, Deer Park, Md.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL

From earliest times the Garrett county area of Maryland has been blessed by great east-west travel and transportation routes: In the north Nemocolin's Path, Braddock Road, the National Road and the present U. S. 40.

In the center the Great Warrior Path, later known as McCullough's Path, never developed into a road, but it was paralleled by the Glades Path, which became the old State Road in the 1780's.

Last, in 1851, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossed the mountains.

But this article deals with a proposed great route across our county — the C. & O. Canal — which was built only to Cumberland. This is not a history of the canal; we aim merely to recall attention to plans and surveys of the proposed waterway which stirred the hopes of our people in the 1820's, and long afterwards. It is significant that our gateway town on the east was named "West Port," and our first village on the Youghiogheny, "Shelby's Port."

George Washington was one of the earliest and most persistent advocates of opening a waterway across the mountain barrier, connecting the American Seaboard with the western frontier, thus "binding these (settlers) to us by a chain which can never be broken." In 1774 he secured passage of an act of the Virginia legislature to make the Potomac navigable to Will's Creek (Cumberland), but Maryland objected and the Revolutionary War brought more pressing problems before the people.

But in March, 1784, Washington wrote Thomas Jefferson: "My opinion coincides perfectly with yours regarding the practicability of an easy

and short communications between the waters of the Ohio and Potomac, of the advantages of that communication, the preference it has over all others * * " In the same year, after visiting his lands in "the West," Gen. Washington returned to his home by way of McCullough's Pack Horse Path in order to see more of the mountain country through which a canal might pass. He spent the night of October — in the cabin of Charles Friend in the Great Glades, near the present town of Oakland, and noted in his "journal" a long conversation with Friend, "who has lived and hunted in this region for nine years," about the waters of the neighborhood.

In 1784 the Potomac Company was organized with General Washington as president. Its object was to make the Potomac navigable. Some work was done, but the river was not harnessed effectively.

In 1821 the States of Maryland and Virginia appointed a commission which recommended the construction of a canal from Georgetown to Cumberland. In 1825, the Potomac Company surrendered its charter and rights to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which was financed primarily by Virginia and Maryland with approval of Congress. This new company was authorized to construct a canal from Georgetown to Cumberland or to the mouth of Savage River, thence across the Allegany Mountains to the Ohio or to one of its tributaries.

In 1826 a canal convention met in Washington. John Hoyer and John McHenry were delegates from Allegany county. John Hoyer was a member of committees to report on cost of construction and on coal near the proposed route.

On July 4, 1828, President Adams formally turned the first spadeful of earth and actual construction of the canal began the following September.

Building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began the same year, and the road was completed to Cumberland in 1842. After many delays the canal reached Cumberland in the year 1850, and on October 10 was opened to traffic through its entire length, five boat loads of coal from the Eckart mines being the first cargo sent from Cumberland to Georgetown.

Surveys Across the Mountains

It was well understood that construction of the central or mountain division of the canal would be the most difficult and expensive. Three general routes were considered: (1) From Cumberland by Will's Creek and the Casselman River to Turkeyfoot (Confluence, Pa.); (2) From Cumberland up the Potomac to a point near its headwaters, thence to Cheat River. A portage road from the Potomac to Cheat was also considered. (3) From Cumberland up the Potomac and Savage Rivers and by Crabtree Creek, thence by a tunnel through the Little Backbone mountain to the waters of the Youghiogheny. The last was the route favored by the engineers.

James Shriver's report quotes a letter written by Gen. R. G. Harper dated, "Mr. McHenry's in the Glades, September 4, 1823," in which he says: "The first scientific view of this ground was made by the late Thos. Moore (of Maryland) in September, 1820." The next "view" was in the summer of 1822 by the Maryland-Virginia Commission.

Shriver's Survey and Report

James Shriver and a party of Maryland engineers made a careful examination of the Garrett county area in 1823. His report, under the title, "An Account of Surveys and Examinations, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," was published.

In his report, Shriver notes the "Green Glades," estimated to cover 3000 acres, "free from brush and un-

dergrowth," the hills covered with a thick growth of yellow pine. He wrote that the hills surrounding the Youghiogheny Glades were generally covered with a thin growth of white oak; others were entirely bare.

He mentions a mineral spring opposite Sang Run (the Red Spring), and many salt "licks." Also "a large cave on the Ginseng Bottom," in which salt-petre earth is found, where "as early as 1783 temporary works were established for the purpose of manufacturing powder for the hunters." (This is Old Jim Friend's Salt Petre Cave at Sang Run).

"On the Ginseng Bottom the ruins of a fortification, of circular form, distinctly appears; and on the farm of Mr. G. Friend, ten miles lower, are to be seen the remains of three others of a similar shape. In cultivation of lands near them, arrow points, stone and steel tomahawks, beads, earthen ware and numerous human bones have been found."

"A remarkable spring near the residence of John McHenry" refers to the Big Boiling Spring now covered by Deep Creek Lake.

The Shriver party examinations commenced on Deep Creek near Hoopole Ridge. A considerable fall of rain the day preceding had produced a general inundation of the glade. "It is stated that after the usual thaws in the spring of the year, and melting of heavy snows which commonly fall in this quarter, that an inundation is produced, which covering the flat lands for many miles along Deep Creek, produces a lake of considerable extent. This overflow continues for several days, during which time the wild fowl, which frequent the inland seas, in their vernal migration to the north, frequently stop and are seen for a while sporting on the bosom of this transitory lake."

Shriver's report contains an accurate map of the country traversed by

the proposed canal. "The western portion of Maryland is the result in part of information derived from a gentleman (Mr. William Hoyer) who has made surveys of most of the lands in this quarter." Shriver also wrote that Mr. Hoyer estimated the area of land to be submerged by the proposed storage lake as 3000 acres.

Calhoun's Inspection

John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, inspected the proposed canal route in 1824, accompanied by Col. Roberdeau, Major Abert, Thomas Kennedy and John Hoyer. On August 26 they went to the waters of Deep Creek, where they were joined by Captain McNeil, James Shriver, Andrew Stewart and John McHenry. On Deep Creek, the Little Youghiogheny, Crabtree Run and other streams protracted observations were made.

Under date of February 12, 1825, Secretary Calhoun submitted a report, with reports of engineers, to President Monroe. Two days later Monroe transmitted the reports to Congress with a message in which he wrote: "I contemplate results of incalculable advantage to our Union, because I see in them the most satisfactory proof that certain impediments, which had a tendency to embarrass the intercourse between some of its most important sections, may be removed without serious difficulties."

Report Of The Engineers

Early in 1824 Congress had appropriated \$80,000 for surveys and plans for construction of canals. Capt. McNeil, assisted by seven army engineers, and Mr. Shriver, with three civil engineers, were appointed to select and survey a canal route over the mountains. "The survey of the eastern section of the summit ground was assigned to Capt. McNeil's brigade, and the western section to Capt. Shriver and the civil engineers of his party." In 1824 the engineers examined the various routes proposed, in-

cluding one by way of the upper Youghiogheny and the two Muddy Creeks to Cheat River, and another by the Youghiogheny.

The route favored by the engineers, and carefully surveyed, followed Savage River and Crabtree Run, thence by two cuts and a tunnel, one mile 688 yards in length through the Little Backbone mountain to Deep Creek, thence by Deep Creek and Buffalo Marsh Run; thence through cuts and a two-mile tunnel to the waters of Bear Creek; thence down Bear Creek to its junction with the Youghiogheny. From the mouth of Savage River to the mouth of Bear Creek by canal would be 41 miles. This plan provided for 23½ feet storage dam at the head of the rapids of Deep Creek, to flood an area of 948,924 sq. yards, with a capacity of 2,214,156 cu. yards, to raise and lower canal boats through a series of locks. The lift or "rise" from the mouth of Savage River to the "base mark" on Deep Creek bridge was 1,432 feet, and from the mouth of Bear Creek to the base mark 956 feet.

The mountain section of the C. & O. canal was never built. Transportation by railroad is more practical, though in 1930 Army engineers reported that it would be feasible to construct a canal from the Potomac to the Ohio for transportation and electric power.

Later History Of The C. & O. Canal

The canal from Georgetown to Cumberland, operated for many years but never paid costs of construction and operation. During the Civil War it was useful in transportation of army supplies. In 1871, a heavy traffic year, 850,000 tons of coal were moved over the canal and 540 boats were in operation. But in 1877 and again in 1899, floods destroyed sections of the waterway.

Finally, in 1904, the State of Maryland, which then practically owned the property, sold its interest to the

Western Maryland Railroad for the sum of \$155,000.

NOTES — (1) The 1820 survey notes "Gen. Swan's old mill on the present site of Swanton.

(2) From Mr. Shriver's report: "Messrs. Wilson and Friend, intelligent and respectable settlers in this quarter, who, to use their own language, 'have hunted every hill and trapped on every stream in all these parts for the last forty years,' confidently assert that Deep Creek was never known to be lower" than it was in 1823.

A HISTORY STORY

(Continued from Page 171)

chief, such stories Johnny told his sisters and brothers of the day he had spent in the Indian camp, playing with strange little red skins.

When Johnny grew up he married the millwright's daughter and they lived on "Friend's Delight," near the Old White Oak at the Sanging Ground.

If you like this story, children, some day I will tell you what Johnny saw at the Indian camp.

* * *

Written for Charles and Vivian Hoyer, of Glendale, Arizona, by their grandfather, at Baltimore, Maryland, December 14, 1942.

Adapted from the story by Rev. D. A. Friend in his book, "The Goodness of God."

—CHARLES E. HOYE.

Some Old Time Fiddlers

THOMAS LAMAR DRANE (1789-1874) of Accident, was one of our noted old time "fiddlers", as local violinists who learned and played "by ear" were called. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and a bachelor.

Uncle Tommy played "Fisher's Hornpipe" and the other old tunes for many country dances in his day, but he was finally "converted", joined the Methodists, and from that time confined his fiddling to the precincts of

his quiet home.

LISH STALLINGS was a hunter and fiddler often found at Tomlinson's on the National Road. In 1834 he is described by a visitor at Capt. Campbell's at Cherry Tree Meadows as follows:

"The messenger was the noted Stallings, a fine type of the mountain hunter of that day. He was a bachelor, had no special home of his own, but lived at free quarters at every house and cabin in the mountains for fifty miles around. He played the fiddle, and no 'apple butter boiling, quilting, or other frolic could go on without him. He was the most popular man in the county, and could have fiddled himself into office had he not preferred his freedom. * * *

"We took it for granted he would stay all night, but no, he was to play the fiddle at a wedding on the Youghiogheny, full ten miles away, and he strode forth as buoyantly as if it were not more than as many yards."

ABEL S. BROWNING (1854-1941) grandson of Meshach Browning, a gunsmith by trade, was perhaps the last of the old time fiddlers. He and his brother, Thomas J., for a time played for radio broadcasts. Uncle Abel was an artist. His music was low and sweet. He insisted upon silence while he played. He is said to have played more than 1000 tunes by ear.

A few years before his death Abel gave us the following list of some of the more popular tunes he and others played:

Turkey in the Straw
Cheat River
Prairie Sunflower
Fox and Hounds
German Band
Highland Scottische
Grandfather's Clock
Pop Goes the Weasel
Shanghai Rooster
Durang's Hornpipe
Arkansaw Traveler
Buckley's Reel
Forked Deer
Bluebells of Scotland

HE MADE GOOD

For more than a century the Garrett county area has sent sons and daughters to other counties and to other states where they helped build up our country.

One of the most successful of these emigrants is D. Cal. Crim, who was born in Oakland in 1864. When age fifteen he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from an humble beginning

he advanced to become a noted chief of the city's Detective Department. Retired in 1914, he established the Cal Crim Detective Bureau, of which he is still the head.

Though a national figure in the detection and punishment of crime, Mr. Crim believes his best service has been the part he took in promoting the boy's clubs of his city.

On June 20 Mr. and Mrs. Crim arrived in Oakland and received an enthusiastic welcome from its citizens.

Washington's March
Lafayette's March
Widow Dunn
Jenny Lind Polka
Rain's a Falling
Nigger on the Wood Pile
Fisher's Hornpipe

One of the verses sung with "Fisher's Hornpipe", according to Porte Crayon was:

Did you ever see the devil,
With his iron-wooden shovel,
A-scratching up the gravel,
With his night cap on?

No, I never saw the devil,
With his iron-wooden shovel,
A-scratching up the gravel,
With his night cap on!

THE Glades Star

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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

JUNE 30, 1946.

A Visit to the Summit Level of the Proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

The following article was published October 4, 1824, in the MARYLAND ADVOCATE, and FARMERS' and MECHANICS' REGISTER of Cumberland, and republished in the August 28, 1830, issue of the same newspaper. It was written when surveys of the proposed canal route were being made thru what is now Garrett county, and should be read in connection with the brief account of the canal in the March 30, 1946, issue of the GLADES STAR. We republish "A Trip to the Summit Level" in order that our members and the Deep Creek Lake residents especially may know of the high hopes and expectations early travelers had of the future of the Glades Country of Maryland.

* * *

We all went to McHenry's where we met with a kind reception, and that sort of Highland welcome which does the heart good.



DEEP CREEK LAKE

Mr. McHenry's residence is about 40 miles from Cumberland, and two miles from Deep Creek bridge, the Summit Level of the canal, and is a very pleasant situation. A very large spring of the purest water in the low ground in front of house boils up violently through the sand, when pressed in the hand, emits musical sounds— and this may become some day famous as the Helcon Spring of Parnassus.

Many years ago, when Mr. McHenry first began to build his house, an aged man passed along and told him that he was building the first house of a large city. Mr. McHenry never saw the stranger before nor since. He was, perhaps, one of the Children of the Mist, who had crossed the Atlantic to a country and a clime that resembles the Heath covered mountains of Caledonia; and here, too, the Scotch thistle blooms in all its sweetness and glory, and the brackens grow in abundance. Perhaps the prophecy of this Warlock, or whatever he was, may yet come true, and if it does, I trust he will again visit the hospitable inhabitants of Buffalo Marsh.

Mr. McHenry has lately erected a church not far from his residence, so

that the glad tidings of the gospel of peace will also soon be heard at the summit level.

We were highly delighted with the appearance of Deep Creek, and sincerely gratified to find there was so much more water in that remarkable stream than the most sanguine among us had anticipated.

We walked back to Camp Howard, a name dear to Maryland, and took "a cup of kindness" with some friends whom we had met at the canal convention in Washington, and whom we could now congratulate that the "meeting of the waters" was so near at hand, and that we had seen the hallowed spot where this indissoluble union was to be ratified.

We returned to Mr. McHenry's to supper, and after many and long conversations on the subject of canals, we retired to rest; but some of us were as busy in our dreams all night in carrying on the great work, as we had been by day, and we surmounted all obstacles, and one of the company actually got the boats running across the summit level.

After breakfast, next morning, we took our departure, Mr. McHenry with us, and whilst the company called in at Camp Howard for Mr. Shriver, I proceeded on slowly alone to Deep Creek bridge, the summit level, and sat down under a large pine tree at the north end of the bridge, until the rest of the company came up. This was a scene for contemplation—a spot well calculated to fill the mind with sublime ideas, with thoughts too big for utterance—a place where the imagination might rove at large and call the past, the present, and the future, up to view.

But a few years ago, a white man's footsteps had never trodden those paths, but the wild beast held sole dominion over this territory. A few scattered Indians, it is true, might sometimes be seen winding their way through the green glades, watching the deer at their accustomed haunts, or following the well known track of the bear. Even now, bears, panthers and wolves, are yet the inhabitants of these precincts; even now, for miles and miles, a cabin, a cottage is not to be seen, and a human face rarely; even now, within three days travel of Washington, the seat of government of many millions of freemen, this charming country remains a desert, continues unnoticed and unknown. Thousands and ten thousands, on the right and on the left, pass it by; they have never even heard that there is such a beautiful country in existence. Maryland, yes, even Maryland herself—intelligent, enterprising Maryland does not know her own Allegany. She has, from ignorance of her worth, treated her youngest child with neglect; but the darling girl has grown up, fair in form and face, notwithstanding—and, whilst rosy health beams on her cheek, Love laughs in her keen dark eye, and she will soon be more adored and caressed, and more sincerely beloved, than some of her elder sisters.

But who can unveil the future, when this spot, the most important in the New World shall become the resort of nations! When cities shall spring up as if by magic; when those extensive plains shall be filled with a busy population; when flocks and herds shall adorn every hill and every glade; when the lamb shall walk safely in the Wolf's path, and there shall be nothing to hurt or destroy in all these mountains. And thou, Deep Creek, that now moves along unseen, unknown, shall become famous, as the stream of Washington; for thou shalt mingle thy waters with Potomac, and pass the shades of Mount Vernon, where he who first formed the grand design of uniting the waters of the West and the East; where he who needs no monument now rests in peace; thou shalt flow from the summit level, and find a sea on every side; and in the Western course, before thy waters meet the ocean, thou shalt pass by the spot where Jackson saved his country and gained an immortal name, and raised himself to a rank far higher than popular favor can ever bestow. Yes, thou art yet unknown, unsung, future bards will be found along thy romantic banks, singing thy praise; thou, who hast thy fountain in the clouds, and thy source in the heavens; and,

Notes: (1) John McHenry came to The Glades in 1813 from Baltimore.

(2) The Summit Level of the canal was marked on a pier of old wooden Deep Creek bridge, indicating the high water mark of the storage dam to provide water for lifting and lowering the canal boats thru the locks. The present bridge is on the site of the first bridge.

(3) The Big Boiling Spring, a noted landmark, was in the Buffalo Marsh below McHenry's house, which was opposite the present Specht stone house. The Spring is now covered by the water of Deep Creek Lake.

(4) Scotch Brackens—our fern.

when they strike the strings of the mountain harp, sweet echo will carry the sounds through lovely glades, this Tempe's Vale of the New World.

DEEP CREEK

THE STREAM OF WASINGTON

Hail Mountain Stream that glides along,
Slow, pensive, silent, dark and deep,
Awake, and hear a stranger's song,
Awake—arouse thee from thy sleep,
For thou hast slept for ages past,
In secret solitary shades;
Thy day of glory's come at last.
Awake! and view those lovely glades.

Descending from the mountain's brow,
From everlasting hills above,
So full of beauty, grace, art thou,
That all who look on thee must love,
Love—love they must; nay, do not frown.
But leave these solitary shades,
Arise, and go with pleasure down,
And meet thy lovers in the glades.

'Tis thine, sweet stream of Maryland,
To join the East and West in one;
Thy course sublime, majestic, grand,
Thou art the Stream of Washington;
And thou shalt to his city flow,
And thou shalt to his city flow,
And thou shalt pass Mount Vernon Shades,
And thou shalt mingle with Monroe
And meet Lafayette in the glades.

Oh! hallow'd stream—to thee 'tis given,
Millions of men unborn to bless;
Thy fountain's in the clouds of Heaven,
A source of joy and happiness.
Flow on, then, to eternity;
And when thy waters kiss the sea,
Do not forget these lovely glades.

Camp Calhoun, from whence both of the exploring parties took their

departure, is not far from Deep Creek bridge, where the rest of the company soon arrived; we passed the stream and proceeded on through a pathless route to the Narrows, where Deep Creek passes through a gap between Hoop Pole Ridge and the Meadow Mountain, some distance above the bridge. In our way, in one of the natural meadows, we passed a large spring of the uncommon



depth of at least ten feet.

We were now near a most interesting spot—the spot where the east and west, the north and south meet together, and I never shall forget the feel-

(5) Monroe run, a water of Savage river.

(6) "Lafayette in the Glades," i.e. Fayette County, Pa.

(7) John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War in 1824; later Vice-President.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President....Hon. Bernard I. Gonder
First Vice-Pres....Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres...Mrs. C. M. Friend
SecretaryMrs. W. R. Browning
Ass't Sec'y ...Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse
Treasurer.....George K. Littman
EditorCapt. Charles E. Hoyer

Additional members of the Board of Directors and the settlements they represent:

Great Glades.....E. Ray Jones.
Little Crossings....Harvey Gortner.
Sanging Ground....J. F. Browning.
Sandy Creek.....W. W. Savage.
Accident.....B. O. Aiken.
Potomac River.....Vacant
Ryan's Glade.....Vacant

THE GLADES STAR

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For sale at Hamill's Book Store or at the Secretary's office, five cents per copy.

ALL PERSONS interested in Garrett County are invited to join the GCHS. Regular membership fee is \$1.00. There are no dues.

NEW MEMBERS

Herbert W. Browning, Oakland;
Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart Swart, Grantsville; John Livengood, Detroit, Michigan; George R. Nordeck, Sang Run; James P. Rook, Oakland; H. Ward Hinebaugh, Oakland; Richard L. Davis, Oakland; Mrs. Frank T. McFarland, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. William R. Browning, Oakland.

Membership Drive

The Garrett County Historical Society was organized five years ago. Tho the war delayed the work of the society, progress has been made.

We already have a valuable collection of books on county history; a beginning has been made in the collection of historical documents and of articles for a county museum. The GLADES STAR has been published regularly. We have enrolled 750 members. Now that the war has ended victoriously we should increase our membership to 1000.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY HAS APPOINTED A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE consisting of Capt. Charles E. Hoyer, chairman, and members of the Board of Directors. All present members of the society are earnestly urged to cooperate with this committee. Have you not a wife, husband, child or friend whom you can enroll?

MEMBERSHIP FEES ARE—regular, \$1.00; life, \$10. There are no dues or other financial obligations.

Any person interested in Garrett County is eligible to membership. Our war veterans, who have made world history, are invited to join with us in preserving and teaching our local history.

SPECIAL! The campaign committee requests present REGULAR MEMBERS, who feel financially able, to change their memberships to LIFE MEMBERS at \$10. In this way a fund of at least \$1000 may be raised which can be invested and become a source of permanent income.

Names and addresses of new members with fees should be sent to the secretary or to any member of the campaign committee, who will issue the official membership card.

CALLING ALL MEMBERS!

Needed: New regular members—250. New life members—100.

LET'S WIN THIS CAMPAIGN
THIS SUMMER!

STANDING COMMITTEES

The president of the society has appointed the following committees:

Membership Committee

Capt. Charles E. Hoyer, chairman, and all members of the Board of Directors.

Historical Records

Mrs. E. Z. Tower, Judge Norval Speelman, Richard L. Davis.

Museum Committee

William A. Sturgis, William D. Casteel, Paul W. McIntire.

Publicity Committee

Benjamin H. Sincell, William O. Davis, Rev. Felix Robinson.

FORT ASHBY MARKER

On June 15, a stone marker on the site of Fort Ashby near Gortner was dedicated. The program included appropriate songs, recitations by Virgil and Cecil Kite, addresses by Mrs. D. L. Swartzentruber, "Dangers Around Fort Ashby," and by Rev. J. C. Breuninger, "History of Fort Ashby."

This fort was built about 1774 for protection from Indians by William Wilton Ashby and his companions. It was located in a glade, on the "Ashby's Discovery" tract, part of the Daniel L. Swartzentruber farm.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The January meeting of the Frederick County Society was devoted in a large part to discussion of the possibilities of more extended use of the society's new home, a brick mansion built in 1807.

The Washington County Society met January 31, at the Hotel Alexander in Hagerstown. Dinner was served to 134 guests and Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, spoke on "Taking Our Place in History." Mrs. Frank W. Mish, Jr., has been re-elected president of the society.

TO ASSUME DUTIES

Miss Eleanor Ray will come to Oakland on Sunday from Baltimore, and on Monday will begin her duties as librarian here which is now under the direction of the county library board.

SAMUEL H. JACKSON

Samuel H. Jackson, born October 3, 1872, in Preston county, W. Va., died December 30, 1945, at Oakland. He was a retired superintendent of the Oakland office of the Cumberland and Allegany Gas Company.

SHERMAN GRANT SAVAGE

Sherman Grant Savage, son of Cornelius Ward and Mary Ann Savage, was born March 11, 1864, on the original Robinson T. Savage settlement at Sang Run. He died June 8, 1946, in the house built by his parents, in which Sherman was born. Married Martha Cross, and they reared 10 children, and have 33 grandchildren and 18 great grandchildren.

GIFTS TO SOCIETY

Filing cabinet of wood, made by the CCC camp boys at Swallow Falls. From B. I. Gonder.

Fort Ashby, a drawing by Miller. From J. C. Breuninger.

Old hymn books. From heirs of William A. and Emma Smith.

SHOULD MEMBERSHIP FEES OF THE SOCIETY BE INCREASED? It has been suggested that, after the membership reaches 1000, regular membership fees be increased to \$2.50 and life membership to \$25.00.

Corrections: In the preceding issue, page 171, the date "1830" should obviously be 1930. On page 174 "Old Jim Friend's Salt Petre Cave" should be Old John Friend's Salt Petre Cave.

(Continued from Page 179)

ing which then inspired me—it was one of those moments which seldom occur in life, a moment which leaves an impression on the mind never to be erased, a moment in which futurity seemed to be unveiled, and a bright prospect of things which shall be hereafter laid open to the astonished view.

And where were we at this impressive moment? In the center of the United States; and yet amidst woods and wilds, where few, very few, had ever before been. We came to the place where the everlasting doors of the East and the West were to be unbarred, and thrown open, where the last deed was done, and the last act which is to render the union of these states permanent, lasting, and secure forever, was to be performed. It was indeed, an interesting moment, a highly interesting place.

We had just stopped for a moment at the ravine of the middle fork of Crab Tree—We had just poured out a libation and drank to the great work, and had again reascended the slope of the dividing ridge to its summit, when the Heavens fired a salute, and gave us water enough. It seemed to me as if thirteen thunders had uttered their voices, and it was received as a glad omen that Heaven approved the plans of the union, which we had in view; plans which place man at the summit level, and leave little ambition in the valley far below. And such plans will always prosper, for the united good will of heaven, and earth is on their side.

The Summit Level we have found
With water plenty on the ground,
And let it flow both East and West,
In any way that answers best.
Roll, thunders roll, for Heaven is near,
In a good cause, no ills we fear.

We left this memorable scene, and returned to Camp M'Comb in a lively gallop, and with the exhilarating influence of a good fire and a little of the "mountain dew," we soon found ourselves in a pleasant mood, and our relish for an excellent dinner, which our kind friends in camp had provided, was, indeed, enviable. The potatoes I shall not soon forget—they were the real Irish, mealy and well tasted. Indeed through all these regions, the potato far exceeds those of N. England; and some of these days, we shall send potatoes from Allegany to Boston, as a sort of sample of some other Maryland notions.

The word was given to march and after bidding adieu to our worthy friends, our original Cumberland company, took the road towards Potomac; we passed Backbone mountain, and arrived in the evening at Smarr's on the state road, five miles above Western-port, the rain favoring us with its presence most of the way.

Next morning early, we went to the mouth of Savage, where that river empties into Potomac. This is a bold mountain stream, which discharges, at the driest season, about 50 feet cubic of water per second—sufficient to fill at least thirty locks per hour, and the Potomac here discharges three or four times more than the Savage.

I met here with a very old friend, John Templeman, Esq., formerly of Georgetown, and we could well say that we had wandered many a weary mile since "Auld Lang Syne" for we were friends in 1796. He gave us a cordial reception, and we breakfasted with him on fine fresh fish, at Mr. Robertson's.

We now proceeded down the north branch of the Potomac, and crossed it four times before we arrived at Western-port, a small village, situated at the mouth of George's Creek 23 miles above Cumberland, and from thence down along the river to James D. Cresap's where we dined, and in the evening arrived at Cumberland in the rain, which had accompanied us a great part of the day; but none of us seemed to mind it, as we were all in better spirits and better health than when we took our departure.

Mr. Calhoun is, I believe, fully convinced that this great national work is perfectly practicable, and his plan as to where it should commence is bold and original. His idea, at present seems to be, that the section of the canal from the waters of the Potomac to those of Ohio should first be made, and this will convince the people, both of the east and west, that the main obstacle, the passage across the mountains, has been surmounted; nor will

the cost of this section to be so great as that of some others on the route to tide water. This section once made, the canal will soon be completed in its whole extent.

There is a beautiful country in Allegany around the Summit Level; the quantity of table land at so high an elevation is astonishing, the climate is very healthy, the air reviving, the waters pure, billious fevers unknown, and sickness of any kind uncommon in these delightful glades; this will become a great stock country, a land flowing with milk and honey; its resources are immense, the article of coal alone contained in the mountains near which the canal will pass, is sufficient to make this country rich, and this article now remains useless for the want of the means of transportation to market, and I speak without bounds, when I say that when the canal is completed, coal can and will be delivered in Washington and Baltimore at 18 cents per bushel, or even less. The best of potatoes can be furnished in any quantities, oats of the first quality in abundance, butter, cheese, beef and mutton, will not at all interfere with those sections of the country whose products are chiefly wheat and tobacco. What a country we have to improve; vast in extent, and rich resources, and what pleasing prospects are daily arising to cheer and animate us. The Chesapeake, Ohio and Erie canal will soon be commenced and speedily completed, and this will indeed be a Holy Alliance of mighty waters which Nature has separated for ages—this will be a great national work, worthy of those who are the children of Liberty and the heirs of Independence.

Public Library To Be Under New Set Up After July 1st

The Garrett County Free Public Library will be turned over to the Garrett County Library Advisory Board about the first of July, as the result of unanimous decision of the local library committee during a meeting last Wednesday afternoon.

The local library was started by the Oakland Civic club in 1915, and throughout the past thirty-one years those interested have had many struggles to keep the place available to the public. In recent years the County Commissioners have paid the rent, and the city council of Oakland has offered assistance, and part of the receipts from the Sunday movie tax have lessened the strain of the financial problems..

In January the County Commissioners levied \$4,000 for the library project and by legislative action over \$1,700 was made available from the state, and it will now be possible to give the citizens of the county an enlarged library program.

The decision to turn over the library to the new program was made by Miss Elizabeth Leary, library secretary; Mrs. F. D. Bittle, treasurer; Mrs. Ernest Townshend and Mrs. Frederick Thayer, members of the local board.

Three librarians have been in charge since it was organized in 1915, Miss Cora Weimer being the first. She was followed by Mrs. Nettie Thrasher who served fourteen years and Miss Elizabeth Leary who served from 1930 to 1946. The library was first located in the Ravenscroft building, then the K. of P. hall, then the Garrett National Bank building, the present location. In the early days benefit parties of all kinds were held to raise funds to keep the project moving.

Rev. O. A. Bremer was its first president, and Mrs. H. A. Loraditch is the present president.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance on hand, January 24, 1946, when the new treasurer took over, was \$346.10.

Audit of funds for last year should be published in the next issue of THE GLADES STAR.

Pine Grove Church Of The Brethren

In the Swallow Falls neighborhood lived a few members of the Church of the Brethren, including the William Sines family and Mrs. Cross. In November, 1877, Thomas U. Cross and wife invited Elder Thomas B. Digman to preach. Meetings were held in the Bray school house several years.

A revival was held in the autumn of 1878. John Sines, Freeman Lewis, William Cross and Alex. Sowers made application for membership. "The first three wanted to be baptized the same night of their conversion. The instructions were given and the crowd of eager onlookers went with lanterns to a stream nearby where the rite of holy baptism was administered."

In 1887 the congregation had 54 members—Sineses, Crosses, Lewises and others—and during the following year the church was built; it was dedicated on the Saturday before the third Sunday in August, 1888. Joseph Lewis, son of Daniel, gave the site, a half acre on the Oakland-Sang Run road near Swallow Falls. Henry G. Davis gave the timber—white pine sawed on Adam Sell's mill, and oak sills hewed by W. Taylor Sines. Mr. Green was the boss carpenter; the people of the neighborhood worked on the church without pay.

Elder Digman was in charge of the congregation about eight years, followed by W. Taylor Sines until his decease. Other elders were Daniel B. Arnold and Emory S. Fike. A. Lincoln Sines has been the elder for the past six years.

The congregation now has 130 members. There is an "evergreen" Sunday school with an average attendance of over 50. Past superintendents include Cornelius Savage and A. L. Sines. Bert Reams is the present active superintendent. Bible meetings for young people are held for periods of two weeks at irregular intervals.

NEW SECRETARY IS NAMED

With the resignation of Miss Mary Louise Helbig, as secretary of the Society, it has been necessary to appoint another member to fill that office.

Effective July 26, 1946, Mrs. William R. Browning, will assume the job of secretary with Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse, assistant.

COUNTY WAR RECORDS

The Garrett County Historical Society has agreed to cooperate in the collection of World War II records for this county, it was announced by Mr.

Bernard I. Gonder, president of the local organization, and Dr. Nelson B. Lasson, director of the Maryland War Records division.

The church is also used for community meetings.

In June, 1879, Joseph Friend was baptized.

About 18 years ago an unfortunate "split" took place in the Pine Grove congregation. Elder Maust came from Ohio and preached. He claimed the Church and its members were too "worldly". He advocated a return to customs of past years, especially in dress and hats. The dissenters were known as "the Monitors", from the name of their church paper, "The Monitor". They organized the "Dunkard" church and built a house of worship near the parent church.

THE Glades Star

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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 23. OAKLAND, MARYLAND. SEPTEMBER 30, 1946.

THE McHENRYS AT BUFFALO MARSH

By Capt. Charles E. Hoye

Most noted among the early land owners and settlers of the Glades Country was the Scotch-Irish family in whose honor McHenry village is named.

DR. JAMES McHENRY, son of Daniel McHenry (1725-1782), was born in Ballymena, Ireland, November 16, 1753. He received his education in



Dublin, and in 1771 was sent on a voyage to America for his health. His parents and brother John emigrated the next year, and in 1773, established the mercantile firm of Daniel McHenry and Son in Baltimore.

James McHenry studied medicine in Philadelphia under the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush, a close friend of Gen. Washington, and it is probable that it was thru Dr. Rush that McHenry formed that acquaintance with Washington which so profoundly influenced the course of his life. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon in the revolutionary army. He served as Washington's secretary, 1778 to 1780, and later as a major on Gen. LaFayette's staff until he resigned in 1781 to enter the Maryland senate. He was a member of the con-

vention in 1787 which wrote the Federal Constitution, and was Secretary of War under Washington and Adams. Ft. McHenry at Baltimore bears his name.

Dr. McHenry's health was impaired. After he resigned his cabinet post he was accustomed to leave his home in Baltimore and spend the summers at Berkley Springs or in the home of his friend, Col. Lynn, at Wild Cherry Tree Meadows* near Buffalo Marsh*. In the LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE

* Note 1: BUFFALO MARSH, a glade, so named by early hunters because in it they found a mired buffalo. The pioneer Charles Friend settled there on the Indian camp ground opposite the Big Boiling Spring. Marsh Run inlet of Deep Creek Lake now covers the glade.

*Note 2: "Wild Cherry Tree Meadows," 1,000 acres, was surveyed in 1774 for Francis Deakins, but patented in 1791 by the Haywards. In 1798 it was assessed to the Lynn brothers. It is north of Deep Creek.

of JAMES McHENRY, the author notes that on June 16, 1809, Dr. McHenry was "to leave shortly with the greater part of his family for Col. John Lynn's where they will probably remain until the end of September."

In 1810 Dr. McHenry bought 444 acres of "Locust Tree Bottom" for \$888, including "the Buffalo Marsh" and site of the present village of McHenry. "Locust Tree Bottom" was surveyed in 1774 for James Brooks but patented in 1797 to Joseph Usher of Baltimore, whose land was sold in 1803 "to satisfy his creditors." Part of the tract was purchased by Samuel McKim who deeded it to McHenry. Two years before McHenry and the Olivers had bought 13,056 acres of the nearby Deep Creek glades. A year before Col. Lynn's death in 1813, McHenry acquired his friend's half of "Wild Cherry Tree Meadows."

Dr. McHenry and his wife went to Wild Cherry Tree Meadows for the summer of 1812. Mrs. McHenry wrote: "While there my dear husband was taken with an infirmity in his legs, which, notwithstanding every means was used for his relief, gradually increased until he was entirely deprived of the use of them. The winter then coming on, we were obliged to remain there till the following summer when with great difficulty he was got home."

Dr. James McHenry died in Baltimore in 1816. His wife was Margaret Caldwell. Their children were Grace, Daniel William, Anna Margaretta and John. All living descendants are thru their son John, who married Juliana Howard, and their grandson James Howard McHenry.

Dr. McHenry left valuable properties in Baltimore and Allegany County. Provisions of his will, dated Feb. 3, 1815, and probated May 15, 1816, included:

(1) His Cherry Tree Meadows farm to be sold to Capt. William Campbell for \$6,000, for the benefit of Ramsay McHenry, son of Daniel.

(2) To his nephew John McHenry he bequeathed "Locust Tree Bottom" and the adjoining "Pearson's Mill Seat," "during his natural life;" also \$2000.

Dr. Steiner wrote in his "Life and Correspondence of James McHenry." McHenry lingered for a month longer and died on May 3. His wife wrote of the event:

"In May 1816, my dearest and best earthly friend was taken from me, and altho' I had been long, in a great measure, prepared for this event, yet, when it came to the point of separation, the loss of such a husband could not be borne without much affliction; but, I thank God, I had not to mourn as one without hope. I belived he was going to the enjoyment of that felicity we had long to fondly anticipated; Oh! how soothing is such a hope to the mourner's heart. I sought to rejoice that he was not only relieved from great misery here, but received to that world of inconceivable bliss to which he had long aspired."

Here we come to the end of the life of a courteous, highminded, keen-spirited, Christian gentleman. He was not a great man, but he participated in great events and great men loved him, while all men appreciated his goodness and the purity of his soul. His highest titles to remembrance are that he was faithful to every duty and that he was the intimate and trusted friend of Lafayette, of Hamilton, and of Washington.

DANIEL WILLIAM McHENRY, soon after his marriage in 1812,

Note from Dr. James McHenry's Will: "My Executors will also be pleased to pay to my Nephew, John McHenry, two hundred dollars, which my said Nephew will be pleased to employ, or as much thereof as shall be necessary, in the erection of a house of Worship, in his vicinity, on "Locust Tree Bottom."

John McHenry built this community church near his home in 1822—the first church in the neighborhood. It was also used as a school house and McHenry is said to have taught the children, both white and black.

settled on Cherry Tree Meadows, the old Lynn plantation, where he was assessed the following year with 11 slaves, 6 horses, 13 cattle and 56 ounces of silver plate. He was killed on June 30, 1814, by being thrown from his horse while returning to his home from Baltimore. His wife was Sophia Ramsay. He left a son named Ramsay.

Mrs. McHenry wrote of her son's death:

"While he (Dr. McHenry) was thus suffering, our excellent son Daniel brought his wife to her mother's to be confined, after which owing to his reluctance to leave his Father, we cou'd not get him to fix a day for setting out for his home. At length, my beloved husband mentioned one, and insisted on their starting—but oh! my dear madam, how shall I tell you, that he left us in health in the morning, and before night was brought home a corpse.....

He rode, unknown to us, a vicious horse who had had the habit of throwing his rider—he threw our beloved. We had scarcely got over our first poignant distress after this sad event, when we were thrown into great alarm by the British Fleet and Army threatening an attack on Baltimore. Our terror was inexpressible. My husband could not be moved, my daughter would not seek safety by leaving us, my only son (John) thought it his duty to leave his father, tho' his attentions were so needful to him, to go out in our defence. he was foremost in battle at North Point."

JOHN MCHENRY, nephew of Dr. James McHenry, was the son of John McHenry, Sr.,* and Nancy Kelly. He was born about 1780 and died at Buffalo Marsh in 1856.

Dr. McHenry took a fatherly interest in his brilliant nephew, and, at the request of the boy's father brought him up in his family. It was thru his uncle that John was enabled to study law in Judge Buchanan's office at Annapolis, but before his studies were completed, Wm. V. Murray, American minister at the Hague, a close personal and political (Federalist) friend of the McHenrys, urgently requested John to join him in Europe; so he went to Holland in 1799 and became secretary of the legation in 1800. He returned to Baltimore in 1801, "improved in his manners and understanding," and resumed his law studies.

He was ardently courting his future wife, Martha Hall, of Harford County early in 1813, when James P. Boyd wrote Dr. McHenry: "Cousin John and Patty are inseparable. He winds her cotton, picks up her handkerchief, etc.,—so much is he devoted to her that I believe the business which you have imposed upon him is a great grievance. He will not be able to give another Report this year—so much for love. I am rather inclined to think that the lady is too prudent even to think of a change in her situation under present circumstances: were he a man of fortune or business, I should not answer for her." they married in 1813.

It was probably after the death of Daniel McHenry that John decided to make his home in the Glades. Why did he "bury himself" and his young wife in a sparsely settled mountain country—he a cultured city lawyer, without experience in farming? Perhaps in part for reasons of health; and certainly his uncle needed a trusted lieutenant to attend to his interests in the Glades; but chiefly we believe, because John McHenry loved the Glades Country. And at about this time families of education and wealth from farther east in Maryland—the Lynns, Hoyes, Dranes, Brookes, Campbells, Cunninghams, Ridgelys, Johnsons, Swans, with their slaves, were making settlements in what is now Garrett County, expecting more rapid development of western Allegany County than actually took place: slave labor in the mountains did not prove profitable. Financially McHenry's venture was not successful. His early letters indicate difficulties and discouragements. Yet he

(Continued on page 189)

Garrett County Historical Society

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Potomac RiverJesse J. Walker.
Ryan's Glade.....Vacant

THE GLADES STAR

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ALL PERSONS interested in Garrett County are invited to join the GCHS. Regular membership fee is \$1.00. There are no dues.

THE COLUMBIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Washington has opened a drive to raise \$10,000 for the purchase and restoration of the Francis Scott Key house in Georgetown, D. C., to be used as a museum and headquarters for the society.

Gift For The County Library

Recently Mr. E. E. Enlow, of Sebastopol, California, a member of the GCHS, donated to the Library Board \$10,000 for the construction of the Garrett County Library, as a memorial to his daughter, Ruth Enlow. Mr. Enlow wrote:

"As to my purposes, I have two, the first of which is to cause a MEMORIAL to my daughter, Ruth Christine Enlow, with the firm belief that if my beloved wife, Harriet Beachy Enlow, were living she would heartily approve of my action as she and my daughter were the best boon companions I ever knew.

"My second purpose is to help establish in my native county the best Library, denied me in my boyhood, my contribution may help to secure. When a boy, looking out into the great wide world, what a boon to me would have been a fine Free Library!"

A photograph of Mr. Enlow and a brief history of the Enlow family were published in The Glades Star of June 30, 1942.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

From C. E. Hoyer: 2 U. S. Bonds, value \$200.

From Orval Friend: An old Flail.

From John W. Holman: Iron Stew Pot, Froe, Hoe, Stitching Clamp, Whiskey Jug, Indian Stone.

OUR MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN is progressing. Over 75 new regular members will be published in the December GLADES STAR. Our present members are urged to send in promptly names of new members to the secretary or to any other officer.

ANNUAL MEETING: Section 1 of the By-Laws of the GCHS provides that the annual meeting for election of officers shall be held on the first Thursday of December. The president will announce the program in the local press. Members not present at the meeting may vote by mail.

(Continued from page 187)

was not indolent or lacking in ambition: he edited with Harris, the first series of Maryland Law Reports; he was interested in local politics and civic affairs; he wrote an authoritative book on the Ejectment Law of Maryland and sought a judgeship; He was a distinguished lawyer.

In 1818 the McHenry's moved from Cherry Tree Meadows into their new log house at Buffalo Marsh. Here they lived until late in life when John built a house at what is now the head of the Marsh Run inlet of Deep Creek Lake near the site of the later Glotfelty home. He had a big red gate opening on the county road and the place was known as "McHenry's Gate" until the McHenry post office was opened. His library was one of the best private libraries in the state.

John McHenry was not of a robust constitution. In 1816 his cousin John wrote: "I am very sorry that you suffer so much from an almost incurable disease. Perhaps were you to undergo an operation, you might receive partial relief." (Bleeding piles—internal—no operation on them). In 1834 Mr. Skinner, a visitor, noted that McHenry was a very soft fat man. Not a hunter, he employed old Teen Friend to bring him wild meats. And years later George Smith of A. wrote Edward Hoyer, a neighbor, regretting the discomfort of their friend, McHenry, and suggesting that he wear a rubber tube with container to catch his involuntary escaping "water."

After the death of his beloved Patty, John McHenry used to sit silently long hours at a window of his home overlooking her grave. He soon joined her in their orchard resting place.

The McHenry Slaves

John McHenry cleared and worked his farm chiefly with negro labor. He is said to have finally freed his slaves and hired those who remained with him. His letters frequently refer to Charles, his foreman. One of his servants was Susan, who married "Black Jim" Dorsey, a Hoyer slave. One of the many stories of Susan and Jim, who stayed in the Glades after the other black people left, relates that Susan was saving her wages to buy her husband's freedom, when the slaves were freed by law.

A "Bill of Sale," dated Nov. 9, 1840, recorded in Cumberland, signed by John McHenry, states that McHenry transfers his "black boy Henry (a slave)" to Guyne Read to serve seven years. Said Henry was born Nov. 18, 1823. Upon the expiration of seven years of servitude to Read he "is free and released from slavery." Said Read to pay \$350, of which \$50 is to be paid to Henry at the end of his service. Acknowledged before Murray Thayer, Justice of the Peace.

Captain Campbell Visits Mr. McHenry

In October, 1834, Capt. William Campbell of Cherry Tree Meadows, and his guest, young F. G. Skinner, of Baltimore, visited John McHenry in his home at Buffalo Marsh near the Big Boiling Spring. Skinner's account of their visit follows, as published in his magazine, "Turf, Field and Farm,"

Note: THE ESTATE OF JOHN McHENRY, SR., was inherited by his brother James, but John, Sr., requested James to pay John, Jr. 1,000 pounds. In lieu of cash Dr. McHenry left his nephew a house in Baltimore.

in 1887, and republished in "A Sporting Family of the Old South," by H. W. Smith, 1936:

"As we mounted our horses with all the necessary equipment for such shooting as we might meet with, the chief told me that he had three visits to pay which he thought would interest me—the first about six miles away to Mr. McH., a gentleman of the highest refinement, of vast literary attainments, a most delightful companion and withal a most cheerful, jocund temper notwithstanding that for some occult reason he had chosen to bury himself in this wilderness utterly secluded from the possibility of congenial companionship, and what made the case still more remarkable, he never ventured beyond sight of his house and never handled "either fly or gun."

..... We found Mr. McH. on a broad low pitched veranda seated in an immense home-made hickory chair and I must confess that it put a strain on my good breeding to conceal my wonder at his appearance. I had seen several larger and heavier men than he, but never one so fat, and what added to my astonishment was the fact that this fat, instead of being firm and solid, seemed semi-fluid of a jelly-like consistency, and when he laughed—which a jocund temper led him to do—his whole person from crown to heel fairly shook and quivered with responsive ecstasy. He was the only person I ever met who enjoyed the privilege of laughing with his whole body as well as with his whole soul.

Springing from his chair with surprising agility, Mr. McH. advanced to receive us with all the easy urbanity of a gentleman of the old school. He led the way to his library, quite a large room lined with shelves fairly crowded with handsome bound volumes of the ancient and modern classics, and nearly all fine London editions.

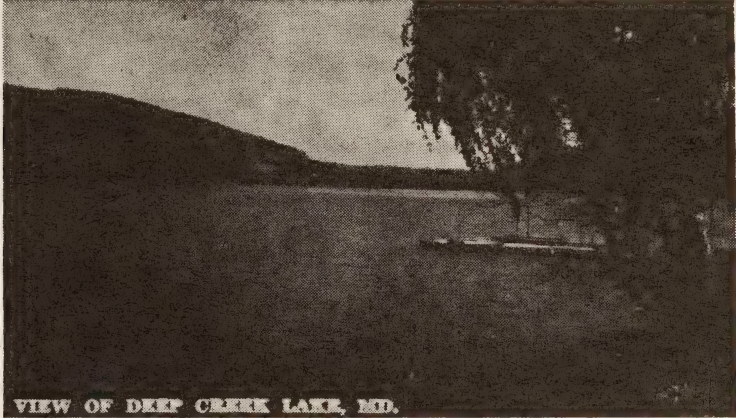
..... Presently our genial host invited us to partake of what he called "pot luck;" so it was in truth, for he was not aware of our coming, but abstained from the vulgarity of apologizing for his fare. We passed a broad hall to the dining room and sat down to a large roomy table covered with immaculate damask and a pretty old-fashioned service of silver, cut glass and that ancient India blue china now become to rare and precious. The principal dish was a jowl mounted on a mass of what has become the rarest, as it is the most delicate, of all the brassicas—curled savory cabbage. This was evidently the "pot luck" alluded to, but the cook had had time to supplement it with some of Steen's trout; some fried and others—the largest—stuffed with butter and herbs, served in the neat wrappers of white paper in which they had been cooked. Now I have, in my time, breakfasted at the famous Rocher de Cancale de Paris, noted throughout the civilized world for the excellence of its fish. I have eaten the classic red mullet of Egypt and the freshly caught skate cooked "au gratin" as a test of skill by one of Delmonico's most ambitious artists under the learned supervision of the N. Y. F. C., the Hon. Robert Roosevelt; and I here do most positively assert that never anywhere at anytime have I eaten anything to compare with those fat flaky salmon-colored Deep Creek trout cook "en papillote" by that old Maryland woman of African descent. But faugh!—I fancy I hear from some over-fastidious club dude—"Jowl and cabbage; how vulgar you know!" Let me tell the gentleman that a Maryland jowl with cabbage and turnip sprouts eaten after a long ride through that ozone-laden air of the Allegany Glades, becomes the peer of the finest pate de foie gras ever made in Strasburg. The only vegetable served save the delicate savory cabbage was the cosmopolitan "murphy" for which that mountain country is famous. They were simply boiled; but how few cooks know how to boil a potato! These were boiled dry and the snow-white farina was bursting through the jackets in which they were dished, while for bread we had the golden brown corn-dodger, a wholesome delicacy as yet unknown to the North.

What with our post-brandial pipes and the charming conversation of our entertainer, the hours slipped by unheeded, until the lengthening shadows warned us to be off. So making an engagement with Steen to meet and ride with us on the morrow and promising Mr. McH. to give him a whole day soon, we took what the chief called "doch au dorris"—angelice stirrup-cup—all 'round, and mounting our horses commenced our homeward countermarch.

Proposed McHenry Memorial

Dr. James McHenry is buried in Baltimore but his nephew, John McHenry, and his wife are buried in unmarked graves in the old orchard near their home. Mr. Charles A. May, present owner of the property, proposes to deed a lot, including their graves of some negroes nearby, for a memorial to the McHenrys.

We suggest that one of the large, gray sandstones of the neighborhood, with a suitably inscribed bronze tablet would make an appropriate marker. The descendants of Dr. McHenry have indicated that they are willing to cooperate with the citizens of McHenry and the lake area in erecting such a memorial.



VIEW OF DEEP CREEK LAKE, MD.

View of the Buffalo Marsh Inlet

from McHenry's Last Home now the Charles A. May Place.

INDIAN ROCKS

The children of Leslie Savage have recently found Indian relics of the Indian Rocks camp ground, including flint chips, pieces of pottery, animal bones, arrow points and stone tools. This summer Mr. Savage has built and is operating a large modern cement block factory on his farm at Blooming Rose, using the same sand stone ledge which forms the Indian Rocks.

MR. JESSE J. WALKER, of Shallmar, was elected representative of the Potomac River Settlement on the Board of Directors of the GCHS at a meeting held in the Kitzmiller High School on September 10th.

FAMILY REUNIONS

The custom of holding family reunions, generally suspended during the late war, has been revived this summer. Among those held were:

BROADWATER, Aug. 11, at Meadow Mountain Inn.

BEITZEL, Aug. 31, Pleasant Valley.

SINES, at Pine Grove Church.

DeWitt, at Terra Alta.

FRIEND, Sept. 15, at Terra Alta.

JOHN FELTY was born at Eglen, W. Va., April 17, 1866, and died May 23, 1946. He operated a grocery store in Oakland, saw mills and other business. Served as mayor of Rowlesburg; also on the Preston County Court, 1930-32.

The McHenry Letters

McHenrys were voluminous letter writers, and, fortunately, most of their letters of historical value have been preserved. THE LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE of JAMES McHENRY contains letters by McHenry to Washington, Lafayette and others, and their replies, but of special interest to us of Garrett County are the letters written by John McHenry and other members of the family, which refer to pioneer life in what was then western Allegany County. The originals of these letters are deposited with the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. Mrs. Juliana Keyser Clark, a descendant of Dr. McHenry, has courteously loaned us copies and given permission to publish them in THE GLADES STAR.

LETTER FROM DANIEL McHENRY, at Col. John Lynn's in Bear Creek Glades, to his brother John. The survey noted was a resurvey of tracts originally surveyed in 1774: more than 13,000 acres bought by Dr. McHenry and others.

Glades, 23rd September, 1811.
Dear John:

I have within this minute been informed of an opportunity to send you a line as far as Tomlinson's, where it will be committed to the hands of the Post boy by Jack Scott. My messenger starts immediately, so that I have not even time to run upstairs and examine the date of your letter, which I received together with one from my Father on Tuesday last. The receipt of these letters was truly gratifying. After a fatiguing survey through almost inaccessible laurel, and rock during the whole of Monday, our company, except two, whom we had sent home for provisions, encamped on the left bank of Cherry Tree Meadow Run. There we lay or slept until morning rather disagreeably situated—owing to the dampness of the earth and atmosphere. As this was my first night of lying out, you may suppose I did not rest well, though a good fire and my blanket kept me sufficiently warm. We had

UNITED STATES SENATE



U. S. Senator George L. Radcliffe

President, Maryland Historical Society, Member GCHS

Aug. 23, 1946.

Senator Bernard I. Gonder,
Oakland, Maryland
Dear Bernard:

Again I want to congratulate you upon the latest issue of The Glades Star. It is most informative and interesting.

I am very much interested in what you are doing in your plans for increasing your membership. If there is any way in which I individually or as President of the Maryland Historical Society can assist, I will gladly make the effort.

I hope and believe that the Maryland Historical Society and the Garrett County Historical Society can become increasingly more useful to each other.

Sincerely yours,
George L. Radcliffe.

not time to render our situation comfortable, but were somewhat protected from the dew by a tree and the heat of the fire. In the morning I had just take a drink of the above mentioned stream which you know is much impregnated with and coloured by Pine roots, when our foragers re-

turning delivered me the letters just mentioned. Thus you have a long history of their reception; but the pleasure (for "sweet is pleasure after pain") which they gave me, I need not attempt to describe.

Tell my Father I have surveyed what I call the rights of Man (composed of parts of the Pink and Allegany, the Park and the rights of man) and Carmel. Also two lots adjoining the 1st and two others joining the 2nd tract. In running the lines of the former, we found no bounded trees, except the beginning one. This tract never could have been surveyed unless in a closet, or else, when surveyed, the lines were not designated.—But in surveying Carmel, we ran almost always exactly with the lines of its former survey, which we found well marked. Not having received information which I had expected from my father relative to the propriety of surveying the Pink of Allegany this season, I have at present dropped the idea of so doing. But the Surveys and chain carriers are at my command, and will be ready to recommence as soon as I may give the word. Meantime, the chain carriers will be engaged in building for John McHy., who intends having his cabin raised before he leaves this. I have not attempted to survey the Republic, because I am unable to remove some difficulties which a contradiction in the courses given in my papers has created. The Republic is nearly 65 miles in circumference, and must not be surveyed before its courses can be well ascertained.

My cousin, John McHenry, has always attended with me on my survey and we have both taken field notes. We have only been obliged to lay out 4 nights during the two weeks of our labour. We are both in fine health, all things to the contrary; notwithstanding John McHy. had become very fat before he started, exercise reduces him a little, but I grew heartier and stronger every day. The chain-carriers observed that he did not stand the march as well as I did. The letter which will accompany this I intend to send by last post, but was deprived of the opportunity. Tell Ann to answer immediately.

We (the Federalists) have lost the election. "The race is not always to the swift!" Col. Lynn* is better than he has been for some time, but is not well now. He starts this week with a drove of 225 cattle, partly owned by

a Mr. Philip Sullivan, and intended for the Frederick market. He will procure Mr. Boyd's stock as requested, though he thinks the cows will not be profitable merchandise to him. This family sends the greatest quantity of love, etc. to you all. Present the compliments and esteem (full measure) of J. and D. McHy. to all our enquiring friends, and neighbors. I have no more time. Good morning.

(Signed) DANIEL McHENRY

N. B. I have seen much game, but have not taken time to hunt; but now the surveying has ceased, "A Stag must die."

John McHenry to his Cousin John in Baltimore

Glades 10, June, 1813

My dear Cousin:

.....Your father, (Dr. McHenry) I understand, will write to you today, and, of course, will tell you the state of his health; he sat up (out of his bed) a little while yesterday—as he did also the day before to have his bed changed—he was shaving himself yesterday morning when I went up to his room.

Your brother has got his potatoes and his oats in—and is laying off his ground for Buckwheat.—Mrs. Lynn is gone to spend two weeks at Cumberland at the request of Mrs. David Lynn, to be with the children in her absence, who is going to Washington County for her health. Mrs. Lynn is very desirous to remain with George at Bear Creek settlement, and will if her affairs will allow it. George promises to make a good Grazier—I think cattle is his fort, and I think he will make a better Grazier than his father was.

Trigail is going on very much to my satisfaction—we got 110 lbs. of wool from our sheep; a great deal had been lost before they were shorn. He has cleared and ploughed up this spring five or six acres for potatoes and oats—he has got some of the best ploughed new land I have seen here. I have bought Browning's mare, and he has, with a great deal of trouble, made my mare with Browning's plough very gently. Old Mrs. Trigail looks very happy and contented. She

* Note: COL. JOHN LYNN (1760-1813), a revolutionary soldier, and first clerk of the Allegany county court, settled on Cherry Tree Meadows prior to 1800. He was a prominent Federalist and as a presidential elector in 1796 voted for John Adams.

keeps her cabin neat and clean and her yard swept as clean as a penny, and is busy in setting hens and raising chickens. I think Trigail will be one of the best farmers on the other side of the negro mountain. Your brother will strive to excel everybody.

Tell your Sister and Mr. Boyd I am sorry they are not in the Glades now, for everything is beginning to look beautiful. The woods and meadows look green—the mountains with fearn and the Glades with Grass. We have had fine weather ever since they left us, except now and then a little rain. Your brother has Clemer and Eccles from Cumberland here making shingles; he is getting 15 or 20 thousand made.

Mrs. Russell and her family arrived here on Wednesday. She has taken up her residence for the present in the other part of McElden's cabin—'till Russell finishes Jack Scott's.

Yours,

(Signed) JOHN McHENRY

Postmarked: "Youghagany Green Glades, June 12th."

John McHenry Writes of His Book and a Judgeship

Bear Creek Glades, Allegany,
29th Novr 1816

Dear John:

.....I have relapsed into the law fever and my attendance on the court last term has tended to increase it. I have been engaged this summer and fall about a work I had long ago contemplated and for which I had selected and husbanded up the materials necessary—one which is most wanted by the bar—a Treatise on the Law of Ejectments as practised in the Courts of Maryland—which will present, systematized, all the Ejectment decisions. I have a regular series of all the decisions of the General Court and Court of Appeals down to the abolition of the General Court. Mr. Harris has promised to send me, by the return of one of our delegates this winter, all decisions which have taken place since in the Court of Appeals. I am now engaged in digesting the decisions I have under proper heads and have made considerable progress, for I have been very diligently occupied about it. This work will put the Ejectment law of this State within the reach of the youngest practitioner.

When I was at Cumberland, during the Court, I understood there would be a vacancy on the Bench in our

Judicial District. Judge Thos. Buchanan advised me to make interest for it. But what other interest ought one to make for a Judicial appointment than to let it be understood he wishes it. I have written so to Mr. Harris at Annapolis, and intimated to him that in such a situation I could complete our Reports, as It would enable me to have access to law libraries, without which It could not be done. Do you think my friends in Baltimore could and would promote my appointment should a vacancy on the Bench occur. Unless Friends below make interest, I hardly think the Governor and Council will look out among the Allegany Mountains for a Judge.—I might say I have some claims on the Bar, in as much as I have devoted several years in an occupation which has been more to their Interest than mine, and which contributed to seclude me from a practice which might have been lucrative—but this seclusion, however, has rendered me the more fit to fill usefully the place in question.

I have never heard yet of the arrival of the box of Books—they were put in a wagon for Baltimore by Mr. Tomlinson. Patty in one of her letters, appraised Sophia of it—let me know when you write whether they have reached their destination safe.

Your affectionate Cousin,

(Signed) JOHN McHENRY

John McHenry to His Cousin John

My deahr John:

Glades, Allegany, 2 July, 1817.

.....I intend to break up House-keeping at Bear Creek this fall—George Lynn has some start now and he and his mother are very well satisfied to continue the establishment on their own footing. It would have been my interest to have been improving my own place all this while instead of his, but I made this sacrifice that I might secure to Patty a female companion—she is now anxious to get fixed over at Buffalo Marsh. I am building there—I have engaged a man to build me a dwelling House and Kitchen—a barn—Smoke House—Milk House and Hen House. He does the rough carpenter's work of these (I finding the shingles and nails and at the expence of the raising) for one Hundred and Eighty Dollars. The logs are now nearly all hewed and ready for raising—He ex-

pects to raise next week. I have the plank and lathes for the shingling all ready sawed and expect to have the House ready to receive us in the Spring. Patty intends to visit her relations this winter, but I believe I shall spend the principal part of the winter up here to attend to the finishing of the House.

Instead of going to the York Springs for health, you had better take a trip to the Glades—I have an excellent Pheasant Gun, and next month the young pheasants which abound around us will be in excellent order. We have plenty of grass for your Horse, and I have some weathers which have escaped the mortality of last winter, and, however scantily they may have fared then, have not, I assure you, been on the Carnaro System since the Grass was plenty. They are now in killing condition. I had already issued order for the death of one when Moses killed a buck and saved its life. If you are troubled with bile or the Bilious Cholick, some stay here would be perhaps of more service to you than any Springs. Doctr. Brooke says he was always afflicted with Bilious Chilick till he came to the Glades, and has never had it since. Poor man, he has had a worse disorder than that—but has now, I believe, entirely reformed; since his recovery from a severe illness last fall he has led a sober life. Cunningham, our other neighbor, who, when he first came, ran wild after the game, is now nearly tamed. Fanny Lynn and Lavinia Murdoch have promised to come up and spend some time with us. I expect they will come up with Geo. Lynn, who is just gone to Cumberland.

I have fixed old Peggy, Patrick and Charles (slaves) in the cabins over at Buffaloe Marsh, and have got there a small crop of oats, potatoes, and Buckwheat, and hope to have in due season a little patch of Turnips. You deserve a patent for your discovery of Mud manure for my thin Land, but I think some of Butcher's compost would make it produce more abundant crops.

Mr. Yaldwin* comes sometimes and spends a day or two with me. He has at last succeeded in getting a crop—he has a very flourishing little crop of Rye—which causes him many anxious moments, for in one hour, he says, Cunningham's cattle, which infect him, may destroy all his prospects. Capt. Campbell** has sent up by Cunningham fifty-five steers to

range on the wild meadows.

We expect the Capt and his daughter this week. His pleasant humor and cheerful disposition will enliven our little circle—and his experience in farming will instruct us. Patty and I have already laid him out for our widow. Indeed, Mrs. Cunningham started the idea first before she went to Fredk. I think it has been talked of and thought of at Headquarters. James Swan has been over to see us. I expect him here tomorrow; he likes to be bantered about Miss Julian—perhaps he is your rival—take care. I have initiated him into the Grand Golden rule of Courtship—an almost infalible one when no repugnancies in the way. I dare say he is impatient for Bedford season, to have an early opportunity of putting it in practice. You had better change your route—to Bedford then to the Glades—or rather, to the Glades first, then to Bedford initiated—he will distance you if you don't; it's none of your common place I assure—that will do for your amorous girls or such as are satisfied with a fortune.

Patty sends her love, and beleive me to be.

Your affectionate Cousin,
(Signed) JOHN

Suggestions to County Planners

Baltimore, 22d July, 1817.

My Dear Cousin:

.....I shall start soon, perhaps this week, for the York Springs, where I shall probably spend two or three weeks. The water or change of air has always benefitted me, or appear to do so. You think more of the Allegany air than of any watering place. Its purity, salubrity and restorative powers are well known to me also, tho' its effects are more visible and certain when it is inhaled in com-

*Note 1: JOHN YALDWIN was a solitary and excentric Englishman, who taught the first school of record in McHenry's neighborhood. He finally settled on two military lots north of Buffalo Marsh and died there.

**Note: CAPT. WILLIAM CAMPBELL and his son in law, JAMES CUNNINGHAM, were two of the largest land owners of Allegany County. Capt Campbell in 1816 bought the old John Lynn place on Cherry Tree Meadows of Dr. James McHenry. He built a saw mill on Cherry Creek about 1821. (See "A Sporting Family of the Old South" for an account of life at Capt. Campbell's in 1834).

JAMES CUNNINGHAM owned "Cheviot Dale" and other tracts, 17090 acres, resurveyed for him in 1827. He resided at "Palo Alto House," now the site of Cunningham Lake and the Pleasant Valley Recreation Center near Bittinger.

pany with a few select males and females. If you could manage to give the Glades some e'clat, and make it a place of resort for the idle of our Cities and those who are immersed in business, dust, and smoke during the greatest part of the year, who would be glad to relax in summer by breathing your friendly air, and engaging in your sports and pastimes, you would do your county a service; your solitude would be greatly enlivened; it would be indeed be rendered supposeable. If you could people the country even in summer, with transitory beings, the Alleghany mountains would soon become the favourite haunts of pleasure and hilarity, and York, Bath and Balstown would soon a'windle away.....

(Signed) JOHN McHENRY

Balt, 17th Oct'r., 1820.

My dear Cousin:

.....You did not tell me what was the upshot of your quarrell with Yaldwin, which had only occurred when you wrote last. He was then desirous of borrowing a razor, to cut his throat, I suppose. His history, and that of his family, if he were the Biographer, would be very interesting.

God bless all.

JOHN McHENRY

John McHenry to John Delotz Oliver, Octr. 1810.

.....Since you were here, I have been traveling again in the summer of 1809. All the family, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd were on the Alleghany Mountains at the seat of Col. Lynn's last year. They spent their time agreeably enough, if we consider that there is no society at all here, unless at the distance of 15 or 20 miles. I left them at Col. Lynn's and went on with Geo. Ross as far as Pittsburgh.

JOHN McHENRY'S LETTER from Bear Creek Glades, 21st Apl. 1817, to his cousin John, gives a detailed account of his administration of the personal estate of Daniel McHenry, showing a total collections and sales of \$8,078.71. Estate letters also show that Daniel McHenry and Col John Lynn were in partnership since 1809 in buying and selling cattle and sheep. Up to the winter of 1812 they sold 924 cattle for \$16,678.41 at a

profit of \$1,106.53.

John concludes his letter as follows:

"The last winter has been most disastrous for our little stock at Bear Creek—but most lucky for the dogs. Since last fall seven of my cows died—and of forty-one sheep, which I had in the fall, I can now only count Twenty-eight; the wolves killed five of them—cold weather and their bellies not well filled is the only way I can account for the loss."

Baltimore, June 23rd, 1817.

My Dear Cousin:

.....I was very sorry when I read your account of the dreadful mortality in your flock, and herds, occasioned by that least supportable of all diseases, famine. I think it has been proved, to your satisfaction, that cattle cannot live upon Cornaro's plan, whatever men may do. The partnership, which you have now dissolved, has not turned out a good speculation. I hope you will do better when you depend on your own exertions, tho' the soil as Buffalo Marsh is, I fear, not prolific. There is, however, a very deep stratum of mold, black and rich, between your cabin and the boiling Spring. This would make excellent manure for your uplands, tho' by hauling it away you would deprive yourself of a little meadow.—If you do not know it already, it will be pleasant information that Capt'n Campbell intends spending the present summer in the Glades and will to up there shortly in great force, with all the necessary implements of husbandry, to make a handsome beginning. He intends to leave behind him, at home, a large harvest, to be reaped and brought as it may be.

(Signed) John McHenry

Improvements at Buffalo Marsh

Yough Glades, 18 June, 1818.

Dear John:

Last friday the Joiners left Buffalo Marsh, having first finished the Joiners' work of my buildings, excepting some rough work, such as part of the Garrett floor and the Kitchen loft, for which I had not quite plank enough. I start tomorrow for a mason, who, I understand, will do the mason work for me; after that is done I shall be able to move into my house. I hope it will be finished in a month. My building cost me rather more than my calculation, and

Specht's Boat Landing



above the Big Boiling Spring. McHenry Village in the Background.

the gist of this is that I shall be in Cumberland on the 4th of July, when I shall be obliged to draw on you for two Hundred dollars. I have given my note to the Joiners for Balance of \$169, and am under a promise to pay them when I go to Cumberland. I expect a dividened in the Union Bank in July, but I look to that for family expenses, and to pay mason work. I wish to finish my buildings without touching my bank stock. If you are not too much engaged in courting, I would be glad to hear from you as soon as you receive this, I shall have a very comfortable log House when finished—it is Thirty-six feet front, two rooms below, and the same above; a passage thro' it with a staircase. My barn is also log Thirty feet front—then Smoke House, Spring House, Hen House, and necessary yet to be raised. I am also preparing logs for a cattle shed fifty foot long with a good joint shingle roof. I wish to have everything comfortable when I am sitting by a good fire in the winter; it takes away my pleasure to look out and see the poor cattle without a cover to shelter them from the storm; but that's sentimental—then, in other words, fewer will die and it will be more to my profit.

You will hardly know Buffaloe Marsh when you see it again. When the Church is built, you will think it is the federal City.

Patty caught a cold a few days ago and has been confined to her bed with a sore throat two days, but is up and

nearly well now. She boards with Mrs. Lynn. I spend all day at the Cabins at Buffaloe Marsh. You have no doubt heard that Patty got up safe with her company. She wrote Mrs. Ramsay a letter the beginning of June. Tell Charlotte her Aunt is pleased with Eliza. She promises to be a very good girl and likes the Glades. I have nothing to tell you worth your notice. George Lynn shot a deer a few days ago,—old Sines shot another last evening at a lick. Edwd. Campbell and I went a fishing last week; I caught ten trout, and he two dozen. Browning's little boy ran home in great haste to tell his father there was a wolf in his Bear pen—but what was his disappointment when he found my dog Bull caught in his pen—the poor dog had been confined there for a week. Soon after a bear was caught in his wolf spring trap—he pursued it's traces for several miles, tracking it thro' swamps and laurel thickets, but has not succeeded in finding the bear nor the trap.

Remeber me affectionately to your Mother and Sister,

Your affectionate Cousin,
(Signed) JOHN McHENRY

Life at Buffalo Marsh.

Yough Glades, Allegany, 7 July, 1818.
Dear John:

I went to Cumberland last friday and returned on Sunday. I did not draw on you for the \$200 as I wrote

to you I intended to do, as I found I could do without the money till the 10th of August, when I shall be obliged to visit Cumberland again—then I will draw on you. I am obliged to go to Cumberland to every called Court, as there is but one Judge there, and it requires two—for the same reason my admr. Business remains in Statu quo.

I expect a mason this day to do the stone work of my House—when his business is done, I can move into it. We are all well; Patty walked over to my cabin yesterday and spent the day with me. Old Peggy, rosetta and Eliza went into the Glades and picked a mess of strawberries which we had for desert,—old Sines one of the mess. I have nothing but rural incidents to detail to you.

Deep Creek has become a famous Trout fishery. Two parties came over this summer from beyond Laurel Hill to fish in it, besides parties from Selby's port—and the neighboring county in Virginia; four were fishing three days, and with the Hook and line caught more than seven Hundred Trout; some other parties caught six Hundred, and some more. Yesterday, after old *Sines, the house Carpenter, came home from his work, just as the sun was setting, he and I setting in the Cabin door—we saw a deer on the opposite knoll; he snatched up his gun, took advantage of the wind, crept up and killed it. He and Patrick and Charles are now busy skinning another which he shot about an hour ago. As all were coming up to the Cabin from the new house, to dinner, away across the big marsh on the opposite side of the Glade, near half a mile distant, we saw it feeding; he came up for his Gun, and you have no idea how the sight of a deer braces up the nerves of the old man, and how brisk he treads across the Glades. I kept my stand on the eminence from which I first described the deer, and had in my view the whole sweep of the Glades,—sometimes my eyes fixed on the deer, watching its movements, and sometimes observing sines creeping up; presently I saw him take aim and fire. I saw the deer start—it received its mortal wound; I watched it till it fell, having run a quarter of a mile before it fell dead.

When I came up to the Cabin, I found Mr. Sines had killed two rattlesnakes as he was starting after the deer—not fifty yards from the Cabin; they are now laying stretched out before the door. I intend to have them skinned for the oil—they are very large; these make three rattle snakes killed at Buffaloe Marsh this summer. I have been told they appear in greater numbers this summer on acct. of the warm and dry weather.

I was at Cumberland on the 4th July. I thought I should have been stewed in an oven, and what a comfort it was to be again breathing a pure, fresh, elastic air, and to sleep under a sheet and coverlid (for it has been rather too warm to sleep under a blanket, as usual) instead of tossing to and fro all night, without a rag on you—and without rest. When I returned from France, I thought the summer climate of Maryland was intolerable. When a kind providence conducted me to the Glades, I thought I had discovered a hidden treasure. At Cumberland they are almost burnt up for want of rain; here we have occasional showers which keep up the verdure of Spring all summer. It surprises me that anything but necessity could induce people to breathe those feverish vapors when they have so delightful a climate within so short a ride from them. I take a snatch now and then at my Ejectment work. I expect this winter to write finis.

Remember me affectionately to your Mother and Sister, and all inquiring relations, Ec.

Your affectionate Cousin,
(Signed) JOHN McHENRY

Jolly's heirs in Baltimore own a tract of land called the Diadem, about seven miles distant from this place. Old Mr. Sines, who works for me, holds an unexpired lease of three years under a Virginia title, the land lying on or near the Virginia title, the land lying on or near the Virginia line. He has made an improvement on it, but apprehends the Jolly's have the best title, and wishes to know whether they will sell or lease to him two or three hundred acres—he would rather buy if they did not set too high a price. He is very honest, industrious man—it would be their advantage to sell or lease to him, that the land might be held under their title instead of the Virginia grant. I wish you would make some inquiry about—and get somebody who is acquainted with the family to do it. Tell Mrs. Ramsay Patty has found her clothes.

*Note: MAJOR HENRY SINES, ancestor of the family in Preston and Garrett, resided on "Diadem," a tract between the disputed Md.,-Va. boundary lines. Unable to buy or lease his settlement from the Maryland claimants, he moved to the Sanging Ground in 1819.

Buffaloe Marsh, 18th Octb. 1819.

Dear John:

Mr. Oliver, who has spent a few days here, informed me you had returned from your summer jaunt. I have been waiting to hear of your return, to write to you. I did not follow your advice about selling out stock; it was rather too late. I saw I should leap out of the pan into the fire. Bank Stock, even at 70 for the hundred is a less depreciation than has taken place in property of all kinds. I wish you would inform me what is the fate of my Book, the Ms. of which I enclosed to Mr. Purviance. I would be glad if anything has been or could be done without my coming down, I wish to avoid the expense of a journey to Baltimore these hard times. Before I received your letter last summer, I was looking at every newspaper to see your marriage announced; now I understand it will be in all this or next month. Happen when it may, I wish all the happiness you anticipate may be realized. I am under the necessity of troubling you with a commission. The provision I laid in when I was at Baltimore, of Coffee, Tea and Sugar is now nearly exhausted. There is no means of getting a supply at Cumberland. I must depend on your goodness to have them sent by the first waggon going to Cumberland. I want you to send a Barrel of good clean brown Sugar, a Barrel of Lump Sugar, filling up the vacancies with Coffee, and a box of good Tea, about 11 or 12 lb.-Such as Mr. Robinson got for Patty last. I got very good white lump sugar at D. L. Thomas' at the corner of Commerce Street for 20 cents per lb. Patty just now desires me to request you to pack up with the box of Tea, Calico enough for two gowns. She says a cheap calico will answer for the country. Our Tea and Coffee is nearly all gone. Do have them sent as soon as possible. If you send the articles to McDonald and Ridgely's, Mr. Archy Robinson will have them forwarded to Cumberland for me by the first opportunity. Write to me by Post when they have started that I may send in time to Cumberland for them. We are well. I have nothing interesting to tell. You have no doubt heard all about Louisa L. and Col. Tilghman's late Courtship and Marriage. The old acct. standing between her and Howard is at length settled. Patty and I looked out for you every day till we thought it was too late to expect you. We under-

stood you changed your route.

Baltimore, from all accounts, has but a gloomy prospect before it this winter. James Swan staid a night with us on his way home. Capt Campbell left Cherry T. Meadows on Sunday for Fredk. I have only time to write a short letter, as I have to take it over to Cherry T. Meadows; when Mr. W. Oliver and Colt (?) went over to dinner, I staid back to write to you and take this over to them, as they will stay all night at Cherry T. M. in order to be so far advanced on their journey.

Your affectionate Cousin,
(Signed) JOHN McHENRY.

Cumberland, Decr. 16th, 1819.

My Dear Cousin:

I arrived here last Tuesday—the first news I heard was your marriage announced in the Gazette. I wish you much happiness. I yesterday sent home my waggon with the articles you had the goodness to forward me from Baltimore. I am indeed very much obliged to you and am sorry I was obliged to give you so much trouble. They come very seasonably, for our store of Tea was all exhausted, except a little which Patty reserved for herself, as she cannot drink Coffee. We had still a little Coffee left. I hope this store will last till hard times are over. I would have started for the Glades this morning had I not received an invitation to Miss Calmes' wedding. She is to be married this evening to Mr. Rodgers, a young Gentleman from Margan Town. Ann Lamar is to be married next week to a son of Col. Tilghman. Great matchmaking going on here. They all tell me that Robert Swan has paid his addresses to Miss Julian Brodhag—that another gentleman from abroad has asserted his pretensions—that she now wavers between the two, and the knowing ones can't tell to which of her lovers she will give the preference.

My Law Student and I have parted; The Frenchman has gone to live with Dr. Brooke*, having engaged to teach his son English. Mr. Yaldwin is the only Guest I have now; I have invited him to make my house his quarters this winter. I find him good company,

*Note: DR. THOMAS F. BROOKE owned half of "Wild Cherry Tree Meadows" and 2250 acres adjoining it on the west. He came from Prince George's County and settled there about 1806. William Glotfelty bought the Brooke homestead and 989 acres in 1848.

for he is an incessant talker, but as he does not trouble one with many questions while he talks, such as, is it not so, or don't you think so—one need not always be listening to him. There has been great slaughter among the deer this fall. My neighbor, Cunningham, has killed fifteen or Twenty.

I am highly flattered that Mr. Furviance has a good opinion of my work—in these hard times something more than approbation would be very convenient to me. I have only time to write you a short letter.

With renewed wishes for your and your Bride's happiness.

Your affectionate Cousin,

(Signed) JOHN McHENRY

Buffaloe Marsh, 17 June 1820.

Dear Cousin:

About six days after I left Baltimore I reached the Glades safe and found all going on well. There had been a great fire in my absence. The wood around me was set on fire—all hands had to turn out to keep the fences from being burnt up. I had three or four hundred rails just split, consumed by the fire. I shudder even now when I tell you of it. Patty had like to have been burnt to death. She thought she must turn out to see about the fire. Her gown of cotton caught fire and had blazed up before she discovered she was on fire. She had presence of mind enough to wrap her gown close around her, and thereby extinguishing the fire.

I brought the widow Lynn on my led horse up as far as Cumberland. She promised to pay the Glades a visit this summer. I am enclosing in a pasture eight rails high, stake and rider besides, to keep in a friends horse. I have just bought five hundred weight of Bacon, and have eight weathers fattening. I killed one last week. It made good mutton. In a week or two more they will be very fine. Patty has about a hundred young chickens in raising—so that should you take a fancy to visit the Glades this summer, you know what you have to expect. As to Trout

and Venizon, that will depend on yourselves!

..... You may judge of the scarcity of money by this circumstance—a man with a waggon load of Bacon heard at Uniontown that I had some money; he left his waggon at Smithfield and rode over (about 20 miles) to know whether I would buy any. I said I would take 500 lb. He returned to Smithfield and then drove his waggon over to my house with the Bacon—he had to trade the rest of his Bacon away for iron, and has promised if he can trade his iron away, either at Uniontown or Brownsville for flour he will return with six or eight barrels of flour to my house. (He has returned, traded his iron for flour at Brownsville) I agreed to take that quantity to induce him to return. I gave eight cents per lb. for Bacon and have agreed to give \$4.50 a barrel for flour. I understand it may be bought for \$3.00 over the mountains.

I brought my book home with me. On reexamination have suppressed a few crudities. It will not lose anything by keeping it until more favorable times for publication. The horse your mother made me a present of is a fine horse, but he will not plough. He considers it too great an indignity after a carriage, but I thought he might have been brought down a little at Waterfall—till I got Mrs. Lynn in company, I had to render an account as I went along, as I was constantly accosted with the Question—Have you been making a trade? I could fill up this with many more interesting details, such as the incessant noises that continually assail our ears—the lowing of cows with the responses of the calves—bleating of sheep, cackling and clucking of hens, and chirping of chickens which surround the house, and a thousand other noises not quite so noble as the rattling of carriages.

Mr. Yaldwin is still our guest. His head runs on experiments and new inventions. He has lately invented a machine for lazy and old people to drop potatoes without being obliged to stoop—I have insured him a place in our Lazy Club at Cumberland.

Your affectionate Cousin,

(Signed) JOHN McHENRY.

THE Glades Star

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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 24. OAKLAND, MARYLAND. DECEMBER 31, 1946.

EARLY YEARS OF MY LIFE

By E. E. ENLOW

More than four score years ago there lived on the Oakland-Friendsville Highway near the Narrows of Deep Creek, Alleghany (now Garrett) County, Maryland, two families. The one on the west side of the highway was that of Wright Thayer, and the one on the east side was that of my father William Frazee Enlow, the former having married Mary Trent and the latter Barbara Ellen Trent, a sister of Mary Trent. This relationship caused them to be more or less associated during their entire lives. Each family had three children, and they do say I came along causing our family to out-number that of Uncle Wright and Aunt Molly four to three. Our family having gained the supremacy in numbers, never lost it.

Uncle Wright had a small farm containing a few acres of cleared land upon which he did a little farming, but he was more interested in some fine timber on his land and in nearby virgin pine forests, a goodly part of which he, in later years, acquired and which became a source of revenue to himself and his sons John and William throughout their lives.

At the time I came upon the scene and for several years later, my father and Uncle Wright were engaged in putting upon the market handmade pine shingles. Though beyond a vivid recollection, I do faintly recall seeing my father making shingles. However, this faint recollection when I was not over two and one half years of age may have been exceptional on account of some impressive occurrence, for instance the process of making shingles may have impressed my young mind by observing a fine pine tree; seeing it felled; seeing the long saw cut its trunk into short round blocks; seeing these blocks halved, quartered, etc.; seeing my father with his fro rive the pieces into clapboards or rough shingles; seeing my father get on what he called his horse upon which there was a kind of wooden vise into which he placed a rough shingle and clamped it tightly by controlling the vise by a lever operated by one foot; seeing him with a drawing knife shave each shingle to its desired smoothness; and then seeing him carefully placing them in bundles

This interesting historical article is from Mr. Enlow's book, "Recalling the Years of My Life," published by him in July, 1946. He was born December 20, 1859, on a farm in the Glades, but about 1863 the Enlow family moved to a new farm, now the Thomas W. Enlow place, one mile south of the Elder Hill school house. Mr. Enlow was an inspector of customs at San Francisco for almost forty years. He retired in 1932 and resides with two sisters at Sebastopol, California.

and binding them ready for market.

About the year 1863, our family growing rapidly, it was but natural for my father and mother to have their children reared on a farm, and they acquired some farm land, but did not move upon it immediately.

When saw mills became more plentiful and attacked the fine forests, Uncle Wright launched out into the lumber business to a considerable extent, and after his death his sons continued. I understand that about 3000 acres of their stump land was sold to the State of Maryland a few years ago as an Animal Reserve or Reservation.

My early home is now said to be under the waters of Deep Creek Lake, made by the Captains of Industry for harnessing the waters of Deep Creek for hydro-electric power.

New Home

It seems we moved from our home in the Glades to our new home on the farm about the year 1863, for I recall, but not very vividly, that I heard men speaking while we were on the farm that the thundering noise they heard was not thunder but cannonading at the Battle of Gettysburg—which took place in July, 1863. More vividly I recall being at a memorial of Abraham Lincoln in 1865 in a grove about two miles from our home.

Our new home consisted of a log house, a stone fireplace, a high screened post bed, a trundle bed, some accommodations in the attic reached by a perpendicular ladder against one side of the wall of the living room, a small amount of furniture, 100 acres of land, four or five of which were cleared and the remainder woodland, much of which was fertile hill land, poor ridge land covered with mountain laurel, and some uncleared valley land drained the entire width of our farm by waters from a cool boiling spring near the southern line of our farm.

On the hill land the timber was as follows: White Oak, Pin Oak, Red Oak, Black Oak, Poplar, Chestnut, Hickory, Cherry, Locust, Beach, Maple, Butter-nut and Dogwood. Here my parents bravely endeavored to make a home for themselves and a growing family. Each year brought them nearer their ideal of a comfortable home when a few more acres were cleared and sown to oats and buckwheat or planted to corn or to potatoes or turnips. My mother always had a fine garden and made her own butter, but we had no enclosed pasture land for our cows and sheep and hogs. Here is where we youngsters were useful by going out in the beautiful woods and finding our cows and driving them home in the evening to be milked and also in the morning. This was not a difficult chore for one of our cows carried a tinkling bell which led us to them. The cows found plenty to eat and appeared pleased when they saw us coming to drive them home. They became so well filled during the day that at night they did not wander far from the milking place or where we occasionally salted them. We had a little more trouble to get our hogs home about butchering time. There was so much mast such as acorns and chestnuts, etc. in the woods that the hogs became very fat and wild and preferred to make their home in the woods. As they were in the woods about all summer we saw but little of them, and when we wanted to drive them home in the fall they became so frightened that it became useless for us to make further effort. However, my father, being a good hunter and not to be thwarted by wild hogs, found where they slept under a ledge in the woods. While the hogs were away from their sleeping place, he built in front of the ledge a kind of pen

or trap of small timber which had some kind of a lever or treadle by which he could spring the trap at night while the hogs were sleeping. This idea was all right and soon he had the hogs safe in a pen one night. The next day he went to the pen and shot the hogs and hauled them home and prepared them for a part of our winter meat. Of course, at that time settlers did not need to depend entirely on pork, for deer, wild turkeys, pheasants, and even bears were far more abundant than now. I remember that my father once did not need to go hunting, for he shot a deer on our farm.

Each year a few more acres were grubbed, plowed, fenced, and sown or planted and we had more corn and more buckwheat and oats, and a small field of timothy or clover. Soon my father disposed of his ox team and secured a horse, and later had two horses, several cows, a few sheep, some hogs, some chickens, some ducks, some geese, and guinea fowls. When our few sheep were sheared the wool was well washed and dried and then placed in large blankets and rolled up tightly and secured by thorns which we obtained from the woods nearby—no safety pins in our homes those days. The roll of wool now six or eight feet long and shaped like a huge cigar, was ready for the factory. Lion, our trustworthy horse, was now bridled and saddled and the large roll of wool was fastened on his back behind the saddle upon which I sat, and then without much ado, I was on the way to Cleary's factory seven or eight miles away. Believe it or not, there was not a toot from an automobile to scare old Lion and make me give up my right to the middle of the road. Upon reaching the factory on Mill Run I had my load of wool carded or changed into rolls with which I returned to my home which was no longer a log cabin, but a frame house with a long porch in front. On this porch our spinning wheel was now placed and my sisters, older than I, spun the rolls into yarn from which our socks, stockings, mittens, gloves, comforters, etc. were made. If we wanted any woven into cloth Grandmother Enlow had a loom and could do it for us.

Our grains for a number of years were generally summer crops such as corn, buckwheat, and oats. Wheat bread was somewhat a luxury with us. Occasionally a truckster would take a load of our farm products to Uniontown, a distance of about forty miles, in the midst of a mining center, and bring us a barrel of wheat flour and other commodities which we needed, but after a few laborious years we had more land cleared and a field of wheat and a field of rye were added to our grain products, and I became useful as a mill boy. My father, when I was in my late teens, was paralyzed in one hand and could not do much farm work. Hitherto my oldest brother Reuben, about six and one-half years older than I, had been greatly instrumental in helping my father and mother provide for their large family. Now my brother Joe, younger by three years, and I began to take the leading part at farming. I well remember when I first took a bag of buckwheat and slung it over my shoulder, and around my neck and broadcast the seed over the well prepared newly cleared land, and then either covered the seed with a frame harrow or else by a large thorn bush dragged over the land by horses.

It is needless to say we had a fine crop of buckwheat, and that we did well with our other grains. As our section of the country became more thickly settled, the necessity increased for enclosed land for our horses, cows, sheep and hogs. In order to meet this necessity my brother Joe and I chopped down

(Continued on Page 205)

Garrett County Historical Society

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THE GLADES STAR

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ALL PERSONS interested in Garrett County are invited to join the GCHS. Life membership—\$10. Regular membership is \$1.00. There are no dues.

AARON SINES was born June 17, 1869, and died November 6, 1946. He was a son of Henry and Susan Sines and a great grandson of Major Henry Sines of Sang Run. Mr. Sines was a farmer residing on Marsh Hill. Surviving him are 9 children, 36 grandchildren and 3 great grandchildren.

Financial Reports of the Society

Secretary's Report, December 3, 1945 to December 31, 1946 receipts:
33 Life members @ \$10\$330.00
196 Regular members @ \$1 .. 196.00
Sale of Glades Star 7.40

Am't turned in to Treas. ...\$533.40

Report of George K. Littman, Treas.

Rec'd from J. E. Harned\$346.10
Rec'd from Mrs. W. R. Brown-
ing 533.40

Total receipts\$879.50

Disbursements:

Printing 4 issues, Glades Star \$115.50
Incorporation fee and tax ... 30.00
Postage, stationery, misc. 40.59

Total Disbursements ..\$186.09

Balance in Bank, Jan. 4, 1947 \$693.41

The society also has two U. S. Defense Bonds, face value \$200.00.

Auditor's Certificate

Oakland, Md., Jan. 4, 1947.

This is to certify that I have made an audit of the books and financial records of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Garrett County Historical Society and have found them true and correct as stated above.

(Sgd.) HARLAND L. JONES

THE HUNTING SEASON

Mr. George B. Shields, Chief Deputy Game Warden, states that 517 deer were killed legally in Garrett County during the December 2-7, 1946, hunting season. The deer were in excellent condition, due to the abundance of game food.

Deer in this area have been steadily increasing since 1934, when only 49 were killed. The previous high record was in 1945, 307 killed.

Four bears were also killed, all near Kempton.

(Continued from Page 203)

chestnut trees and mauled rails and enclosed the remainder of our hill land with a substantial worm fence. After raising fine crops of corn on a portion of this enclosure for several years, it was seeded to grass and turned into valuable pasture land upon which young timber such as locust trees soon began to grow and afforded at least shade for our stock, even though locust wood was very valuable for other purposes. In those days Pittsburg was using locust in paving her streets. Much locust timber was cut in our neighborhood and floated down the Youghiogeny River on its way to Pittsburg. Not many years ago my brother Joe, then a minister in Pittsburg, and I visited the scene of our railsplitting days and there stood some tell-tale stumps which plainly showed that the left-handed chopper had done at least some haggling on one side of the tree and that the right handed chopper had done the greater amount of chopping. Proof of this was seen not only on one stump but upon many. Joe smiled and I smiled rather regretfully. Of course we understood this was not a case of "Let George do it," but a case of let Joe do it. From childhood my asthmatic condition rendered me a weak contestant in feats of strength and likewise in hard labor requiring sustained energy, yet I put forth the effort to swing the ax, the mattock, the scythe, and the cradle.

My activities on the little farm partly ceased when I began to teach school shortly before I was nineteen years of age, but on account of our short school year, I still spent a portion of each summer on the farm, my mother having just passed on to her reward, leaving a family of six boys and six girls of whom only Reuben and Ella were married and living in their own homes, and my father paralyzed. I was thus able to render some little help on the farm for a number of years. The garnering of our farm products was always of interest to me. As the squirrel possessed with an instinct of an unproductive winter buries his chestnuts, hickory nuts, etc. so the farmer with a real knowledge, buries his potatoes, apples, etc. in concave holes in the ground lined with long straw. Into these holes the apples or potatoes are placed in a conical pile which is then thickly covered with straw and covered with earth leaving it in the shape of a cone. When apples for instance are needed a small hole near the bottom of the cone is made and the required amount of apples are taken out and the hole carefully closed with straw and earth. I know whereof I speak for I raided the apple hole many a time in winter when I came home from school.

Mowing, drying, hauling, stacking, and stowing hay, some of which was timothy and some clover, in our barn, and subsequently feeding the same to our horses, cows, and sheep, both morning and evening in the winter, appealed to me as a wise foresight and a bit of the essence of thrift.

Our field of yellow pumpkins was a fine sight; and they were disposed of in a number of useful ways, such as feeding them to our hogs or a proposed beef, baking them, baking pumpkin pies, or drying them for winter use. They were not forgotten on Thanksgiving Day.

The threshing of our wheat, rye, oats, and buckwheat interests me now more than it did in my youthful days. I think some of our methods were a little primitive. Do you know what a flail is? Yes, some of you do and some of you do not. Not having seen one for about sixty years, I venture to say: A flail is a contrivance for threshing grain by hand and is made from two rounded and well-seasoned hickory or other hard wood sticks, the hand piece

from four to five feet in length and of convenient thickness, and the other, or flail end, from two or three feet and a little thicker than the hand piece, and each having a smooth rounded hole in one end, and when these two ends were connected by a strong thong moving freely through the holes the flail was ready for threshing. Being thus equipped with several flails, we placed sheaves of wheat, rye, oats, or bunches of buckwheat on our threshing floor and opened the sheaves, or bunches; and then two or three of us with our flails ready began to beat the grain, each keeping perfect stroke. When all the grain on the floor was beaten we turned the grain over and gave it another flailing. We then shook the straw thoroughly and stored it elsewhere. Our next step was to sweep the grain and hulls into a pile and place our windmill by its side; and then while one of us turned the crank of the wheel on the windmill another would scoop up the grain and hulls and place them in the hopper of the windmill in which the chaff was blown out and the grain went through a sieve into a receptacle. Another way of threshing buckwheat was to tramp the grain out. I was a mighty proud boy one season when one of our neighbors who had much buckwheat and a large threshing floor had me ride a fine stallion and guide several other horses around and around over his extra ripe buckwheat spread out over the barn floor while two or three men with forks were turning the buckwheat over and over. I felt that I was surely doing a major part of the work. While we did not thresh our corn, we did grate a small amount early in the fall before the corn was sufficiently ripe for shelling and milling when we were desirous of having some mush from our new corn.

For sometime we smoked our own meat, made our own sausage, made our own candles, made our own applebutter, and father made some of our shoes. We never saw much money, yet twelve of us grew to manhood and womanhood due to the thrifty management of our worthy parents.

In the foregoing paragraphs on my experience while on the farm, I have said but little about the schools I attended for a few months each year, because some months ago the President of the Garrett County Historical Society requested me to write something about the schools I attended and the schools I taught in Garrett County, Maryland. Responding to this request I wrote the following narrative on my school days.

Mr. Enlow's article on his school days and services as a teacher was published in December 31, 1942, and March 31, 1943, issues of the Glades Star.

GIFTS FOR THE MUSEUM

FROM ISAAC W. THOMPSON, of New Castle, Delaware, a grandson of Israel Thompson (1799-1876) of Ryan's Glade:

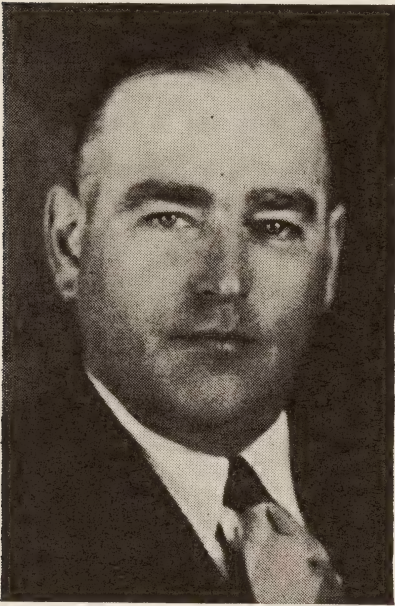
- 2 Flax Hackles
- 1 Flax Skutch (model)
- 1 Flax Brake (model)

The older hackle belonged to Catherine (Lower) Thompson, wife of Israel Thompson. The hackle with a new lid (dated 1794) belonged to Susan (Peck) Thompson, mother of I.

W. Thompson. The new lid was made with old nails from the Quaker Third Haven Meeting House, Easton, Md., built in 1684. The small model skutch and brake were made by I. W. Thompson.

WANTED: The editor will pay 5c. per copy for Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, of The Glades Star. Copies of these issues are needed for those members who wish to buy complete files of our bulletin.

STATE SENATOR



LAWRENCE M. FRALEY

COUNTY DIRECTORY, 1947

State Senator—Lawrence M. Fraley.
 House of Delegates—Ronald E. McIntire, Jasper C. Myers, George E. Coddington.
 Clerk of Court—Richard L. Davis.
 State's Attorney—Walter W. Dawson.
 Commissioners—J. Edward Helbig, Jonas W. Sines, Stewart F. Stahl.
 Treasurer—Arthur H. Green.
 Register of Wills—Vernie R. Smouse.
 Sheriff—Juniper S. Teats.
 Judges of the Orphans' Court—Henry M. Speicher, Charles F. Hammond, E. G. Moon.
 Surveyor—C. Milton Sincell.
 Board of Education—W. W. Dawson, S. F. Hamill, R. E. Guard.
 Superintendent—Franklin E. Rathbun.
 County Engineer—Webster W. DeWitt.
 Farm Agent—John H. Carter.
 Home Demonstration—Mrs. Mary B. Orr.
 Employment Officer—Milburn Mann.

CLERK, CIRCUIT COURT



RICHARD L. DAVIS

TO OUR MEMBERS:

We welcome you to share in the purpose of this society, "to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of this area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people."

In order to keep in touch with our members and to publish as much of our county history, we mail you quarterly a bulletin, THE GLADES STAR. It is suggested that you keep a file of these bulletins. If you desire previous issues the Secretary will mail them to you (except Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4). Prices: Single copy 5c; 2 or more, 3c each; 19 copies 50c. Postage stamps accepted.

If you change your address please notify the Secretary. If you do not the postmaster sends her a notice which costs the Society 2c and you miss your bulletin.

—The Editor.

Secretary, Welfare—Francis J. Connelly.

OUR OLDEST MEMBER



MRS. FANNIE W. HINEBAUGH

One of our new members is Mrs. Fannie Ward Hinebaugh, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who spends her summers with her son, Harry W. Hinebaugh, Oakland. Mrs. Hinebaugh was born in Virginia, in 1850, but her family moved to Oakland, where she married Alfred Hinebaugh, who was in the lumber and livery stable business.

We congratulate Mrs. Hinebaugh upon being active and in good health on her 96th birthday.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. Julianna K. Clark, Stevenson, Md.; D. Cal Crim, Cincinnati, Ohio; Carlotta Hoye, Los Angeles, Calif.; Daniel B. Specht, Somerset, Pa.; Rev. John S. Martin, Baltimore; James E. Drane, Phoenix, Arizona; Victor E. A. bright, Madison, Wis.; Isabelle Hardic, Washington, D. C.; James K. Hileman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. George B. Filbert, Elizabeth, N. J.; Joshua C. Breuninger, Detroit, Mich.; Harvey Gortner, Grantsville; R. Earl Guard, Friendsville; Charles A. May, McHenry; E. Irving Baum-

gartner, Richard L. Davis, Prentice DeBerry, Walter W. Dawson, Lawrence A. Fraley, Mrs. Ray Feld, Wm. L. Gibson, Alva G. Gortner, Joseph Hinebaugh, Guy Hinebaugh, E. Ray Jones, C. Harry Loar, Floyd B. Leighton, Ronald E. McIntire, Asa T. Matthews, Franklin E. Rathbun, Albert G. Ross, Wm. E. Spoerlein, Thurl W. Tower, Wm. R. Browning, Oakland.

New Regular Members by Settlements

RYAN'S GLADE: Mrs. John Bachtel, Sr., Mrs. Alta Duling, Mrs. Sadie Gnegy, Mrs. Lulu Glotfelty, Mrs. Anna S. Harvey, Wayne Hamilton, Mrs. Nellie Johnson, Mrs. Howard Keyser, Leona Menke, Mrs. Hildred Mulvey, Herbert Selders, Carl Sisler.

POTOMAC (Kitzmiller): T. V. Baucom, Harry G. Evans, Charles C. McIntire, Mrs. Edith W. Pew, Jesse R. Paugh, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolfe, Jesse J. Walker.

ACCIDENT: Guy E. Broadwater, George Bushman, Walter L. Burkhard, Edgel Breneman, Carl W. Frazee, Resley C. Rush, Mrs. John Rodenhouser, John Rodenhouser, Mrs. Grace E. von Schlichten, Franklin E. Spoerlien, Mrs. Arnelle Snyder, Steward S. Savage.

SANDY CREEK (Friendsville): Lloyd H. Casteel, Joseph H. Friend, Alonzo Friend, Claude B. Friend, Rollie F. Friend, Lawrence L. Friend, Mrs. Iva Leone Forsythe, O. B. Frazee, Charles Frazee, Geraldine Glenn, Aza E. Griffith, Ray O. McCullough, Robert W. Murphy, Quincy A. Murphy, Leslie E. Savage, Mrs. Wm. M. Soukup, Robert F. Schroyer, Howard R. Wriston, L. Haden Wolf, G. Harold Yutz, George N. Savage.

LITTLE CROSSINGS Grantsville): Mrs. Cleve Ashby, W. E. Bishoff, John R. Engle, Mrs. Nathan Horwitz, Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson, Mrs. Bertha C. Kight, Mrs. N. R. Lehmann, Bayard S. Maust, Mrs. Harry G. Osborne, Mrs. Cora K. Somerville, Guy S. Stanton, Mrs. Jennie I. Yost, Roy H. Zahner, Mrs. Angela Smart.

SANGING GROUND (Sang Run): Mrs. Genevieve J. Bice, Ralph M. Casteel, Emory L. DeWitt, E. Finley DeWitt, Mrs. Ada L. Eary, James E. Frantz, Ellen May Frantz, Mrs. Laverne S. Friend, Michael A. Friend,

Albert P. Gato, Jr., Mrs. Pearl C. Hoyer, Franklin H. Hoyer, Sidney Harvey, Wm. Hastings, John E. Hinebaugh, Oliver F. Kelly, Hollie C. Lawson, Cecil J. Sines, Benj. F. Savage, Mark A. Saltzer, Mrs. Jessie M. Tillman, Samuel J. Thomas, Alvin B. Storey.

GREAT GLADES (Oakland): James Bell, Sr., George W. Breuninger, Mrs. James Baker, Josephine S. Browning, Cheston H. Browning, Jr., Cheston H. Browning, III, John R. Browning, Thomas D. Browning, Donald McC. Browning, H. L. Bittner, E. J. Clopton, H. Campbell, Vivian C. Courtney, Francis J. Connolly, Thomas J. Cahill, Mrs. Effie C. Cahill, E. Calvin Cuppett, Lloyd W. Cook, Mrs. Dade Darby, Clarence L. DeWitt, Thornton O. Deffinbaugh, Clinton W. Englander, Nathaniel E. Fazenbaker, Lucian Felty, Frank A. Fazzalari, Alonzo Fike, John McC. Falkenstein, Mason J. Glotfelty, Emile L. Germain, Spencer W. Graham, James A. Gannon, Jr., Richard O. Glotfelty, Mrs. Fannie B. Hinebaugh, Ethel B. Hesser, Harold H. Hauser, James A. Lake, Clarence H. Leighton, Judson H. Loar, Harvey A. Loraditch, Lewis S. Lawton, Nellie C. Lee, Neil V. Liller, George Little, Wyant K. McRobie, Mrs. Theoda R. Miller, Agnes Maroney, Monica Maroney, B. C. Maroney, John O'Donnell, James L. Pollock, Dennis F. Rasche, Eleanor Ray, Clarence E. Sharp, Harry D. Swartzentruber, Earl W. Shatzer, George N. Shriver, Thomas H. Sheehe, Frank A. Smouse, Russel L. Tasker, Ray Teets, Paul Turney, Howard White, Wiley W. Welling, Mary Harsh, Mrs. John Sweeney, Mrs. Paul Hoyer, Ross F. Shaw, T. A. Kimmell, G. M. Shriver, Mrs. C. M. Calhoun, John W. Maroney, Mrs. B. B. Sturdivant, Arthur I. Kelso, Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, Frederick A. Thayer, III, F. P. Turney.

AT LARGE: David A. Hartman, Theodore Thoeirg, George B. Shields, Mrs. Wm. Warfield.

SOCIETY INCORPORATED

Authorized by the Board of Directors, and upon petition of Charles E. Hoyer, Bernard I. Gonder and Esther M. Browning, on October 23, 1946, the Maryland Tax Commission ap-

REGISTER OF WILLS



MRS. VERNIE R. SMOUSE

proved the incorporation of our society, as a non-profit corporation, under the name of THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In the certificate of incorporation the purposes for which the corporation is formed are stated as follows:

To secure, discover and preserve whatever relates to the history of Garrett County and its people and to disseminate knowledge of the history of Garrett County and its people by the publication from time to time of books, papers and bulletins having to do with such history.

Under state laws the society is now authorized as a legal body to receive and to transfer property, to sue and be sued, to accept gifts or donations, to inherit money and property through wills, etc., etc.

The Board of Directors of the society is composed of the elective officers, including the seven settlement representatives.

STATE'S ATTORNEY



WALTER W. DAWSON

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The regular business meeting of the society was held December 5, in the Oakland High School. Reports of officers and committees were received. New business included the following:

Addition to the By-Laws:

Section 8. A regular member who does not report change of his post office address and whose residence is unknown, may be dropped from the society roll by the Secretary, with the approval of the Board of Directors. Any member so dropped shall be restored to the roll upon payment of dollar to the society.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution:

(1) TO AMEND ARTICLE III — MEMBERSHIP (b) —To strike out "ten dollars" and to insert "twenty-five dollars."

(2) TO AMEND ARTICLE V — FINANCES (b) —To strike out "one

dollar" and to insert "two dollars fifty cents (\$2.50)"

These amendments will come up at the next business meeting. If approved the effect will be to increase the membership fees: Life, from \$10 to \$25; Regular, from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Officers elected for 1947 are listed on page 204. Miss Coral E. McRobie was elected Secretary, but was unable to accept.

FLAX AND LINEN

LINEN was the first cloth woven from vegetable fibers; it was one of the earliest products of Civilization. Skins of wild animals were man's first garments; then the use of wool was discovered. When the land came under cultivation flax was among the plants grown because of the discovery that its fibers could be woven into cloth. This product was held in high regard by the ancients. Linen wrapping on Egyptian mummies three thousand years old have been found in a state of perfect preservation.

Our pioneer settlers raised flax and the women wove the fibers on hand looms into linen. They also wove wool with flax, producing a cloth called "linsey-woolsey," which was warmer and more comfortable than pure linen when made into clothing.

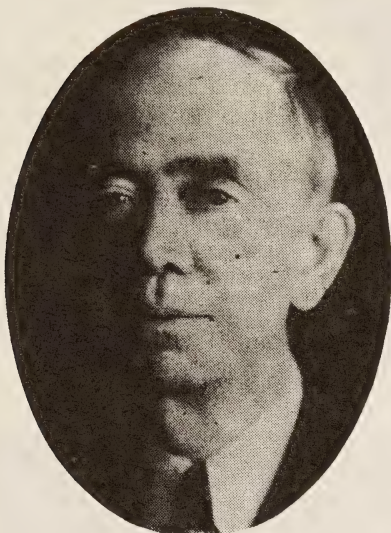
The pioneers prepared the flax for weaving as follows:

When the plants were mature they were pulled up and left in swaths for the rain and sun to rot the stalks, loosening the fibers. The stalks were next "skutched" to even the ends, then drawn thru the "hackle" to prepare them for spinning.

Flax was sowed like buckwheat, in fertile new ground. It has a beautiful purple flower.

By Isaac W. Thompson,
New Castle, Delaware,
Formerly of Ryan's Glade.

EARNs RETIREMENT



ALBERT G. ROSS

Mr. Albert G. Ross was born September 7, 1869, in Marshall county, W. Va., but came to Oakland at the age of seven. He was employed as a clerk in the postoffice, later in the office of the county treasurer, and for 14 years as clerk to the county commissioners. In 1915 he became deputy Circuit Court clerk, and, upon the death of Mr. E. Z. Tower in 1932, was appointed Clerk. He was elected Clerk of the Court for three terms.

Mr. Ross completed 52 years of public service in the court house. He is a life member of the GCHS, always ready to advise and assist the society.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, The Diaries of, 1748-1799. Edited by John C. Fitzpatrick. Illustrated. Four volumes. 8v0, cloth. Boston, (1925). \$15. One copy for sale by Southern Book Co., 122 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, 1.

The diaries include Washington's campaigns and travels thru the Garrett County area. The book is of interest to our members and useful to students of history. Will some member buy it for our historical library? The society can give a life membership to the donor.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

During the current membership campaign the society has enrolled 34 new life members and 167 new regular members. The committee plans to continue the campaign until the goals 100 life members and 1000 regular members have been reached. The committee cannot contact all prospective members, so our present members are urged to send in names of new members.

Will you do your bit in this campaign? Your wife, children and neighbors are eligible.

Our membership in the town is high, but comparatively low in the country. Why? It is more difficult to contact personally the farmers, but they are just as worthy and as willing to help as the town people.

Membership fees have not yet been increased: they are \$1.00 regular and \$10 life. Some 25 regular members have already changed their membership to life.

Membership, December 31, 1946

Total members enrolled.....	908
Members deceased	42
Members resigned	none
Members dropped	none
Total active membership	866

FOR HISTORICAL LIBRARY

FROM JAMES HILEMAN, a native of Garrett, now residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., the society has received a HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND, 1878, by William H. Lawdermilk. This book is out of print; copies are rare and valuable. Cumberland was our county seat from 1789 to 1872.

The society library has received 105 type written pages of McHenry letters, heretofore unpublished, most of them relating to the Buffalo Marsh (McHenry) settlement.

THE EDITOR wishes to express his appreciation of a copy of "Life and Correspondence of James McHenry," by Dr. Steiner, presented to

The Old McHenry Letters

Various Nationalities at Buffalo Marsh

Yough Glades, 3rd March, 1820.

Dear John:

Mr. Bourier, who has lived among us about 18 months, wishes to return to France, and requests me to write to a friend to inform me when a vessel will sail from Baltimore to France. He cannot afford to stay in Baltimore waiting till a ship may sail. If you would be so obliging as to inquire when a ship will sail, and inform me as near as you can of the time, you will confer an essential favor upon Mr. Bourier who has not funds to enable him to make any stay in Baltimore. Mr. B. Is just about to start for the Postoffice.

I have only time to tell you all is going on well with us. I am going to farm now in good earnest. An Englishman and his wife found their way to Buffaloe Marsh this winter. I have engaged him and his wife to farm and carry on a dairy for me. I think he is a man will suit me exactly. They occupy my old cabins, find themselves. I pay him for all the land he clears and the rails he splits—allow him half the grain and half the increase of the stock, etc. We have now people

of various nations resorting to these Glades. Last night we sat down to supper with three Englishmen, one English woman, one Frenchman, and a Scotsman.

I have written to Mr. Purviance to let me know what is become of my book—I shall be obliged to sell some Bank Stock this Spring if I do not raise a little money from my Ms. I must have some funds to commence farming on a little larger scale than heretofore, and I trust with a little more profit. Let me know what is the prospect as to Union B. Stock and City B. Stock. I wish not to be under the necessity of a visit to Baltimore I can avoid it—it would put me to too much expense, as my wardrobe is not at present very stilish. You would have the pleasure of seeing the same coat I exhibited two years ago, perhaps with a new pair of cuffs stolen from the ample pocket Linen—and my shining top boots, which now present an aspect perfectly congenial with the present hard times—Besides I always feel reluctance to leave home. By this time you, too, have nearly settled down into the tranquil, composed state of matrimony.

Your affectionate Cousin,
(Signed) JOHN McHenry.

him on his 70th birthday by the officers of the GCHS. It is his intention to pass this valuable book on to the society library.

Letter From Judge Henderson

Dear Captain Hoye:

Many thanks for your letter and for the enclosures. I was particularly interested in the one about the McHenrys, and I have before me a copy of McHenry on Ejectment, printed at Frederick-Town in 1822, and inscribed on the fly leaf:

"David Lynn

presented to him by the author

Dec (?) 10 1922."

It was in my father's library, but I do not know where he got it.

Mother tells me that I am a de-

scendant from David Lym, not his brother, John Lynn.

Sometime I hope to be able to visit you at Sang Run. At any rate I want to enclose a small contribution for the GCHS.

Sincerely,

GEORGE HENDERSON

Appointments of Officers and Committees

The President announces appointments for the year 1947 as follows:

Secretary, Mr. Lewis R. Jones; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse; Editor, Captain Charles E. Hoye.

Members of committees on Publicity, Documents, Museum and Membership for 1946 are all reappointed.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 25.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

MARCH 31, 1947.

NEMACOLIN'S PATH Thru Garrett County, Maryland



Maryland westward from Fort Cumberland has been fortunate from earliest historical times in the possession of several east-west routes of travel and trade. Most important of these was the Indian Trail known as Nemacolin's Path (1) thru the northern part of our county. Gen. Braddock's Road, built by his army during the French and Indian War, followed the general course of the old Path, and our present U. S. Route 40, the National Road, parallels and crosses both of the older highways. These roads across the

(1) NEMACOLIN, a friendly Delaware Indian, resided on Dunlap's Creek near Brownsville, Pa. When Gist visited his camp in 1751 Nemacolin complained that the white people had taken his land near Philadelphia without payment.

mountains, linking the East and West, were historically and commercially of national importance; indeed, when France and England both claimed the vast territory west of the watershed—when British and French armies marched this way—they figured in international affairs.

Herd of buffaloes from west and east, coming to pasture in our glades, trod out "traces" of trails; Indians followed the buffaloes, and when the red men abandoned the Potomac valley in the 1730s, white traders of Virginia and Maryland soon followed them into the Ohio valley, thru dense forests and open glades over the old mountain trails.

GIST'S JOURNAL The Ohio Company (2) was organized to secure the of 1751 Indian trade and to make settlements in the Ohio valley. In 1751 Christopher Gist (3) was directed by the Company to organize an exploring party and find "the nearest & most convenient Road—from the Company Store at Will's Creek to a Landing at Mohongeyela." Thence he was to go down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, noting the kind and quality of the land, and sites for locating "Store Houses & other Houses for the better carrying on of a Trade" with the Indians and future settlers.

On November 4, 1751, Gist set out from the Company Store House at Will's Creek, traveling an old Indian trail "very full of old Trees and Stones." The following day the party stopped about three miles west of the present Frostburg. On the 8th they camped at Little Meadows, remaining there eleven days. "We hunted all the ground for 10m or more and killed several Deer & Bears, and one large Elk—The Bottoms upon the Branches are but narrow with some Indian Fields."

At Little Meadows Gist appears to have left the path, cutting his way thru "great laurel thickets" to a path in Pennsylvania, over which he rode to Turkeyfoot (Confluence), where he found a small "hunting town of the Delawares," from whom he bought some corn.

On December 7 Gist arrived at Nemacolin's camp near Red Stone Creek (Brownsville, Pa.); from there he continued his journey into Ohio, returning by "a much nearer Way Home", presumably by Nemacolin's Path, not thru Turkeyfoot. He wrote: "(I) am of the opinion the Company may have a tolerable good Road from Will's Creek to the upper Fork of Monongahela." He spent seventeen days traveling from the Monongahela to Will's Creek, "as we had a good many Skins to carry & the Weather was bad We traveled but slow".

(2) **THE OHIO COMPANY:** See page 147 of the June 30, 1945, Glades Star.

(3) **CHRISTOPHER GIST,** a surveyor, son of Richard Gist of Baltimore County, also went to the Ohio for the company in 1750. On October 31 he set out from Col Cresap's and traveled thru Pennsylvania. At Loggs Town on the Ohio he found "a pacer of reprobate Indian Traders." In Ohio he visited a white woman of whom he wrote: "We left Mushingum and went W 5m, to the White Woman's Creek, on which is a small Town; this White Woman was taken away from New England when she was not above ten years old by the French Indians; she is now upwards of fifty, and has an Indian Husband and several children. Her name is Mary Harris, and she still remembers they used to be very religious in New England, and wonders how the White Men can be so wicked as she has seen them in these woods."

In 1752 Gist made a new settlement at "Gist's plantation", now Mt. Braddock, Pennsylvania.

Gist and his sons, Nathaniel and Thomas, were with Braddock's army. After the defeat he was captain of a company of scouts serving on the frontier. He died in 1759 of small pox.

CRESAP Col. Thomas Cresap (4) of the Ohio Company, in 1753 was directed to lay out and open a trail from Will's Creek to the **NEMACOLIN** Monongahela river. He employed Nemacolin and other Indians to do the work: hence the name "Nemacolin's Path." They removed logs and other obstructions from the old Indian path, making a good pack horse trail. Col. Washington later improved the path so that his artillery and wagons could cross the mountains.

GEORGE WASHINGTON: The governor of New France (Canada) **MESSENGER TO THE FRENCH** in 1749 sent Capt. Celeron de Bienville with a party of soldiers, Canadians and Indians down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to take possession of the country by placing inscribed leaden plates at certain points. Virginia also claimed the Ohio valley for herself and Great Britain. French aggression continued, so, in 1753, Governor Dinwiddie sent Major Washington with a message to Saint Pierre, the French commander, protesting the French invasion and requesting that they leave the valley.

The young major took with him Jacob Van Bram as interpreter, and at Will's Creek employed Gist as guide and four other men. The party left Will's Creek November 15, traveling horseback over Nemacolin's Path. They camped that night on George's Creek and the following day reached the "big fork of the Youghiogeny"; on the 18th they arrived at Gist's "house in the new settlement".

On December 11 Washington delivered his message to the French Commander at Fort Le Boeuf, received his reply, learned all he could of the French intentions and positions, and, with Gist, returned to the new settlement on January 2, 1754. He then traveled the Path and arrived at Will's Creek on the 6th, passing on the way 17 horses loaded with stores and materials from Virginia for a fort at the Forks of the Ohio.

Washington wrote of this winter expedition as follows:

This day we arrived at Will's Creek, after as fatiguing a Journey as it is possible to conceive, rendered so by excessive bad Weather. From the first Day of December to the 15th there was not one Day on which it did not rain or snow incessantly; and throughout the whole Journey we met with nothing but one continued series of cold wet Weather, which occasioned very uncomfortable Lodgings; especially after we had quitted our Tent, which was some Screen from the Inclemency of it.

CAPTAIN TRENT Advised that the French were preparing to construct **TO THE OHIO** a chain of forts in the Ohio valley, the Virginia Assembly took steps to erect a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, where the Ohio Company had already begun the construction of a trading post. Capt. William Trent with a company of volunteers

(Continued on Page 217)

(4) **COL. THOMAS CRESAP**, a native of Skipton, England, born in 1694, came to Maryland when fifteen years of age, and finally settled about 1740 at Shawnee Old Town on the Potomac. Col. Cresap and his sons were noted Indian fighters and pioneers in Allegany County.

(5) **WILL'S CREEK:** The city of Cumberland is located in part on the site of Caiuctucuc, an Indian town. The early white settlement there was known as "Will's Creek", from Will, an Indian, whose wigwam was about three miles above the junction of the creek with the Potomac. Cumberland was our county seat from 1789 to 1872.

Garrett County Historical Society

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Ryan's GladeRev. A. K. Jones

THE GLADES STAR

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ANY PERSON INTERESTED in Garrett County is eligible to membership in its historical society. Membership fees are—Life, \$10; Regular, \$1.00. There are no dues or other financial obligations. Names, addresses and fees of new members may be sent to the secretary or to any officer. Checks and money orders should be made payable to "Garrett County Historical Society".

The Garrett County Farm Bureau, which was organized in September, 1938, has been incorporated, as announced this month by William Winterberg, its president.

TO MEMBERS ONLY:

Enrolled since last report in current membership campaign—Life, 10; Regular, 17; Total, 27. Most of the new life members are old regulars who have changed to life. You note that we have not yet reached our goal of 1,000, including 100 new life members.

Have you, dear member, done your bit in this campaign?

It is impossible for the committee to contact personally all prospective new members. Will you please invite a neighbor, friend or relative to join? This is your opportunity to help build up your society. Will you assist in closing this campaign promptly and victoriously?

Charles E. Hoye,
Chairman, Membership Committee.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS has fixed the tax rate for the current year at \$2.10 per \$100 assessed valuation. Total estimated valuation of taxable property in the County is \$20,944,282, providing an estimated revenue of \$439,829.92.

Jan. 6, 1947.

By Dr. E. I. Baumgartner, seconded by Mr. G. C. Stemple, that the city council meet with the officers of the Garrett County Historical Society to arrange for the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the town of Oakland, Maryland, in 1949, for such action as they may believe proper.

Students of the Hagerstown High School, under Donald G. Taylor, instructor, have completed a 145-page history of Hagerstown during the war years. The bound volume, which was presented to the Washington County Historical Society, was written in the "problems of American democracy" classes.

(Continued from Page 215)

arrived at Wills Creek in February, 1754, marching thence over Nemacolin's Path to "the Forks", where his men began the construction of a fort. But on April 17 a large force of French appeared, and Ensign Ward, then in command, was obliged to surrender. The French permitted the Virginians to return to Will's Creek. They then enlarged and completed the fort, naming it Fort Duquesne.

WASHINGTON'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE FRENCH 1754

In the meantime Governor Dinwiddie enlisted 600 volunteers who were placed under Col. Joshua Fry. George Washington, as Lieut. Colonel, was second in command. Washington reached Will's Creek on April 20, 1754, five days before Ward's company arrived from the Ohio. He acted promptly; with only about 150 men he marched on April 29 over Nemacolin's Path, intending to prepare the trail for artillery and wagons as far as the mouth of Red Stone Creek on the Monongahela; to fortify that place and wait for Col. Fry with the main body of troops.

The expedition camped at Little Meadows (6) on May 9. Some traders came in, whom the French had warned to leave the Ohio. On the 23rd the Virginia troops arrived at the Great Meadows. (7) Here Washington learned from friendly Indians that a small body of the French was in the neighborhood. He surprised them on the 28th, killed ten, including Jumonville, the commander, and took the remainder prisoners, except one, who carried the news to Ft. Duquesne.

The Virginians strengthened the stockade at Great Meadows and named it "Fort Necessity". Col. Washington had about 400 soldiers at the fort, when, on July 3, French and Indians, said to number about 900, attacked. The battle continued until midnight when Washington surrendered to Capt. de Villiers, on condition that his troops be permitted to return to the English settlements and that they build no fortifications west of the mountains.

After several days painful marching over Nemacolin's Path, carrying their wounded, the troops arrived at Will's Creek. Washington went to Williamsburg, Virginia, to report. Col. James Innes took command at Will's Creek, where he began the construction of a fort and log barracks for troops. Gen-

(6) **LITTLE MEADOWS**, a glade on Meadow Run at the foot of Meadow Mountain: an historic camp ground on the Braddock and National roads, three miles east of the town of Grantsville. It was included in the "Good Will" tract, patented to Joseph Tomlinson in 1761, on which he built his noted Red House Inn. The present Stone House Inn was built by his son Jesse, in 1816.

(7) **GREAT MEADOWS**, a glade on Nemacolin's Path near Uniontown, Pa.; site of Fort Necessity. Included in a land patent to Washington in 1767.

(8) **FROM WASHINGTON'S JOURNAL**: May 11. Detached a party of twenty-five men, commanded by Captain Stephens and Ensign Peronie, with orders to go to Mr. Gist's to enquire where La Force and his party were.—I also ordered them to examine closely all the woods round about, and, if they should find any Frenchman apart from the rest, to seize him and bring him to us, that we might learn what we could from him.

May 12. Marched away, and went to a rising ground, where we halted to dry ourselves, for we had been obliged to ford a deep river, where our shortest men had water up to their armpits.

(Evidently they marched from the Little Meadows and forded the Casselman River at the Little Crossings near Grantsville.—Ed.)

(9) **COL. JOSHUA FRY** was thrown from his horse on his way to Will's Creek, where he died on May 31, 1754, leaving Col. Washington in command of the expedition.

eral Braddock later named this fortification "Fort Cumberland" in honor of the Captain—General of the British army.

Thus the French and Indian War began in our neighborhood—the war which decided the fate of a large part of North America, including the two thirds of Garrett County west of the Continental Divide.

Voltaire said, "A cannon shot fired in the woods of America set all Europe in a blaze."

The June 30 issue of The Glades Star will give an account of General Braddock's expedition thru our county against the French at Fort Duquesne.



BENJ. H. SINCELL

Born July 11, 1869, in Frederick City, and died January 10, 1947, at his home in Oakland. He was a son of Charles H. and Leah Richardson Sincell who came to Oakland in 1875.

Mr. Sincell was employed on Terra Alta and Kingwood newspapers and, later, on the Oakland Republican, founded by Capt. James H. Hayden in 1877. He purchased the REPUBLICAN of Capt. Hayden, and put out his first issue on July 11, 1899, continuing as editor and publisher until his death.

Benj. H. Sincell married Lillian B. Morris of Kingwood. They resided in

Oakland since their marriage on October 16, 1895.

Mr. Sincell was one of the founders and a life member of the GCHS. The society, and especially the editor of THE GLADES STAR, are indebted to him for valuable help and many courtesies.

New Members of the Society

LIFE MEMBERS:

C. O. Bender, Grantsville; Paul B. Naylor, J. Edw. Helbig, Neil C. Fraley, Wm. Cecil Smith, Mrs. E. Z. Tower, Alonzo D. Naylor, Harland L. Jones, Mrs. Thekla F. Weeks, Edward M. Weeks, Edwin A. Fry, Oakland; C. C. Englehart, Harrisburg, Pa.

REGULAR MEMBERS:

Rev. D. J. Combs, Jo Purcell, Mrs. George Edwards, Mrs. Marshall G. Brown, Henry L. Durst, Mrs. Mary Livengood, James R. Turner, Marshall E. DeWitt, C. Fred Cogley, Wilbur W. Close, A. Claude Stanton, H. Robert Gunning, Cumberland; Mrs. Alice R. Deakins, El Monte, Calif.; S. A. Dixon, Elk Garden, W. Va.; Hugh G. Hamill, Deer Park; Patrick H. Hamill, Deer Park; Walter Lee Moon, Mt. Lake; Mrs. Annabel Brown, St. Louis, Mo.; A. F. Neil, Friendsville.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

Hon. George Henderson \$3.00
Hon. Herbert R. O'Connor \$1.00
Daniel M. Greene History of Prince George's Co., Md.
C. E. Hoye Historical Novel, "Westward to the Setting Sun."

Friends at the Oakland High School



First row: Paul, Jane, Donald, Faun, Robert.
 Second row: Ruth, Eloise, Mary Frances, Pauline, Mary.
 Top row: Frances, Joe, Boyd, Clifford, Jane.
 Dorothy Friend also attends this school.

IN MEMORIAM

LOUISA DeWITT, born March 5, 1860; died Jan. 1, 1946.

We who knew her from childhood called her Lou. It was our great pleasure to have known her in day school, Sabbath school, church, entertainments, and in her daily life. She had a kind word, a lovely smile, and a winning way for all her friends. She was the beautiful girl of the Cross Roads (now Hoyes) but this did not prevent her from blooming forth as a rose and wafting her fragrance everywhere. She sowed and cultivated deeds of love and kindness her season through. She now sleeps the sleep of the faithful and reaps the praises of all her friends who can truthfully say Lou was one of God's noble women.

Louisa DeWitt's parents were Mary (Browning) and Archibald DeWitt;

an uncle was Senator Richard T. Browning; her grandfather was Squire William Browning; and her great-grandfather was the famous Meshack Browning.

Lou became the wife of Inskeep Keller of a prominent family of Romney, W. Va. Members of this family became residents of Garrett County, Maryland. Some of them were Dr. B. T. Keller, Dr. Charles Keller, Miss Dolly Keller, Mrs. Dr. Ludwig and Mrs. Edward Sollars, an ex-Sheriff and Treasurer of Garrett County. Miss Happy Keller likewise was a resident of this county for sometime.

Miss Margaret Keller, one of the worthy daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Inskeep Keller, is now connected with the Hampshire County Gazette of West Virginia.

E. E. Enlow,

A Lifetime Friend.



Letters of Col. Washington

To Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia
Little Meadows, 9 May, 1754.

Sir,

I acquainted you by Mr. Ward with the determination, which we prosecuted four days after his departure, as soon as wagons arrived to carry our provisions. The want of proper conveyances has much retarded this expedition, and at this time it unfortunately delays the detachment I have the honor to command. Even when we came to Will's Creek my disappointments were not less than before,—which reduced me to the necessity of waiting till wagons could be procured from the Branch, (1) forty miles distant. However, in the meantime I detached a party of sixty men to make and mend the road, which party since the 25th of April, and the main body since the 1st instant, have been laboriously employed, and have got no farther than these Meadows, about twenty miles from the New Store. We have been two days making a bridge across the river, and have not done yet.

The great difficulty and labor, that it requires to mend and alter the road, prevent our marching above two, three or four miles a day; and I fear, though no diligence shall be spared, that we shall be detained some considerable time before it can be made good for the carriage of the artillery with Colonel Fry.

We daily receive intelligence from Ohio by one or another of the traders, who are continually retreating to the inhabitants with their effects.—One Kalendar—says that the forces at

the Fork are erecting their works with their whole strength; and as he was coming he met at Mr. Gist's new settlement Monsieur La Force with four soldiers, who, under the specious pretence of hunting after deserters, were reconnoitering and discovering the Country. He also brings the agreeable news, that the Half-King has received, and is much pleased with, the speech I sent him, and is now upon his march with fifty men to meet us.

(1) South Branch of the Potomac.

Youghiogheny, (2) 18 May, 1754.

Sir,

I am heartily concerned, that the officers have such real cause to complain of the Committee's resolves; and still more to find my inclinations prone to second their just grievances.

—Giving up my commission is quite contrary to my intention.—Upon the whole, I find so many clogs upon the expedition, that I quite despair of success; nevertheless, I humbly beg it, as a particular favor, that your honor will continue me in the post I now enjoy, the duty whereof I will most cheerfully execute as a volunteer, but by no means upon the present pay.

Youghiogheny, 18 May, 1754.

Sir,

I received your Honor's favor by Mr. Ward, who arrived here last night, just as two Indians came to us from the Ohio.—The water is now so high, that we cannot possibly cross over with our men, which likewise secures us from any immediate attack of the enemy. I have therefore resolved to go down to the fall which is at the Turkey Foot, to inform myself concerning the nature and difficulty attending this fall. I have provided a canoe, and shall, with an officer and five men, set out upon this discovery to-morrow morning.

(2) Camp at the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny River above Somerfield.

LT. COL. WASHINGTON TO
JOSHUA FRY

23 May, 1754.

Sir,

This day I returned from my discoveries down the Youghiogheny, (3) which, I am sorry to say, can never be made navigable.—

I would recommend in the strongest terms possible, your writing to the Governor for some of the treaty goods, or any others suitable for the

Indians. Nothing can be done without them. All the Indians that come expect presents. The French take this method, which proves very acceptable; besides, if you want one or more to conduct a party, to discover the country, to hunt, or for any particular service, they must be bought; their friendship is not so warm, as to prompt them to these services gratis; and that, I believe, every person, who is acquainted with the Indian nature, knows.

The Indian, that accompanied me down the river, would go no further than the Forks about ten miles, till I promised him a ruffled shirt, which I must take from my own, and a watch-coat. He said the French always had Indians to show them the woods, because they paid well for so doing— — —

(3): Washington's Journal, as published by the French, says: "On the 20th of May I embarked in a canoe, with Lieutenant West, three mile we were obliged to go ashore, where we found a trader—we reached Turkey Foot just as the night began.—At this point we stopped some time to examine the position, and found it well suited for a fort, being at the mouth of three branches or small rivers— — we came to a fall in the river, which arrested our progress, and compelled us to go ashore and desist from any further attempt."

GLADES STAR NOTES

Our quarterly bulletin has been published regularly since the society was organized in 1941. Thru its columns we aim to keep our members in touch with their society, and carry on the educational program by publishing current events and history of Garrett County.

We print 1000 copies of each issue, usually eight pages, costing \$20 per issue. We would like to enlarge the Glades Star to 12 or 16 pages; there is an abundance of unpublished county history. But our annual budget is only \$80. When our current membership campaign is completed we hope the Board of Directors will increase the budget.

This issue, No. 25, contains pages 213 to 228. When about 300 pages

THE OAK GROVE CHURCH Of The BRETHREN AT SANG RUN

By Phineas P. Snyder.

In the Sang Run neighborhood resided a few members of the Church of the Brethren, including Sherman G. Savage and wife, William Frantz and family, Stephen DeWitt and wife, Mrs. Jack Rhodeheaver and Mrs. Isaac Savage.

On October 30, 1915, James Beeghly and Phineas P. Snyder preached and in November held a revival meeting in the Sang Run Methodist Church.

The Brethren preached in the Methodist Church until September 3, 1916, when they began services in the Sebold school house, where they continued until the Oak Grove Church was built in 1924. Isaac Savage gave the lot on the Sang Run-McHenry road; also the timber for construction, and sawed it on his mill. The people of the Community gave their labor and the Church was built by Fred Fox of Friendsville.

The Oak Grove Church was officially organized in 1922. The ministers were Phineas P. Snyder, Clarence Savage and Carl Lytle; deacons Sherman G. Savage and Joseph DeWitt. The present deacons are Joseph DeWitt, Stewart Savage, James Savage, and Andrew Rhodeheaver. The Church was under the care of the District Mission Board until 1922, when Emra T. Fike became elder in charge. A Sunday school is conducted in the Church. There is a well kept graveyard on the Church lot.

have been printed we plan to close Volume 1, prepare an index for members who have kept their copies, and begin Volume 2. Back numbers can be bought from the secretary at 5c per single copy or 3c each for more than one copy—while they last.

THE BRANT FAMILY

JOHN GEORGE CHRISTOPHER BRANT, was born March 11, 1770. He was a son of Hans Herman Brandt, Jr., and Catherine E. Schmultz, and a grandson of Hans Herman Brant, Sr., and Anna Cleinrath, all of Hamburg, Germany. The Brants are of special interest to us because they operated a gun factory in this county during the War of 1812. John Brant died just 100 years ago.

In 1809 John Brant appears to have moved from Monongalia Co, Va., to what is now Garrett Co., Md. In that year Thomas Pritchard, Jr., deeded to John Brant, "consideration" \$10, military lot 313, "being a mill site" on Savage River. It is probable that Moses Tichenal, Sr., before the year 1800, built a grist mill near the mouth of Savage River, which became the property of his son-in-law Thomas Pritchard, and John Templeton; the old millstones are still on the mill site at Bloomington. The \$10 paid by Brant was only a nominal sum. In 1809 Pritchard moved to Monongalia County, so it appears that Brant and Pritchard exchanged properties.

BRANT'S GUN FACTORY AT BRANTSBURG

About 1810 John Brant began manufacturing guns at his mill on Savage River or at a new factory which he established on the bottom land on the Maryland side of the North Branch, about one and one-half miles above the mouth of Savage River. The factory has long since disappeared, but Brant's log house stands—or stood recently—on the land still known as "Brantsburg", now the property of Carroll Patterson.

In 1811 the U. S. Government was preparing for war with Great Britain, and on December 26 of that year John Brant contracted with Caleb Morrison, John Roberts, John Morrison, Charles Allen and Elijah Arnold, all of Cul-

peper Co., Va., "to manufacture 2375 muskets with Bayonets compleat to be delivered at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry" within three years. These gentlemen advanced to Brant \$3,486.50 to carry on the business.

In order to secure the Virginia contractors, from whom Brant had a sub-contract, on February 12, 1812, John Brant mortgaged to them his property as follows:

"Land in the forks of Savage Creek and adjoining the North Branch," 400 acres, which Brant bought of Moses Tichenal's heirs; also the moiety of an adjoining tract on Savage Creek, 50 acres, with a grist mill thereon "together with all the improvements and appurtenances to the said tracts belonging— including all the tools, utensils, equipments and materials used in the manufacture of arms now established or about to be erected on the said last mentioned tract." James Morrison of Westernport was one of the witnesses to this mortgage.

Apparently John Brant complied with his contract and for many years thereafter manufactured guns for the local trade; the product of his factory was noted for excellent workmanship. George W. Tichinal of Walnut Bottom, Swanton, has one of "John G. Brant's guns"—a muzzle loading rifle, originally a flint lock, but changed to fire by cap and trigger.

Brant is said to have brought the pig iron for his factory from a furnace in Pennsylvania, bringing it up the North Branch from Cumberland on flat boats; he sent the completed muskets down the River to Harper's Ferry by flat boats. For the gun stocks black walnut was used, which grew abundantly on the North Branch bottoms and hillsides.

BRANT'S LAND PATENTS

"Brant's Factory", 208 acres was re-surveyed for John Brant in 1821 and patented to him in 1825; it lies on the

North Branch above the mouth of Savage and included his factory site.

In 1824 Brant secured a special state warrant for the survey of "Brant's Farm," 900 acres, which extended from near Michael Wilt's house at Savage River, far into the hills to the northwest; this tract included three or more farms then occupied by two "dwelling cabins," five "small cabins," barns and orchards.

In 1824 he also took up and surveyed "Brant's Mill Seat," 438 acres, beginning at a white oak on the 12th line of "Warnick's New Settlement" one mile north of the head of Bear Pen Run. Brant owned a mill, or at least a mill seat, in the Warnick settlement on Savage River.

Brant had mortgaged all his property in 1812 in order to get the musket contract and to expand his arms factory. Evidently the manufacture of guns prospered at old Bloomington in those days, since the Brants not only redeemed their mortgaged property, but added to it large tracts of land.

Children Of

John and Elizabeth Brant

The following data is from the Brant family Bible, now in the possession of Mrs Truman Casteel of Oakland:

John George Christopher Brant, Sr., born March 11, 1770. Died February 7, 1847.

Elizabeth Brant, his wife, born November 19, 1780. Died June 15, 1855.

Children:

(1) Elizabeth, Jr., b. March 12, 1804, m. M. P. Willson.

(2) Margaret, b. Sept. 30, 1805.

(3) Juliana, b. Feb. 19, 1807.

(4) John G., b. Feb. 23, 1809, m. Mary —.

(5) Jacob F., b. July 25, 1811, m. Mary A. —.

(6) Elijah Peter, b. April 1, 1813, m. Sarah Knight.

(7) Mary, b. May 6, 1815, m. Benjamin Tasker.

(8) Eleanor, b. Feb. 21, 1817.

(9) Sarah, b. March 21, 1819, m. Nathan Casteel.

(10) Daniel R., b. May 4, 1821, m. Eliza Wilson.

(11) Charlotte J., b. Nov. 4, 1823, m. William Casteel.

John, Sr., and Elizabeth Brant are buried in the Glendale (Tasker) graveyard. Their graves are well marked and fenced by a stone wall, but the old graveyard has been neglected since the church was torn down about fifteen years ago. This church was a frame building, built by the community for school and religious purposes. It stood at the cross roads by the graveyard, above the Benjamin Tasker homestead. The old gunmaker appears to have been living with the Taskers at the time of his death.

JOHN G. BRANT, JR., was a sheep and cattle farmer on the North Branch. For many years he resided with the Henry Lohr family near Chestnut Grove, but at the time of his death, in 1894, he was living temporarily with his daughter, Mary A. Nethken, at Elk Garden, W. Va. He was a local preacher of the M. E. Church.

John G. Brant's will, signed June 16, 1893, and filed in Mineral Co., W. Va., Feb. 14, 1894, mentions his children—Charles E., Sarah E. (Cain), Elizabeth S. (Kimmel), Jane C. (Barnhouse), Mary E. (Nethken), and Isabelle C. (Nethken),—among whom his estate (consisting of 575 acres on Deep Creek, 307 acres above Bloomington, and certain mineral rights near Piedmont) was to be divided equally.

ELIJAH PETER BRANT settled before the Civil War on the old Glades Indian Camp site, just east of U. S. 219 and three miles north of Oakland. He owned a large farm here and built his frame house where the Wilmer Mail log house stood. This homestead recently belonged to Stephen and John Casteel. The Brant house was burned in 1923.

Peter Brant was an excellent citizen—very exact in his work (his rail fences must be built and kept just so) and strict regarding his religious duties. It is told of him that one day he went to Oakland to the mill but found it closed, as were also the stores. He was conscience stricken when he realized the day was the Sabbath.

Peter Brant died May 21, 1881; his remains lie in the Brant graveyard on Hoop Pole Ridge above his homestead.

CHILDREN of Elijah Peter & Sarah Brant: Martin, John Bunyan (d. Nov. 18, 1887, aged 38 years.), Thomas, Harriet (Kepner), Ella (Brisco).

DANIEL REECE BRANT moved to the new town of Oakland. On Oct. 4, 1850, he bought of Edward McCarty for \$100, lots 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, and parts of 20 and 23. Scharf wrote in 1882:

"The second building in Oakland was a store house and residence put up by Daniel R. Brant on the lot now owned by the Ezekiel Totten heirs. The first merchants were Daniel R. Brant and J. L. Townshend." Teets' garage now occupies the site of the Brant house, which was a residence and store.

On April 9, 1860, Daniel R. Brant recorded his plat and description of 101 lots, called "Brant's Addition to the Town of Oakland"; this is the northeast part of the town, located on the tract called "The Wilderness Shall Smile," military lot No. 863, which the McCartys deeded to Brant in 1854.

Soon after the Civil War Daniel R. Brant and his family moved to Chicago, where they suffered heavy property losses in the great fire of 1871.

Note—THE MARYLAND ADVOCATE of May 9, 1831:

John Brandt advertises that he is intending to go to Germany for a fortune left him. He offers to look up

fortunes for others for 25% & to carry letters to Germany for \$1.00 each.

He resides at the mouth of Savage near Western Port.

Cornelius Kight, George Layman and Wm. Shaw vouch for his honesty.

A Jefferson Letter Of 1824

The society has received from Mr. J. Alexis Shriver, of Joppa, Md., a photostat copy of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to David Shriver, relating to the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. (See The Glade Star of March 31, 1946.)

The letter follows:

Mr. Jefferson returns his thanks to Mr. Shriver for the pamphlet and map he has been so kind as to send him on the canal uniting the Eastern and Western waters. Age & debility have in a great degree withdrawn his attention from all public concerns. Still he rejoices to see national improvements going on and especially those which are to facilitate intercourse with our Western brethren. He thanks Mr. Shriver particularly for the kind sentiments expressed in his letter of the 6th inst and assures him of his high respect and esteem. Monticello Dec. 21, 24.

The Society Headquarters

The room on the third floor of the Court House, which the County Commissioners very generously provide as our headquarters, has served well for our collection of historical books, documents and the smaller museum pieces.

However, members have suggested that a room in the proposed county library would be the best location for the society; it would be convenient for the public and could be kept open during library hours.

President Gonder states that he will request the Board of Trustees of the library to plan the new building so that a room will be available for the use of the County Historical Society.

Local History in Schools

Historians and teachers alike are becoming aware as never before that the history of America is rooted in the soil of its farms, villages, communities and states. The conception of history as the story of the life of the people and their institutions rather than a dull narrative of past politics, wars, and dates is marching forward along side this new realization of the importance of our local heritage.

Local history has come out of the musty basements, attics, and buildings which once sheltered the antiquarian activities common to the old time historical society. It is in the newspapers, at public meetings, in the schools, and reaching the people in a hundred different ways.

—S. K. Stevens, President,

American Association for State and Local History.

* * *

"The intelligent use of American local history in the classroom can literally revolutionize the presentation of American history."

SCHOOL HOUSES AND TEACHERS The provision of adequate school facilities and increased salaries for teachers are live issues this year in our county and state.

When the free school act of 1865 was passed by the Maryland General Assembly there was an educational revival in the state, but Allegany County, of which Garrett was then a part, lacked school houses and qualified teachers, and the County Commissioners were loath to levy taxes needed. The following notes from minutes of the School Board illustrate the situation.

August 30, 1865.

Salaries of teachers were fixed at from \$35 to \$50, according to the number of scholars taught.

Board voted to authorize private persons to build school houses with the assurance that it would pay for them.

October 25, 1866.

Citizens purchased a house for school purposes in the town of Grants-

ville for \$2,000, with a view that the School Board of Allegany County pay said amount as soon as the money accumulates in the treasury. "The house accepted on the above terms."

March 27, 1868.

The new Oakland school house was mortgaged for \$2,000 to pay balance due on construction.

January 12, 1870.

Resolved that the school house built by the citizens of Deer Park be accepted at the price of \$375, payment to be made by the Board "as soon as possible."

NEGRO MOUNTAIN

COL. THOMAS CRESAP made his home at Skipton or Shawnee Oldtown on the Potomac. One night the settlement was attacked by Indians; the settlers defended themselves until morning when the red men withdrew, but a family had been murdered and some horses stolen. Col. Cresap ordered his men to prepare to pursue the fleeing savages.

His body-servant, Nemesis, a big negro, was cleaning his gun, and the Colonel said to him: "Well Nemesis, are you ready for the fight"? The negro replied, "Yes, massa; but I don't come back." Col. Cresap jestingly said, "Well, Nemesis, if you are afraid of being killed, you can stay here with the women, and I will go on without you." Nemesis hesitated, then replied, as he continued to clean the rifle, "Massa you know I's not afraid; where you go, I will go; where you fight, I will fight; but Nemesis will not come back."

With the morning light Cresap and his band were upon the Indians' trail, pursuing them over the Savage and Meadow mountains to the next mountain, where they overtook them and had a severe fight, killing several of the enemy. Fighting bravely at his master's side, Nemesis was slain and buried on the mountain, which has since borne the name of his race.

—History of Western Maryland, Scharf.

The Old McHenry Letters

News Letter From Buffalo Marsh

Dear Cousin:

I am going over to the postoffice tomorrow morning and this evening sit down with a large sheet of paper, determined to fill it before I stop. First of all I send you my most hearty congratulations on the birth of your son in which Patty unites with me. I felt the more pleasure, as I was sure no event could possibly happen which would give you more joy. I don't believe I shall ever have it in my power to send you in return such great news—wonders, however, have happened before now. Old Spurgeon, my neighbour, who formerly lived in a cabin on the spot on which my house now stands, told me he was married fifteen years before he had a child. He persuaded his wife to dip every morning in my big boiling spring. She had not done so long before she brought him a daughter. I asked him if he always went with her. I am destined to love other peoples' children and have never repined at my lot.

Last October, as I was returning from the election, I met Mr. Yaldwin, going to give in his vote. This was the first time I saw him since our rupture. I accosted him with how do you do, and told him I must go back with him to vouch for his citizenship. As we were riding on to the election ground, I told him I had received letters from England. He said he had got them as he rode by, and then, with as much sang froid as I would tell a neighbor I had killed a pig, he called out "My Mother's dead, and my brother's dead," and I with equal pathos, exclaimed, Yes, I know it. Before I left home for the election, I had folded up the letters I had received from England under an envelop for Mr. Yaldwyn, intending to give them to him on his return from the Election; but he happened to ride up to the door for something when Patty sent the paquet out to him. And on our return from the election, when we got into a thick forest of pines, beyond Deep Creek Bridge, he said he opened his paquet there as a suitable place, should he be disposed to cut his throat. He has since received a very affectionate letter from one of his sisters, which he sent over for us to

read. He keeps school over at neighbour Hoyer's. I send two scholars to him. Little John Armstrong—I give him a year's schooling in return for the many friendly acts and hospitality of his father, who always insisted upon putting me on the footing of a visitor in my constant visits to the postoffice. The other scholar is a young man who was anxious to get some learning and I have agreed to give him his board and pay for his tuition on condition that he is to assist Charles in feeding the Stock, cutting and hauling wood, making fires and other necessary winter work; during the time he is not at school; he is a very active, industrious young man, and I really find him of great use.

We are almost entirely deserted. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have left Cherry T. Mead. and I understand Capt. Campbell intends to rent or sell the Farm. Doctr. Brooke has taken a house in Morgan Town; intends to move there in the Spring; leaves Samuel Brooke to conduct the Farm. What shall we do when all our neighbours leaves us—is there no agreeable family disposed to renounce the pinching savingness of a curtailed fortune in the city—for the generous economy of rustic life? I know of no country better suited than this for such a change—a country not obnoxious to the unwholesome damps and vapors, of thick forests—river bottoms but a continued suite of Glades with a perspective through groves of white oak from one glade to another, each presenting a variety of prospect of hills and valleys, and thro' each valley flows a stream of pure spring water in a deep, narrow channel, which the freshness of the air thro' summer season always keeps cool. A country almost unoccupied, no peculiar customs, prejudices or manners that a new settler is obliged to accommodate himself to except treating the original settlers with kindness and civility, which will be reciprocated and received without the rude forwardness so common among the under classes in other quarters. You'll say this is the same old story over again. Well, it is all real, or like Don Quixote, I am enchanted.

As our neighbours leave us, the wild beasts become more audacious.

Not long ago a bear, during the night, killed a calf down in the glade before my house. It was pronounced a bear from the signs. It is a rare thing for a bear to prey on cattle; they are very fond of fat hogs and kill many in the course of the summer, as they range in the woods. The bear has an easier lot than the wolf or the other wild beasts, but nothing is more true than that when the hard pinching weather sets, the bear huddles himself up in his hole and there lies in a state of torpor until hard times are over. Browning* crawled into a cave after one with his rifle and a candle. He found Bruin in not so deep a sleep, but the glare of candle disturbed his slumber, caused him to raise his head and protrude his nose toward the candle which Browning held within a few inches of it. He said he had a mind to singe his nose a little, but was afraid of the consequences. He shot the bear with his rifle in the cave. And now, dear Cousin, Good night.

(Unsigned) by JOHN McHENRY.

*Note: MESHACK BROWNING (1781-1859) Maryland's most noted hunter, was one of McHenry's neighbors. In his "Life of a Hunter" he tells the same bear story related by McHenry in his letter.

Buffaloe Marsh, Allegany,
19 Apr. 1821.

Dear Cousin:

.....This has been a disastrous winter and spring on cattle, many having died in the Glades. I have lost two cows and two yearlings. One cow got in the mire, and one yearling, which was the cause of their death. One cow was on the list, but by nursing and feeding with grain, she is moving about again. Two days ago we had fine growing weather. Yesterday and the day before we had snowstorms. The ground is now covered with snow, but is melting fast. The winter has been so hard, and the spring so late that my provander gave out. I have been obliged to buy hay from Cherry T. Meadows, and very fortunate for me, I could get it there. Doctr. Brooke has moved to Morgan Town. If a family should wish to summer up in the Glades, there is a fine opportunity. The Cherry T. Meadow house might be got on a very low rent, with all the beds, bedding, and all Household furniture just as Cunningham's family left it—farming utensils, etc., if applied for be-

fore they are removed or sold. Capt. Campbell says he will send up a little waggon for the beds, etc, after corn planting.

Your affectionate Cousin,
(Signed) JOHN McHENRY,

—o—

TRAVEL HOME. Capt. James Ensley kept the Tomlinson Stone House Inn. Stoddart's Inn was on Keyser's Ridge, on the "turnpike." Cousin John died in 1822, so the following letter was written to his mother, Mrs. Margaret McHenry, in Baltimore.

"Charles" was John McHenry's negro foreman.

Buffaloe Marsh, 28th Novr., 1822.

My dear Aunt:

I left Frederick on Sunday afternoon and arrived at Cumberland on Monday evening. The mail Stage had started a few minutes before we arrived there, so that I was obliged to wait till Wednesday morning; after that I was disappointed in procuring a horse to take me home from Ensley's, & was obliged to tarry there one night; went on to Stoddart's on Thursday morning, which is about twelve miles from home, and reached home that day. On Saturday, three gentlemen from Gunpowder Neck, Baltimore County, came to see the Glades. Sunday was too bad a day to ride. I spent Monday, Tuesday showing them the Glades—they seem to be disposed to settle up here. We returned home on Wednesday, & today they would have started for home, but the weather is too bad for them to ride.—This is my diary since I left you.

All I have to do of any consequence is to kill Beef & pork before I start. I had engaged a thousand Wt. of Pork in the summer. I should like to see it killed before I leave this—but if I find that cannot be done, I will make arrangements to have it done in my absence. I am anxious to get away as soon as possible.

I wish to get Patty down before

cold weather sets in. I think I can get away in about ten or twelve days from this. I intend to come down in Gig, as there is a man going down from Cherry T. Meadows, who will ride my horse back. You may rest assured I will not delay a day longer than will be indispensable to arrange my family affairs so that I can leave them in a condition that they may not want for anything during the winter, &c.

Galloway Lynn talks of taking my place, stock, &c. on shares. I will write to him by my guests to know whether he will take possession this winter & whether the plan will suit. Charles has still those spasmodic affections I mentioned to you. I intend to send him to Cumberland that he may consult Dr. Smith, the physician there. I shall be obliged to get somebody to assist him this winter unless Galloway Lynn agrees to the arrangement proposed when I saw him at Cumberland; he was only waiting the return of his father to consult him about it. All this may delay me a week longer. I send this by my Guests, who perhaps will start tomorrow.

Believe me to be,

Your affectionate nephew,
JOHN McHENRY.

Browning's Mill Begins to Grind

Buffaloe Marsh, 11 June, 1821.

My dear Cousin:

Mr. Swan has not arrived yet, but we expect him up every day. He has written for his horse to be sent to Cumberland. His blacks are working on his new farm where he intends to reside. It is distant about two mile from us. I have invited Mr. Swan to make my house his home till he prepares a suitable habitation on his own place.

I am making shelters for stock and putting land into timothy. By degrees I hope I shall make mine a complete grazing farm. I am convinced I will be able to make myself independent of the U. B. dividends or no dividends in a year or two.

If you have a wish to own Cherry Tree Meadow Farm, you might get it cheap now. Edward Campbell says his father offered it for four thousand dollars, and says he really believes he would take two thousand cash. Browning will be ready to grind this week. This will be great convenience to our settlement.

Your affectionate Cousin,
JOHN McHENRY.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, GRANTSVILLE

Deed from John Slicer, Sr., to his son, William Slicer, dated Feb. 15, 1873, for \$6,300, transfers 155 acres, part of "Cornucopia," at the intersection of the National turnpike and the Glades road, with the hotel, stables, etc., excepting a lot and dwelling on the west side of the hotel, which John Slicer deeded to Susan, Theresa and Mary Slicer; excepting also the cemetery.

Being the same tract of land which Jacob Brown, trustee, sold to John Slicer in 1870, excepting lots sold to Charles Bill, Charles Livingstone, Jus-

tina Echorn, Daniel Smouse, Abr. J. Beachy, Samuel J. Beachy, and others.

EDITORIAL CHANGES

William O. Davis resigned as editor of the MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT, and Thornton O. Deffinbaugh and Wilbur W. Close took charge as editors and publishers on February 1, 1947. The paper was founded in 1878.

The REPUBLICAN in its issue of January 16, announced Donald R. Sincell and George H. Hanst as managing editor and editor, respectively.

THE Glades Star

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JUNE 30, 1947.

The Braddock Road and General Braddock's Expedition Against Fort Duquesne

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR may be said to have begun in May, 1754, when Col. Washington killed or captured Jumonville's party near the Great Meadows. The next year war was openly waged on land and sea, and one of the prime objectives of the British was to capture Fort Duquesne and drive the French from the Ohio Valley.



Gen. Edward Braddock was appointed to command the British troops, and in March, 1755, he arrived at Alexandria, Virginia, with two regular regiments of infantry, artillery and some sailors. Colonial soldiers augmented this force. The army marched from Alexandria on April 20 and arrived at Fort Cumberland on May 10. Due to a lack of supplies here, and to a shortage of horses and wagons to transport them, there was a long delay at Ft. Cumberland. The question of a road to the Ohio arose. Col. Washington, who served as an aid-de-camp on the general's staff, advised the use of pack horses instead of a wagon train. By so doing the army could have utilized Nemacolin's Path, over which Washington had marched his army

the previous year; but it was decided to build a new road. The only labor available for road building were soldiers, under army engineers; they were promised six pence per day in addition to their regular pay.

The following account of the building of the road and the march of the army from Fort Cumberland to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny is taken largely from Sargent's, "History of Expedition Against Fort Duquesne," published in 1856.

On the 30th of May, Sir John St. Clair, with Major Chapman and 600

men, set out to clear a road to the Little Meadows, thirty miles distant, where they were to erect a fortified camp. The army followed in three divisions: Halket's on June 7, Gage's on the 8th, Dunbar's on the 10th: The route followed in general Nemacolin's Path, which had been opened up by Col. Cresap for pack horses and widened somewhat by Washington, but in order to get grades over the mountains for the army wagons, much of the Braddock road was newly cut through the forest.

The army was ten days reaching Little Meadows, camping on the way at The Grove, at Martin's Plantation and near Savage River. Sickness developed among the troops, caused by their diet of salted meat.

THE SHADES OF DEATH Between Little Savage Mountain and Meadow Mountain Braddock's Road passed through the Shades of Death*, vividly described by Winthrop Sargent, who visited the area about 1855, a hundred years after Braddock, but while much of this noted forest was still intact.

"...The army had been ten days in reaching the Little Meadows, but twenty-four miles from Cumberland, passing with a line sometimes four miles long, through numerous spots too well adapted for an ambush or a surprise not to arrest a soldier's eye. Such were those dark forests of enormous white pines that shadow the region beyond the Great Savage mountain. The loneliness and perfect monotony of such a scene are not readily to be described; it more resembles the utter stillness of the desert than anything beside. No bird chirps among the foliage, or finds its food in these inhospitable boughs; no wild creature has its lair beneath its leafy gloom. Like the dark nave of some endless, dream-born cathedral, the tall columns rise before, behind, on every side, in uncounted and bewildering multiplicity, and are lost in the thick mantle that shuts out the light of heaven. The senses weary of the confusing prospect, and imagination paints a thousand horrid forms to people its recesses. At every step the traveler half looks to find a bloody corpse, or the blanched skeleton of some long murdered man lying across his pathway through these woods, so aptly named the Shades of Death!

COUNCIL OF WAR AT LITTLE MEADOWS Col. Washington's rank did not entitle him to a seat in the important council of war held on May 16, but before it met Gen. Braddock consulted him as to the advisability of pushing forward more rapidly with a light division, leaving the heavy troops, etc., to follow by easy marches, a course the Colonel warmly approved.

It was decided that St. Clair with Gage and 400 men should start on June 18 to open a road, and Braddock with 800 of the best troops should follow the next day. Gen. Braddock took with him from Little Meadows 4 howitzers, 4 twelve-pounders, 12 mortars, 13 artillery wagons and 17 ammunition wagons. It was a confident and well ordered army that marched

* William A. Parr, District Forester, writes:

I have not had an opportunity to do any research on this matter, but I believe Sargent was probably correct in saying that the forest was composed of White Pine.

As to whether the forest was still standing in 1856 at the time of the publication of Sargent's book, I believe it would be safe to assume that the "Shades of Death" and other forests along the Braddock Road were largely intact at that time.

As a general rule, major logging operations in this area did not occur until approximately the time of the Civil War and the decade or two immediately following. Prior to that period, cutting or logging was generally on a strictly local basis.

with Braddock up the hill from Little Meadows, crossed the River, then passed just south of the present town of Grantsville, and camped on Shade Run in the Little Shades of Death. Advance and rear guards, and scouts in the woods on either side protected the army from surprise attack. Enemy scouting parties watched every move of the army from the time it marched from Fort Cumberland, and reported to the French Commander at Fort Duquesne. A river ford just above Grantsville was long known as "Frenchman's Ford." Braddock crossed the Little Youghiogheny, as the Casselman River was then called, at Little Crossings just above the present bridge.

Col. Dunbar with the remainder of the army stayed at the Little Meadows camp until July 2. On the night of June 29 Indians fired on Dunbar's camp, which was well fortified and entirely surrounded by an abattis made of felled trees and branches.

MARCH FROM

From the Little Crossings to the Great Crossings is only twenty four miles, but it took the army six days to cover that distance. The advance party under St. Clair was constantly engaged in cutting the road, but its progress was slow, and the rest of the army had to encamp at the heels of the road builders, and march within sound of their axes. Negroe Mountain, Keyser's Ridge, the Winding Ridge—steep rugged hills—were surmounted, and to their summits artillery and baggage were with cruel labor drawn; headlong declivities were descended, down some of which the cannon and wagons were lowered with blocks and tackle; or deep morasses to be threaded, where troops sank ankle or knee deep in the clinging mire. The road was also beset with outlying parties of the enemy, who aimed at embarrassing the march. Three Mohawk Indians once came into camp but deserted during the night, and with them disappeared one of the general's Indians. On the next night three Englishmen, straggling beyond the lines, were shot and scalped upon the very edge of the camp. The enemy kept the workmen and convoys on the road in such a state of alarm that in one day thirty deserted in a body.

In his "History of Cumberland" Lowdermilk wrote:

On the 19th the command left Little Meadows, and the Indians were sent forward as scouts. Scarooyadi and his son, who were on the flank, were taken prisoners by a party of French and Indians who were in the woods, but the latter effected his escape and brought intelligence of the matter to the other warriors, who instantly started in hot pursuit. In a short time they found the sachem bound to a tree unharmed. The French were desirous of killing him when he was taken, but to this the Indians would not consent. They knew Scarooyadi and held him in considerable esteem, otherwise they would not have intervened to save him.

On June 19 the army camped on Shade Run just west of Grantsville. In his journal Captain Orme wrote:

From thence we marched about nine miles to the Bear Camp over a chain of very rocky mountains and difficult passes. We could not reach our camp ground 'till 7 of the clock, which was three hours later than common, as there was no water, nor even earth enough to flx a tent between the great mountain (Negro Mt.) and this place. We halted here two days, having a road cut in the side of a mountain, and some swamps to make passable. The army marched from Bear Camp on June 23.

WASHINGTON'S

ILLNESS Soon after leaving Fort Cumberland,, Washington "Was seized with a violent fever." At the Bear Camp he was too ill to proceed and was ordered by Braddock to wait

(Continued on Page 236)

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President....Hon. Bernard I. Gonder
First Vice-Pres....Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres....Mrs. C. M. Friend
SecretaryLewis R. Jones
Ass't Sec'y ...Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse
Treasurer.....George K. Littman
EditorCapt. Charles E. Hoye

THE GLADES STAR

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the Secretary, at five cents per copy.

Any person interested in Garrett
County is eligible to membership in
its Historical Society. Membership
fees are—Life, \$10; Regular, \$1.00.

DUE CREDIT was not given for
the drawing of Nemaquin's Path
which appeared in our last issue. It
is a reduced copy of the original by
a noted artist, Clarence McWilliams,
and was made available to us by Mr.
John I. Scull of the Somerset Trust
Company.

This issue contains a map of the
Braddock and National Roads drawn
by C. Milton Sincell and a cut of Gen.
Braddock, reduced from Lowder-
milk's History of Cumberland, by
James Bell.

The Mountain Top Chamber of
Commerce, Oakland, Maryland, was
organized, May 28, 1947. Charles
Briner, president; Wilbur W. Close,
vice-president; Walter E. Dawson,
treasurer, William O. Davis, secre-
tary.

HOMER FRIEND, aged 85 years,
11 months and 25 days, died at his
home near Friendsville on April 18,
1947. He was a son of Joab and Amy
Friend of Friendsville. Homer Friend
was a school teacher for many years
a member of the Friendsville Town
Council; served as a judge of the
Orphans' Court two terms. He was
this editor's first school teacher when
he taught the Sang Run school, 1886-
87. A modest, kindly gentleman.

GEORGE R. NORDECK, son of
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nordeck, was born
in De Ruyter, N. Y., on May 30, 1917,
and died in Baker Hospital, Martins-
burg, W. Va., April 25, 1947. He was
manager of Half Price Stores, King-
wood and Parsons, W. Va., before
entering the army on January 8,
1944. He served in the 104th infantry
division, and was wounded on March
25, 1945, at Dusseldorf, Germany,
while on duty with a mortar unit.
Discharged November 2, 1945, Pfc.
Nordeck built and began to operate
a general store at Sang Run in Au-
gust, 1946.

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS-
SOCIATION, Springfield, Illinois,
solicits information concerning the
present private ownership and lo-
cation of any document composed by
Abraham Lincoln, whether or not it
has been published hitherto. The pre-
paration of a complete edition of
Lincoln's writings from original
sources will be greatly facilitated by
information leading to procurement
of photostatic copies of documents
held by private individuals.

The study of family history has
been a most effective tool in building
up in the students a knowledge of
and appreciation for her own and her
country's past and in fostering in
her the desire to contribute a person-
al share to the preservation and ad-
vancement of its future.

Sister Mary Virginia.

OUR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Garrett County Historical Society is a war baby, somewhat retarded in its growth, but withall a healthy child. The recent membership campaign, having brought it several hundred new members, this may be an appropriate time to review briefly its objects and history.

Citizens interested in the promotion of the education and culture of our people thru a knowledge of local history have long advocated the organization of a society devoted to that end. Jacob Brown of Grantsville and Cumberland, a writer of local historical sketches, was deeply interested in preserving our local folk lore and history. Forty five years ago Mr. Brown's nephew published a letter in the Oakland "Republican" advocating the formation of a county historical society.

No steps to organize were taken until 1939, when F. E. Rathbun, County Superintendent of Schools, suggested to this writer that such a society be organized. He replied that, if the educational forces of the county would support the movement, it could be accomplished. Mr. Rathbun thought the teachers would cooperate. A letter was sent to the County Teachers' Association, and on November 7 its president, F. J. Getty, appointed Marshal G. Brown, Merle Frantz and Gladys D. Hamill, a committee to study and report on the advisability of organizing a county historical society. At the next meeting of the Association the committee submitted a favorable report on the proposal, and on November 12, 1940, the association approved the report and appropriated \$25 for the organization expenses.

Accordingly a general meeting was held in the Oakland High School the following January, when a temporary organization was effected.

In February a constitution and by-

laws were adopted and regular officers elected, Capt. Charles E. Hoyer, President.

Our Country was then at war; and there was much talk of freedom and democracy. It was the desire of the founders to organize a truly democratic society with a large and representative membership. The goal set was 500 members; when the membership campaign failed to enroll that number the goal was increased to 1000, and the publication of a bulletin, The Glades Star, of 1000 copies per issue was authorized. On Jan. 5, 1942, the auditor reported 508 regular and 15 life members enrolled, and a total of \$558 collected.

We cannot list here all those who have been active in the society during its early years, but special mention should be made of Fred A. Thayer, Sr., for his encouragement and advice. Also Marshall G. Brown, who became first vice president, Viola Broadwater of Grantsville, Joe E. Harned, treasurer until 1947, and Orley V. Dunham, our faithful war time secretary.

(In succeeding issues of this bulletin we shall treat of the objects and work of the society. Editor.)

THE LITTLE MEADOWS

We are inclined to forget the importance of Little Meadows in colonial history. Traveling east two miles from Grantsville on U. S. 40, in the valley of Meadow Run we may stop at a State road sign which informs us that this is the site of Braddock's 4th Camp.

Nearby is the Tomlinson Stone House Inn, now a farm house, and across the meadow, where the old Braddock Road came down the mountain, is the Tomlinson graveyard, doubtless also the last resting place of many soldiers and travelers over the old road. The "Stone House" farm is now owned and operated by peace

loving Amish.

There is little to remind us here of the long ago when Braddock's whole army camped at Little Meadows, and marched so grandly westward over the ridge, or when, a few weeks later, his defeated troops straggled back from the battle, hauling hundreds of their wounded on wagons. Many of his soldiers who died of wounds or disease are buried here in unmarked graves. Gen. Braddock was buried in the road so the Indians could not find his body. In 1784 Washington tried without success to locate his grave, but in 1824 some men repairing the old road discovered the General's remains, which were reburied by the road side, where a monument now stands about two miles west of the Great Meadows.

Due to the dangerous situation of Fort Cumberland Washington favored the construction of another fort farther westward. A council of war, called by him, met at Fort Cumberland on October 30, 1756. This council recommended that a strong garrison be kept at Fort Cumberland or "at a place further to the westward." On the back of this report Washington wrote:

The situation of Ft. Cumberland is extremely unsuitable for defence—and a fort somewhere in that neighborhood rather more advanced to the westward, well fortified and strongly garrisoned would contribute much to the mutual safety and interest of three colonies. Because it secures the only gap of the Alleghany at present made passable for wheeled carriages and which would forward an expedition to the Ohio.—I should think it highly expedient to maintain that pass by erecting a Fortress of strength towards the Little Meadows, in advance of the Enemy which would give us yet more advantages and Fort Cumberland would still answer its present purposes without attempting its improvement——.

OUR SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD

By HARLAND L. JONES

Selective Service Local Board No. 1 for Garrett County was organized October 24, 1940, with Daniel E. Offutt as chairman, Delbert Davis, Secretary, Terrence F. O'Donnell, Member, and Neil C. Fraley, Government Appeal Agent. Howard P. Stuck was appointed Clerk.

The Board of Election Supervisors conducted the first registration on October 16, 1940, and A. Leo Helbig their clerk delivered to the Selective Service Board 2597 registration cards for this registration.

The Board was assisted in tabulating and numbering the cards by a number of helpers, among them were Mildred Herring, Pauline Smouse, John Mason, William Owens, Jr., William W. Stemple and Lewis R. Jones. Bernadine Calhoun was appointed by the Board as Stenographer.

The first call made by the Board was for November 25, 1940. John Risdon Pratt, Charles Henry Ogden and Gilbert Stuyvesant were sent to the Induction Station located in the Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, and were examined and accepted for service in the Army.

The following named Doctors were appointed to conduct the physical examination of the registrants: Robert D. Brown and H. F. Glover, Friendsville, and E. I. Baumgartner, Robert W. Williams, Thomas A. Gonder, Jr., B. F. Selby and William W. Grant at Oakland. They examined some 3,000

NOTE ON LITTLE MEADOWS in "Braddock's Defeat", by N. B. Craig, 1848:

This interesting locality lies at the west foot of Meadow Mountain.—A rude entrenchment, about half a mile north of the Inn on the National Road, kept by Mr. Huddleson, marks the site of this fort. This is most probably the field of a skirmish spoken of in frontier history, between a Mr. Paris, with a scouting party from Fort Cumberland, and a Sieur Donville, commanding some French and Indians, in which the French officer was slain. The tradition is distinctly preserved in the vicinity.

registrants including the same number of blood tests.

Howard P. Stuck resigned as clerk and the Board appointed Harland L. Jones as his successor, March 1st, 1942, in which position he has served during the remaining time the Selective Service law was in effect. The office was closed on April 30, 1947.

Bernadine Calhoun, Stenographer, resigned February 1st, 1942, and was succeeded by Elizabeth Paulie who resigned May 1st, 1942, to take a position with the War Department. Stella B. Leighton was appointed and served until June, 1944, when she resigned and was succeeded by Susie E. Beckman who served until September, 1946.

Terrence F. O'Donnell, Board Member resigned on account of ill health on April 14, 1942, and Milton E. Pritts was appointed in his place. Daniel E. Offutt, chairman, died August 20, 1943, and Delbert Davis was made Chairman of the Board. William A. Gonder was appointed a Board member to take the place of Mr. Offutt, and upon the resignation of Mr. Davis, who was moving from Garrett County, Mr. Gonder was elected Chairman of the Board. Mr. Neil C. Fraley resigned as Government Appeal Agent and accepted appointment as a member of the Board. Asa T. Matthews was then appointed Government Appeal Agent. Mary Louise Helbig and Walter W. Dawson were appointed to act as Re-employment Committeemen for the Board.

The total number registering with the Board in the six registrations was 6,998, of which 1836 were in the fourth registration for men, ages 45 to 65, who were not subject to call for military service. Over 2,000 men were inducted into the Armed Forces through this Board and some 300 or more enlisted from Garrett County, a number of whom were not old

enough to be required to register. Up to this time more than 1,800 have been given Honorable Discharges, some of whom have re-enlisted. More than 50 of these boys have given their lives in the service of their Country.

More than one thousand registrants were given deferments at different times for farm and other essential war work. There were eight Conscientious Objectors sent to Civilian Training Camps, all of which have returned to their homes.

The Board working through the U. S. Employment Service was successful in placing several hundred returning veterans in jobs.

All the records of each individual registrant will be moved to the Office of Selective Service records, Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore.

COL. WASHINGTON TO COL. INNES AT FORT CUMBERLAND

Little Meadows, 15 July, 1755

Sir,

Captain Orme,* being confined to his litter, and not able to write, has desired me to acknowledge the receipt of yours. He begs the favor of you to have the room the General lodged in prepared for Colonel Burton, himself, and Captain Morris, who are all wounded also that some small place may be had convenient for cooking; and, if any fresh provision, and other necessaries for persons in their condition, may be had, that you will engage them.

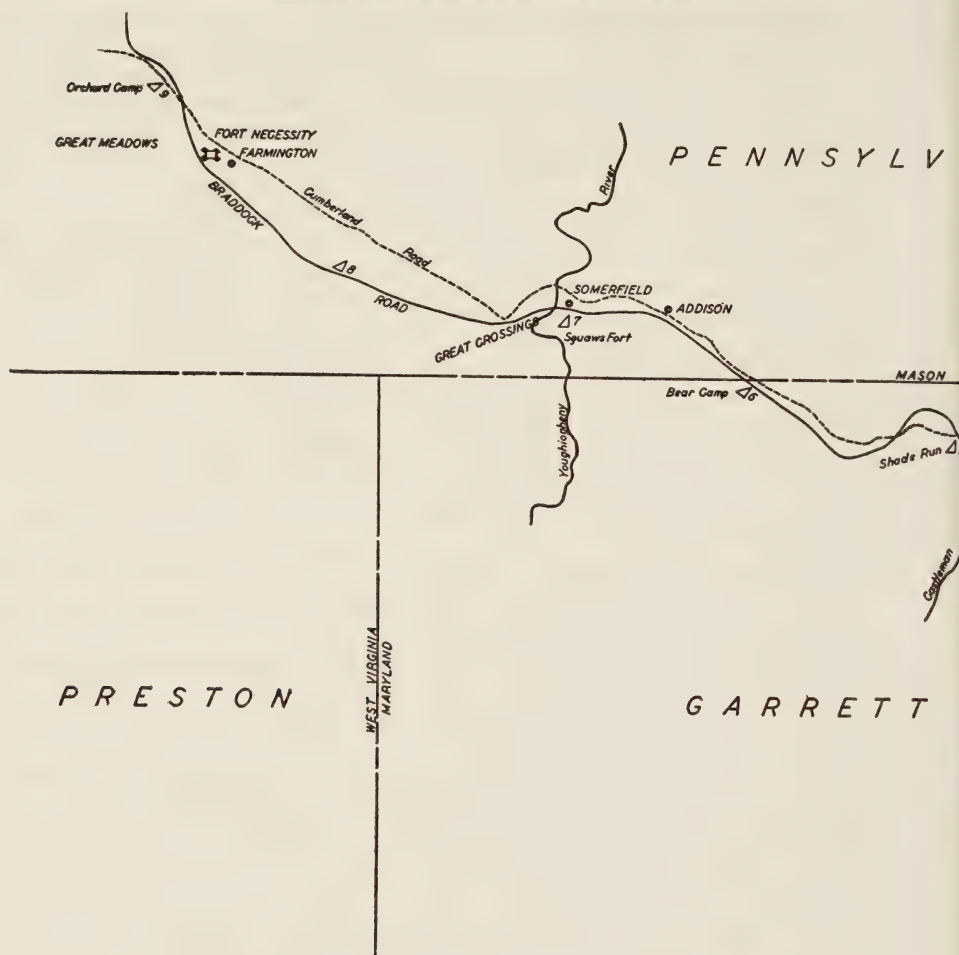
The horses, which carry the wounded gentlemen in litters are so much fatigued, that we dread their performance; therefore it is desired that you will be kind enough to send out eight or ten fresh horses for their relief, which will enable us to reach the Fort this evening.

I doubt not but you have had an account of the poor gentlemen's death by some affrighted wagoners, who ran off without taking leave. I am, Sir,

*Captain Robert Orme was Gen. Braddock's aid or adjutant. His "Journal" throws much light on the expedition.

About a mile north of Little Meadows is a small tract of land called "Orme's Whim", 24 acres, surveyed in 1774.

In 1812 Samuel Brown settled there.



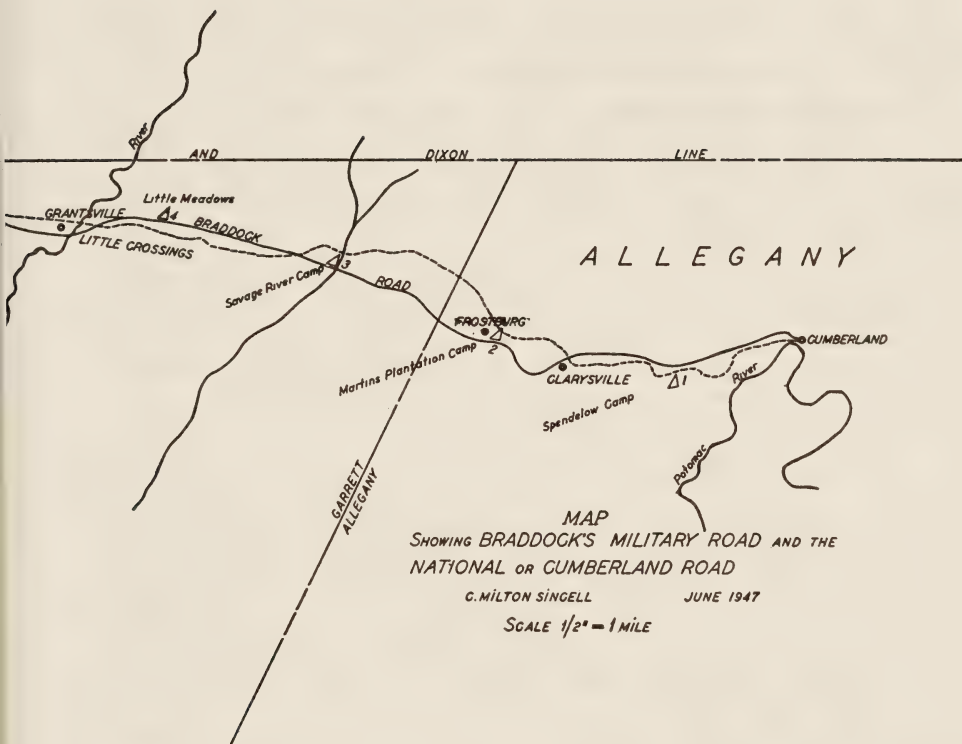
(Continued from Page 231)

there for Dunbar's army. He recovered sufficiently to ride his horse, going thence with supplies and a guard, and overtaking Braddock the day before the battle.

THE BATTLE AND RETREAT At the Squaw's Fort Camp the army crossed the Youghiogheny a mile above Somerfield and moved forward to the mouth of Turtle Creek on the Monongehela, where, on July 9, in a thick wood, cut by ravines, the Indians and French attacked. Braddock's regulars were shot down by the hidden foe; they became panic-stricken and retreated in the utmost confusion. The general was mortally wounded. Wagoners cut loose and fled on their horses, abandoning cannon and supplies. Colonial troops fought bravely and suffered heavy losses. The remnants of the army retreated in confusion to Dunbar's army, which had arrived at the Laurel Hill. After two days here Dunbar resumed the retreat, arriving at Little Meadows on July 15 and at Fort Cumberland a few days later.

In this battle Gen. Braddock had about 1200 British and Colonial troops.

4 N / A



He lost 63 officers and 815 soldiers, killed and wounded. The enemy had some 850 Indians, Canadians and a few French regular soldiers.

They are said to have lost only 30 men killed. Washington wrote "We have been beaten shamefully by a handful of Frenchmen."

Dunbar continued his retreat to Philadelphia, leaving a small garrison of Virginia troops at Fort Cumberland. The French and Indians did not attack this fort in force, but frequently fired into it. They raided and destroyed the settlements as far east as Conococheague Creek. In 1756 Fort Frederick, in what is now Washington County, was built to protect the Maryland frontier. Col. Washington was appointed Commander of the Virginia forces and forts were erected to protect the Virginia and Pennsylvania colonies.

THE FORBES

In 1758 General Forbes commanded another expedition for the capture of Ft. Duquesne. His army was assembled at Raystown (Bedford), Pa., and marched over a new road which crossed the northern part of Somerset County. On November 25 Forbes' army arrived before the fort. The French set it afire and retreated without

a fight. On the site of the French fort the British army then built a temporary stockade fort, which was named Fort Pitt, now part of Pittsburgh.

After the capture of Ft. Duquesne the Braddock and Forbes Roads were used to reach the Ohio Valley. Maryland sometimes appropriated money for the repair of the Braddock Road within the state, and until the construction of the National Road it was generally used by settlers going west from Maryland and Virginia.

Note: For a vivid account of a trip by wagon over the old Braddock Road in 1796 read Samuel Allen's letter, published in the October 1941, Glades Star.

BRADDOCK ARMY CAMPS

During the month of August, 1908, John K. Lacock conducted a party over the route of Braddock's Road from Cumberland to the scene of the defeat near Pittsburg. In the January, 1914, Pennsylvania Magazine, Lacock's report, giving in detail the location of the road and its relation to the Cumberland or National Road, was published. This report is too long to publish in this issue of the Glades Star, but his accompanying map is the basis of Milton Sincell's map of the roads appearing in this issue. If some of our society will go over the route of the Braddock Road thru Garrett County, we would gladly publish an up-to-date account of the old road.

The army camps shown on the Sincell map were located as follows:

1. SPENDELOW CAMP—Located at Alleghany Grove.

2. MARTIN'S PLANTATION—Now property of a coal company; just s. e. of Frostburg.

3. SAVAGE RIVER CAMP—On Blocher farms.

4. LITTLE MEADOWS—Here the National Road followed for a short distance the Braddock Road. The Camp site farm now belongs to Samuel Yoder of Grantsville. Braddock's Road crossed the Casselman River (the Little Crossings) about 300 yards above the old stone bridge. It passed about a quarter of a mile south of Grantsville.

5. SHADE RUN CAMP—Near Little Shade Run on the John P. Miller farm.

6. BEAR CAMP*—A state road marker indicates this camp on Mill Run at Oakton less than a mile south of the state boundary line.

7. SQUAW'S FORT CAMP—Located between the forks of Braddock Run near Somerfield. The army forded the Youghiogheny River at the Great Crossings near the mouth of Braddock Run, a half mile above the stone bridge on the National Road. Capt Orme noted in his journal that at this point the river was "about 100 yards wide, about three feet deep, with a very strong current".

8. TWELVE SPRINGS CAMP—East of the Great Meadows.

9. ORCHARD CAMP—Near Fort Necessity and Braddock's grave.

*THE BEAR CAMP: There is still doubt as to the exact location of Braddock's 6th Camp. The "Bear Camp" of the pioneer hunters and settlers was at or near the junction of Nemaocolin's Path and another Indian trail, later the junction of the Braddock and Morgantown Roads, on Bear Camp Run (now Mill Run). Here Aron Parker lived in 1774, and about 1787 John Simkins opened his noted Bear Camp Hotel. Later Michael Beeghly owned the property and built the present log house, now the home of G. Louis Spiker. This is possibly the site of Braddock's 6th Camp.

WOMEN WITH BRADDOCK'S ARMY

INDIAN Geo. Croghan brought WOMEN a party of Indians and their families to Ft. Cumberland. The squaws were attractive and spent most of their time in and about the camp; they accepted the very marked attentions shown them by officers and soldiers. The officers "were scandalously fond of them." Bright Eyes, daughter of White Thunder, abandoned herself to dissipation and most of her sisters followed her example. The warriors became jealous and denounced the officers. Orders were issued forbidding the women to come into camp, but they continued

to meet the soldiers in a grove nearby. Finally the Indians were requested to send their families home. They did so, but most of the warriors went with them and did not return.

Only a few friendly Indians accompanied Braddock's army on the march against Fort Duquesne. broughtrgelgotta

WHITE WOMEN Women doubtless crossed the mountains with the early traders; certainly a few captive women and children were carried across the mountains by the Indians, but the first record we have of white women in our area is of the women accompanying Braddock's army, most of them wives of soldiers, employed to wash clothes, care for the sick and other duties.

The following entries in Braddock's orderly book indicate their situation.

Camp at Alexandria, April 7, 1755.

A great number of women having been brought over than those allowed by the Government sufficient for washing with a view that the hospital might be served; and complaint being made that a concert is being entered into not to serve without exorbitant wages, a return will be called for of those who shall refuse to serve for six pence per day and their provisions that they may be turned out of camp and others got in their places.

An order published at Ft. Cumberland on May 1 permitted five to six women per company. This order was modified at the Grove Camp on June 11 permitting no more than two women per company to march.

"Any woman that is found in Camp and whose name is not on the list will for the first time be severely punished and for the second time suffer death."

Camp at the Little Meadows

June 17, 1755

....No woman to be vixtualled upon the detachments that march tomorrow and Thursday.

Note: Most of the women were left at Little Meadows with Dunbar's troops; there is no record of any present at the battle.

COL. WASHINGTON TO JOHN A. WASHINGTON

Youghiogany, 28 June, 1755.

Dear Brother,

Immediately upon our leaving the Camp at George's Creek on the 14th instant, from whence I wrote to you, I was seized with a violent fever and pain of the head which continued without intermission until the 23rd, when I was relieved, by the General's absolutely ordering the physician to give me Dr. Jame's powders, one of the most excellent medicines in the world. It gave me immediate ease, and removed my violent fever and other complaints in four days time. My illness was too violent to suffer me to ride; therefore I was indebted to a covered wagon for some part of my transportation, but even in this, I could not continue far. The jolting was so great, that I was left upon the road with a guard, and some necessaries, to wait the arrival of Colonel Dunbar's detachment. which was two days march behind us, the General giving me his word of honor that I should be brought up, before he reached the French fort. This promise, and the doctor's declaration, that if I persevered in my attempts to go on in the condition I then was, my life would be endangered, determined me to halt for the above mentioned detachment.

....Unless the number of wagons were retrenched, and the carriage horses increased we should never be able to see Fort Duquesne. This is two days afterwards (which was about the time they got to the Little Meadows, with some of their foremost wagons, and strongest teams,) they themselves were convinced of; for they found, that, besides the extreme difficulty of getting the wagons along at all, they had often a line of three or four miles in length; and the soldiers guarding them were so dispersed, that, if we had been attacked either in front, center, or rear, the part so attacked must have been cut off, or totally routed, before they could be sustained by any other corps.

At the Little Meadows a second council was called (for there had been one before,) wherein the urgency for horses was again represented, to the officers of the different corps, and how laudable a farther retrenchment of their baggage would be, that the spare ones might be turned over for

the public service. In order to encourage this, I gave up my best horse, which I have never heard of since, and took no more baggage than half my portmanteau would easily contain. It is said, however, that the number reduced by this second attempt was only from two hundred and ten or twelve, to two hundred, which had no perceivable effect.

The General, before they met in council, asked my private opinion concerning the expedition. I urged him, in the warmest terms I was able, to push forward, if he even did it with a small but chosen band, with such artillery and light stores as were necessary, leaving the heavy artillery, baggage, and the like with the rear division of the army, to follow by slow easy marches, which they might do safely, while we were advanced in front.

This advice prevailed we were on our march by the 19th, leaving Colonel Dunbar and Major Chapman behind, with the residue of two regiments, some independent companies, most of the women and, in short, everything not absolutely essential, carrying our provisions and other necessities upon horses.

We set out with less than thirty carriages, including those that transported the ammunition for the howitzers, twelve-pounders, and six pounders, and all of them strongly horsed; which was a prospect that conveyed infinite delight to my mind, though I was excessively ill at the time. But this prospect was soon clouded, and my hopes brought very low indeed, when I found, that, instead of pushing on with vigor, without regarding a little rough road, they were halting to level every molehill, and to erect bridges over every brook, by which means we were four days in getting twelve miles.

At this camp I was left by the Doctor's advice, and the General's positive orders They have had frequent alarms, and several men have been scalped; but this done with no other design, than to retard the march, and to harass the men, whom if they are to be turned out every time a small party attacks the guards at night (for I am certain they have not sufficient force to make a serious assault,) the enemies aim will be accomplished by the gaining of time.

I have been now six days with Colonel Dunbar's Corps, who are in

a miserable condition for want of horses, not having enough for their wagons; so that the only method he has of proceeding, is to march with as many wagons as they will draw, and then halt till the remainder are brought up with the same horses, which requires two days more; and shortly I believe, he will not be able to stir at all. There has been vile management in regard to horses. I am, &c.

Note to above letter: July 2—A serious inconvenience attended me in my sickness, and that was losing the use of my servant; for John Alton was taken about the same time that I was, and with nearly the same disorder, and was confined as long; so that we did not see each other for several days. He is also tolerably well now. We are advanced almost as far as the Great Meadows, and I shall set out tomorrow morning for my own corps, with an escort of one hundred men, who are to guard some provisions up.

HINEBAUGH AND RICHTER TANNERIES

Adam J. Richter has presented to the society for the county museum a valuable set of tools from the old tanneries located just east of Accident. Centuries-old oaks were abundant in that neighborhood, and from them the "tan bark" was obtained.

The Hinebaugh tannery was established and operated on his farm by Daniel Hinebaugh, who came from Ursina, Pa., about 1840, and purchased part of the "Accident" tract.

Henry Richter emigrated from Germany in 1852 and settled on "Accident" four years later. His son, John L. Richter, learned tanning in the Hinebaugh tannery. In 1872 John built the Richter tannery on his father's farm. It operated until 1928, and the building still stands near the old Drane log house.

Mr. Richter's gift consists of: 2 Leather shaving knives, 1 Hide fleshing tool, 1 Unfleshing tool, 1 Buffing slicker, 1 Leather slicker, 1 Leather setting stone, 5 Samples of Leather.

CAPT. FRANCIS PEYTON'S LETTERS TO HIS MOTHER

Monaktuca Camp, 6th July, 1755.

My dear Mother:

I would have written to you from Winchester before we commenced our March, but Mr. Hite, who was returning to Alexandria, promised he would let you know all you desired concerning me: and how full of business I and all the rest of us have been preparing to move through the wilderness in the direction of Fort Duquesne.

We have found provisions very scarce. Our men, too, are most difficult to control, all of them having lived on the frontier in a state of freedom and independence, which has rendered them unwilling to submit to authority. The majority of them seem to have joined the expedition from pure love of excitement, regarding it as something in the nature of a buffalo hunt. They shoot away their ammunition after game, notwithstanding it is strictly against orders. Nor do they even take precautions for their own safety, but contrary to orders fall behind and straggle, and are generally disposed to rebel against authority. Indeed they engage in many irregularities, which greatly shock the English Officers, who are accustomed only to well trained and disciplined armies. And this our (Virginia) officers see and lament, knowing that in the circumstances by which we are surrounded they cannot be repressed by the same means which are used in Europe. Today we have a melancholy evidence of the recklessness of these mountaineers, for during our march four of them were shot while loitering, and scalped by the Indians. A company of sharpshooters was scattered in search of our stealthy foes, but in vain; it was impossible to overtake or find them.

We have encountered every kind of difficulty during our march from Winchester. Frequently we have had to cut our road through the pathless forest, and to let our baggage and wagons down steep precipices by ropes and pulleys. Our horses also have become exceedingly thin and feeble; for as this wild country is entirely without enclosures, we cannot let them loose at night, or they might stray away, or be captured by the Indians, who hang constantly upon our path. Consequently our horses,

being but half nourished, can now scarcely pull our wagons. This obliged us early as the beginning of last month to send back two pieces of cannon. This occurred when we reached Martin's plantation. From that place we crossed the Alleghany Mountains by a steep and rocky ascent of over two miles, and amidst scenery of surpassing grandeur. At the foot of that range we crossed a wild and beautiful stream called Savage River. On the 24th June we crossed the Yoxhio Geni (Youghiogheny) River, and though we left Martin's Plantation on the 13th June, the difficulties of our march were so great that we had accomplished only that distance, 23 miles, in twelve days.

At the Yoxhio Geni River we came so suddenly upon an Indian Camp that we captured an old warrior, who was unable to escape with the speed of his light-footed companions. He informed us that 170 of his comrades, all fighting men, had been with him: notwithstanding that but a few minutes had elapsed they had all disappeared so mysteriously that not one of them could be discovered, though a party of our light troops were despatched immediately in pursuit.

Among them were several Frenchmen and of this we needed a little proof, many trees being stripped, so that they might write upon the bark all kinds of scurrilous language, threats and bravadoes. Although we could not discern any of the French or Indians, they lay in ambush close around us; and on the next day three of our men were shot and scalped by them. Occasionally we saw some of their painted faces in the woods at a distance, and during the night they repeatedly attempted to reconnoitre our camp.

Every mile of our march was now bringing us rapidly into their Country, and into the midst of them; and during the next night we came upon another of their camps, where fires were still burning. Here also were the trees stripped by the French, and many insolent sentences written or carved upon the stems, and some drawings were made of the scalps of our men who had been killed two days before. After quitting that camp we came upon a more open country, and our roads were less difficult, for there was no undergrowth. Those woods were composed chiefly of white

oak timber, in place of the chestnuts and laurels which covered the ridge we had cut our way through.

On the 4th July we camped at Thicketly Run, and General Braddock sent forward some Indian scouts towards the French fort, to procure intelligence. These scouts returned on the 6th, bringing with them a French officer's scalp. The Frenchman had been out shooting within half a mile of the fort, when they killed him.

I have now, my dear Mother, given you a kind of diary of the most striking events that have occurred to us up to this point of our march. I regret that time will not allow me to be more full and particular in my descriptions. It would please me to give you a more lively account of this truly savage country, and of some sublime spectacles produced by the effect of the setting sun among the lofty peaks of the mountains by which we are surrounded. But the courier who is to take this to Fort Cumberland will leave in five minutes. Therefore I have barely time to send my love to all my dear kinsfolks, and to sign myself, Your dutiful and affectionate son, Francis Peyton.

—o—

Great Meadows, July 13, 1755
My dear Mother,

Never did I undertake to write a letter when so overwhelmed with grief and disappointment. Our expedition has failed! Our commander is dead! Our noble General Braddock! He died this day from his wounds. Alas! who could have anticipated such a disaster—such an extraordinary and disgraceful defeat as that which we have sustained on the Monongahela River.

I will endeavor to give you some connected account of our military operations since the letter I wrote you from Monaktuca Camp.—(Here he tells of the battle and retreat.)—

Our sick and wounded are suffering intensely from the heat of the weather, and from the mosquitoes, gnats and other insects; also from the want of proper medicines and supplies, ours having been for the most part lost during the flight.

The scenery of the country through which we have passed since leaving Winchester has been wondrously grand:—but I have no heart now to describe it in this hour of our defeat, humiliation and disgrace.

Francis Peyton.

PIONEER FAMILIES:

Speicher (Spiker)

THE SPEICHER FAMILY seems to have originated in Switzerland during the late 1500's. In the city Bern there is a "Speicher" Avenue, and high in the Alps, east of Zurich, is a small village named "Speicher." The name is derived from the German verb "speichern," to treasure up: a granary. In America the name is spelled variously by different branches of the family.

The Ulrich Spiker Line

ULRICH SPIKER (about 1710-1785,) ancestor of the Garrett county Spikers, arrived at Philadelphia, October 8, 1737, on the ship "Charming Polly," from Rotterdam. It is presumed that he came from the Rhenish Palatinate, but his ancestors were originally from Switzerland. He settled for a time in eastern Pennsylvania, but moved into the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, where some of his descendants live to this day.

JACOB SPIKER (about 1745-1830,) son of Ulrich Spiker, is listed in the 1785 Virginia state census of Shenandoah County as head of a family of nine persons. Jacob Spiker and part of his family moved from Virginia to Allegany County, Maryland. In the census of 1800 Jacob and John Spiker are listed as heads of families in the George's Creek District. In the census of 1810 they are again listed there: Jacob, family of 4; John, family of 6. Some of the children of Jacob Spiker were Elizabeth, John, Michael, Barbara and Adam. On April 12, 1830, Elizabeth, John Michael and Adam Spiker, and Robert Green and wife Barbary, all of Allegany County, deeded to Jacob Green 50 acres of land for \$87. This appears to have been a settlement, in part, of the estate of their father, who resided near the present county line N.W. of Lonaconing. In Jacob Spiker's deed

of April 6, 1816, for Lot 3871 to John Michell, Jr., his wife's name is recorded as Barbary.

JOHN SPIKER (b. about 1770, d. 1836,) son of Jacob, resided in the same neighborhood as his father. His will, dated October 8, 1836, and probated at Cumberland in November 8, 1836, provided that all of his personal estate should go to his wife, Mary.

MICHAEL SPIKER (b. about 1775) was a son of Jacob Spiker. He appears on the assessment roll of George's Creek (1804-1812) as owner of personal property.

Michael Spiker and his wife moved from the Lonaconing neighborhood prior to 1840 to Preston County, W. Va., and finally settled the George E. Spiker farm near Zar.

ADAM SPIKER (1789-1836,) son of Jacob Spiker, served in Captain Blair's company of Allegany County during the war of 1812. His wife, Ann Luck, died in 1877. He is buried in the New Germany church cemetery. Eight sons and four daughters survive him. Three of his sons were John, Isaac and Jacob. Adam Spiker resided on what is now the Ralph M. Alexander farm east of Accident, where he built a small log house used as a school house.

HENRY SPIKER (b. about 1800, d. May 7, 1880) was probably a son of John Spiker and a grandson of Jacob Spiker. He m. Lavinia Metts. One of their children was Joseph Adam Spiker, who was born near Grantsville, Md.

JOSEPH ADAM SPIKER (b. Jan. 14, 1824, d. May 6, 1905) m. Jan 6, 1843, Sarah, daughter of Abraham Hershberger, of Salisbury, Pa. They resided on the present Joseph Spiker farm near McHenry, Md.

Their children were:

1. Samuel, b. April 4, 1844. Lived at Accident, Md.
2. John P., b. March 27, 1846. Accident.



HENRY M. SPEICHER

3. (A son,) b. Dec, 15, 1848. D. in infancy.
4. T. Redeemus, b. May 10, 1850. Accident.
5. (A daughter,) b. May, 1852. D. in infancy.
6. Jacob, b. Dec. 19, 1853. McHenry.
7. William Henry, b. March 19, 1856.
8. Sarah Ann, b. Oct. 25, 1858. Washington.
9. Martha, b. June 16, 1861. Mt. Lake Park.
10. Elizabeth C., b. May 3, 1864. Mt. Lake Park.
11. Abraham L., b. Jan. 9, 1866. Seattle, Washington.
12. Joseph E., b. April 19, 1868. Cumberland.

JOHN P. SPEICHER, who died September 29, 1925, was a son of Joseph Adam Spiker. He changed the spelling of his name to the original German "Speicher." He m. Catherine, daughter of Jonas Beeghley

and Lydia Flickinger. Their children were Jonas A., Harvey J., Henry M., Emma L. (Guthrie,) William Asa, John M. and Norman E. John P. Speicher and all his children, except John M. resided at Accident. Harvey J. Speicher was State Senator sixteen years. Henry M. Speicher is Chief Judge of the Orphan's court.

The Johan Christoph Speicher line will appear in the next issue.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Total enrollment to June 30 ...1,041

Losses: Deceased49

Dropped16

65

Active membership, July 1, 1947:

Life members80

Regular members896

Total active members976

Though our membership campaign closed on June 30, new members may continue to enroll before payment of the usual fees. Members dropped because of failure to notify the society of change of address, may be reinstated upon payment of \$1.00 to the Secretary.

New Life Members:

Margaret I. Keller, Romney, W. Va.; Margaret Holland, Kitzmiller, Md.; E. E. Enlow, Sebastopol, Calif.; Rev. Robert Johns, Accident, Md.; Jesse J. Walker, Kitzmiller, Md.; J. F. Browning, Ruth Hoyer, Sang Run; Mrs. Lillian B. Sincell, Donald R. Sincell, Orley V. Dunham, Treacy's Store, Wm. A. Sturgiss, S. Townshend Naylor, Lowell Loomis, Paul F. Nazlerod, Oakland, Md.

New Regular Members By Settlements:

POTOMAC RIVER: Mary K. Sharpless, Kenneth A. Bray, William R. Davis, Paul Schultz, Mrs. John Bishop.

SANDY CREEK: Dorsey Guard, Orval Jenkins, Karol R. Rush, Olin C. Friend, Charles W. Baker, Ford Q. Friend, Aza R. Schroyer, Jackson

Fike.

ACCIDENT: Earl F. Haenftling, Martin V. Frazee, Mrs. Ella Louise Johns, Joseph L. Matthews, Leo Glen Coddington.

SANGING GROUND: Mrs. Gladys Vannucci, Wilbur C. Hoyer, H. Robert DeWitt, Robert F. Gay, Roger W. Bond, Mrs. Gertrude Baasland, Wm. A. Savage, Jasper Sisler, Kenneth D. Frantz, Arthur E. DeWitt, Charles H. Bowman, Mrs. S. B. Litman.

LITTLE CROSSINGS: Rev. George Ely, Dr. G. V. Broadwater, Arthur L. Lowry, Mrs. Barbara Younkin, Mrs. Asa Snyder, Mrs. Frances B. Taylor, George D. Edwards, Wm. L. Biddington.

GREAT GLADES: Elizabeth B. Leary, Miss Grace Loar, Mrs. Berna Bray, Victoria E. Ingram, Andrew E. Mance, James Nordeck, Mrs. Elsie E. Green, Q. Nordeck Shaffer, M. Paul DeWitt, Scott W. Shirer, Juniper S. Teats, Paul W. Fisher, Franklin D. Custer, Mrs. Betty H. Gilmore, C. C. Gnegy, Thomas Currie, Mrs. Anne A. Gregory, Ray C. Friend, James B. Nally, James W. Canty, Claude F. Friend, Mrs. Edith L. Young, George W. Nine, O. A. Watson, Z. R. Knotts, Mrs. F. D. Bittle, Mrs. Virginia McManis, E. C. Spoerlein, Mrs. Daisy D. Beachy.

RYAN'S GLADE: Mrs. Lyla Dixon.

AT LARGE: Emma Loar Gaddis, W. Earl Cobey, Wm. A. Parr, R. E. Cross, John H. Hoffman, Charles E. Clark, Blair Robinett.

Gifts to the Society

From George L. Pritts—Mess Pan and Cup, Spanish War, 1898.

Phineas P. Snyder—Miners Lamp, 1877; Lantern, John L. Snyder, 1850.

Capt. Paul E. Speicher—Speicher Family, 1947, (manuscript).

Daniel Dorsey—Catholic Red Book of Western Maryland, 1909.

Charles E. Hoyer—Life and Correspondence of James McHenry, Steiner, 1907.

THE Glades Star

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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 27.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1947.

The Cumberland (National Road)



TRANSPORTATION between the seaboard states and the Mississippi Valley was a vital problem in the early days of our national history. The Braddock and Forbes Roads of French and Indian War times were inadequate; construction of a canal would be expensive, if not impractical, but there was opposition upon constitutional grounds to the Federal Government making internal improvements. The need was so urgent, however, that Congress decided to build a road across the mountains.

On March 29, 1806, President Jefferson approved a bill appropriating \$30,000 for a road from Cumberland to the Ohio at Wheeling, officially known as the "Cumberland Road." The road commission appointed by the President consisted of Eli Williams and Thomas Moore of Maryland, and Joseph Kerr of Ohio. Josiah Thompson, a surveyor, they employed and authorized to hire two chain carriers, a marker, a vaneman, a pack horse man and horse to make the preliminary survey. The route decided upon followed the general course of the old Nemaquin Path from Cumberland to the Monongahela River, passing thru Little Meadows, crossing the Casselman at the Little Crossings, the Yougiogheny at the Great Crossings and the Monongahela at Red Stone Old Fort (Brownsville), where connection with

Pittsburgh was made by boat. By 1808 the right-of-way had been cleared one half width to Brownsville. Contracts for construction of ten miles of the road west from Cumberland were signed on April 16 and May 8, 1811, and were completed in the fall of 1812. The next "letting" was in August, 1812, eleven miles, extending to Little Meadows, completed in early 1815. The work was contracted thence to the Youghiogeny in August, 1813, and finished in 1817; the delay was caused by scarcity of laborers during the war, high prices, and apprehension of failure of contractors. The whole road was not completed and opened to traffic to the Ohio until 1818. Cost of building the road across the mountains from Cumberland to Uniontown, including bridges, was \$9,745 per mile. Funds for construction were raised by the Government from the sale of public lands in Ohio. It was planned to build the road to the Mississippi River, but it was finally built only as far as Springfield, Ohio.

It was originally supposed that the new road thru Maryland would utilize much of the road bed of the old Braddock Road, but fortunately this plan was abandoned; the Cumberland Road paralleled and sometimes crossed the Braddock Road, but it used only about one mile of the old road bed. (See map in the June, 1947, Glades Star.) Most of its course was cut thru the virgin forest, increasing the expense, but the road was so well laid out that, to the present day, few changes of location have been necessary. The law provided for a sixty feet right-of-way, and a grade not exceeding five degrees. The surface was of stone, broken with hand hammers, laid over larger stones.

The length of the road from Cumberland to Wheeling was 132 miles, of which 34½ miles were in Maryland. The highest point on the National Road is the crest of Negro Mountain—2,908 feet.

From the time it was thrown open to the public in 1818 until the coming of the railroads in 1852-53, the National Pike was the one great highway over which passed the bulk of trade and travel, and the mails, between the East and West.

Stage coach lines were established to carry passengers; the fare—Cumberland to Wheeling—\$8.25. Conestoga covered wagons, drawn by six horses, carried freight. Farmers, called "sharpshooters," also hauled freight during the busy season. Drovers of cattle, sheep and hogs were driven eastward. Inns were built by the roadside to provide food, drink (mostly whiskey) and lodging for travelers; food for animals was stored in big barns. Inns on the road provided markets for the products of the farms in the vicinity; population and prosperity increased. A steady stream of emigrants passed westward, while statesmen from the West, including President Jackson, Harrison, Polk and Taylor, and Senator Henry Clay, traveled the Cumberland Road on their way to Washington. Abraham Lincoln stopped in Uniontown on his way east in 1846.

THE STATES Congress objected to providing money for the up-
TAKE OVER keep of the Cumberland Road, and in 1822 it passed a bill providing for the collection of tolls; this was vetoed by President Monroe. The Federal Government finally decided to turn over the road to the states thru which it passed. In 1831 Maryland agreed to accept its section, provided the road and bridges were first repaired. John Hoyer and Meshach Frost were appointed Commissioners to negotiate the transfer. Captain Thomas Endsley was president of a similar body for Pennsylvania.

The condition of the Cumberland Road at this time was deplorable. Under date of August 1, 1832, Lieut. Mansfield, army engineer, reported from Cumberland: "I have this evening returned from a general reconnaissance of the road in the state. I find the road in a shocking condition, and every rod of it will require great repair; some of it is now almost impassable. I purpose leaving here tomorrow, on a particular measurement and survey of the road as it is, and the requisites to put it in complete repair . . ."

Congress finally appropriated money for repair of the road and its bridges, and Capt. Richard Delafield was put in charge of the work east of the Ohio. The road was resurfaced—maccadamized—by contractors under supervision of army engineers. In 1835 Congress made its last appropriation for the Cumberland Road and the states took over their respective sections. Tolls were then collected for passage at "toll gates," one of which was at the Six Mile House west of Cumberland and another at Petersburg (Addison), Pa. The Baltimore Pike, from Cumberland east, completed in 1822, was also a toll road.

GOLDEN AGE AND DECLINE OF THE OLD PIKE

The B. and O. Railroad reached Cumberland in 1842, but was not completed to Wheeling until 1853. For ten years passengers for the West transferred from trains at Cumberland to stage coaches, and were carried rapidly over the mountains to the Ohio. Freight was also unloaded and transported in big covered wagons westward. Traffic from west to east, including droves of livestock, was equally heavy. Hotels and inns on the road were many and prosperous.

But stage coaches and Conestoga wagons could not compete successfully with steam propelled trains; when the railroads reached Wheeling and Pittsburgh (1852), travel over the old pike declined rapidly; inns closed or became farm houses. Toll collections decreased, and the road was allowed to deteriorate.

We hear no more of the clanging hoof,
And the stage coach, rattling by;
For the steam king rules the traveled world,
And the old pike's left to die.

But the old pike did not die. In 1916 Congress passed the Federal-Aid Road Act, designed to connect the State highway systems into an articulated system of interstate highways. In 1925 the restored pike, which includes the old Cumberland Road, was designated United States Route 40.

In 1935 Albert C. Rose, of the U. S. Bureau of Public Works, wrote: "Today, travelled from coast to coast, this National Main Street, which may some day be the central thoroughfare in a country so densely populated that it resembles one extensive urban area, beckons the tourist, the business man, the farmer and the city dweller to take part in the development and enjoyment of the social, commercial, industrial and recreational advantages of our land of freedom and opportunity."

OLDTIME BLACKSMITHS

Hundreds of horses passing daily over the National Road made work for many blacksmiths, one of whom

was Philip Spiker at Sand Springs, who, so it is said, could shoe more horses in a given time than any smith on the road. Sandy Connor was the blacksmith on Keyser's Ridge.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President....Hon. Bernard I. Gonder
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Second Vice-Pres...Mrs. C. M. Friend
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THE GLADES STAR

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the Secretary, at five cents per copy.

Any person interested in Garrett
County is eligible to membership in
its Historical Society. Membership
fees are—Life, \$10; Regular, \$1.00.

WE REGRET the delay in mailing
the June 30 issue of The Glades
Star. The office of the secretary has
been very busy.

"GARRETT COUNTY," a 20-page
illustrated booklet, published in July
by the Deep Creek Lake Association,
has been mailed to members of the
GCHS, except to those in Oakland.
Copies may be obtained from the As-
sociation or from the Chamber of
Commerce, Oakland.

GRANTSVILLE POST OFFICE

The first post office in the northern
part of what is now Garrett County
was established in the Stone House
Inn under the name "Tomlinson's"
on January 10, 1822, Capt. Thomas
Endsley, first postmaster. The name
was changed to "Little Crossings" on
January 6, 1834. Little Crossings was

changed to "Grantsville" on March
24, 1846.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Life

Charlotte Crabtree Fisher, Glen-
coe, Ill.; Blaine H. Friend, Friends-
ville, Md.; Martin T. Watson, Keyser
W. Va.

Regular

Reda Teats, John P. Speicher, Paul
Harvey, Wesley Harvey, Capt. Paul
E. Speicher, E. C. Weitzell, Earl V.
Friend, Floyd R. Friend, H. Quay
Evans, John Vernon Yost, Harry S.
Browning, Daryl V. McKenzie, J. A.
Connell, John W. Hart, Charles F.
White, Robert Leary, Earle D. Dodge
and A. F. Neil.

Total membership—993. We lack
only seven of reaching our goal of
1000 members.

The annual meeting in December
will vote upon a proposal to double
the present membership fees. We
suggest that a membership for a
son or a daughter or a friend would
be a suitable Christmas gift.

DEATHS

Mrs. Estella B. (Selby) Ober, of
Friendsville, died August 25, 1947.

EVERY CAPABLE PERSON owes
something to history, and should
make his contribution in due season.
... The writer has been more than
ever impressed with the necessity of
a practical history of Garrett County.
... Records are accessible enough,
but they are a small part of county
or local history. Personal recollections
and reliable traditions form the body
of such history, and the most inter-
esting and readable part of it. Much
of this kind of matter has already
been lost by death, and in a short
time the few links connecting the
past with the present will be gone.

—Jacob Brown of Grantsville,
In "Miscellaneous Writings", 1887.

JANE FRAZIER CAPTURED BY INDIANS

Jane was born in 1735 near Winchester, Va. When nineteen years of age she married John Frazier, a gunsmith and Indian trader, whose trading post at Venango was occupied by the French when Washington passed thru that Indian town in 1754. Frazier had then settled at Turtle Creek, near the scene of Braddock's defeat, where he resided until expelled by the French.

The Fraziers were building a house and gunshop at Evitt's Creek four miles east of Ft. Cumberland, when Jane started to ride to the fort for supplies. Within site of her new home she was captured by Indians, and her companion, Bradley, was killed. The Indians took her to their town on the Miami River in Ohio, where she remained in captivity thirteen months, well treated by her captors.

Returning from one of their raids, the Indians brought with them two Dutchmen, whom they employed tanning skins. While the warriors were on another raid, Jane and the Dutchmen escaped. Their provisions were soon exhausted. The men shot turkey and ate so greedily that they became ill and were unable to travel. Jane then left her companions and traveled alone eleven days across the mountains, living on what she could find in the forest. Finally she followed a trail (probably McCullough's Path) and reached Old Town on the Potomac. The settler's took her to her home. John, believing his wife dead, had married again, but he welcomed Jane home, and sent his second wife back to her parents, "and she, being a woman of good sense, took it all in good part."

RED MORNING is the title of a recent historical novel by Ruby Frazier Frey, a great granddaughter of Jane Frazier. The locale of the

story is the vicinity of Will's Creek (Cumberland), the mountains westward, the Indian Town; the time covers the expedition from Will's Creek against the French. In "Red Morning" the author has skillfully combined important historical events of our locality with the romantic lives of her courageous pioneer ancestors. Her book should be read by our members in connection with articles on Nemacolin's Path and Braddock's Road which appeared in recent issues of THE GLADES STAR.

"Red Morning" is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

Note: Jane Frazier's own account of her capture, her life with the Indians and her escape is published in full in Thomas' History of Allegany County.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

From Mrs. Susan E. Lawton: 4 HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF OAKLAND.

From Rev. P. P. Snyder: (1) A SCHOOL SLATE used by him about 1890. (2) CANDLE MOLDS (Mary Pysell's.)

From G. P. Putnam's Sons: RED MORNING, by Ruby Frazier Frey, 1946.

From C. E. Hoye: (1) THE OLD PIKE, Searight, 1894; (2) HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, W. Va., 1916; (3) CHRONICLE OF BORDER WARFARE, Withers, 1831, (Thwaites Edition, 1895.)

From Mrs. Addie Coddington: HATFIELD STORE ACCOUNT BOOK, 1880.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL of Oakland on August 4, appointed Mayor A. G. Heslen, Dr. E. I. Baumgartner and Mr. Prentice DeBerry a Commission to prepare for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the town of Oakland, in 1949, in cooperation with the Mountain Top Chamber of Commerce.

DANIEL GORMAN ON MT. NEBO

In the later days of the Braddock Road, Daniel Gorman bought "Mt. Nebo," 831 acres, surveyed in 1774 for Thomas Brooks and patented in 1786 to Francis Deakins.

Gorman's "Mt. Nebo Home" was south of the Braddock Road, but he wanted to share in the lucrative Inn business of his neighbor Jesse Tomlinson; so he cut a road thru the forest from the old road at the eastern foot of Meadow Mt., past his house to the Braddock Road two miles west of Grantsville. The new by-pass was better than the old road, so the Nebo House prospered, while business at Tomlinson's Red House declined. But Jesse Tomlinson owned part of the land thru which Gorman's road passed; he blocked it by felling trees across. Gorman gave up the struggle and went west.

The Durst, Beachy and Engle farms are on the "Mt. Nebo" tract.

OUR SOCIETY

(Continued from the June issue)

THE OBJECTS of the GCHS, as stated in its constitution, are "to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of this area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people".

To these ends we are collecting and filing original documents and letters, or copies of the same, and other local historical material. The most valuable document we have so far received is Col. Francis Deakins' original report, in two hand written volumes, of his survey in 1787 of the Military Lots "westwart of Fort Cumberland".

The society already has a library of books and pamphlets, valued at over \$250, relating to the history of this county and neighboring communities. These books and documents are available to members of the society for study or research.

We have a small collection of local

Indian artifacts and other museum articles—the beginning of a county museum—which will include utensils, tools, implements, etc., not now in general use, illustrative of our local history. The society welcomes gifts for its collections, and will also accept loans of suitable material, guaranteeing safe keeping and return of same.

Our educational program includes publication of a quarterly bulletin, **THE GLADES STAR**, which serves to keep our widely dispersed membership in touch with their society. In it we also aim to publish, as rapidly as space permits, the basic material of our county history, which should be useful to teachers and students.

The headquarters of the GCHS are in the County Court House, which serves as a safe place for our collections until a special building or more ample quarters are available.

We believe that our society will be an important institution for the education of this and future generations of our people.

(End)

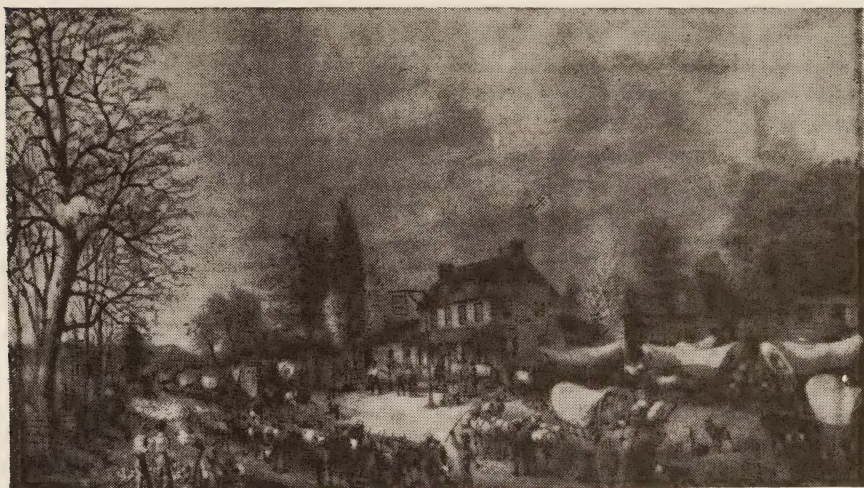
**MESHACK BROWNING ON
EDUCATION**

As related by his grandson,
Thomas J. Browning.

The old hunter was visiting his son, John L. Browning, when he took little Thomas behind him on a horse to call upon Judge Patrick Hamill on his nearby "Cranberry Glade" farm. During the visit Meshack set his host's son "little Gill," upon his knee and asked him if he wanted to go to school. "Yes, when there is any," answered Gill. Meshack then advised him to get an education. "You might become a smart man," he added. "I never had a chance to get an education."

Gilmore S. Hamill became a lawyer.

Inn and Innkeeping On the National Road



(Photo courtesy of Public Roads Administration)

INN KEEPING was the big business on the old National Pike. During the golden years, 1842-53, taverns and inns averaged one per mile from Cumberland to Uniontown. Of the innkeepers, Jacob Brown, the Grantsville historian wrote:

Most of them were known to the writer in early life personally, and the rest by tradition, as it were. They were a very influential class of people, because they were great consumers, and afforded a market for nearly the whole product of the neighboring country. Some of them were prominent citizens in the different relations of life; others were arrogant, boisterous, or rough. Nearly every person had something to do with the hotel keepers; indeed they were both deferred to and feared, especially in the more early times.

These hotels or inns were in most cases, especially in early times plain log or frame houses often with additions as needed. However, there were some brick and stone edifices, notably at Grantsville and Little Meadows. In busy seasons the inns were often overcrowded, but the long common table in the dining room was loaded with good food from the mountain farms, as well as game from the forests. In the front part of each inn was the bar room, supplied with cheap corn whiskey and sometimes brandy and gin. Whiskey sold for about twenty cents per gallon and was doled out at three to five cents per drink. Hotel rates were moderate but not uniform; stage passengers paid fifty cents per meal: drivers and others much less.

Note: For additional data on the inns and innkeepers see Searight's "The Old Pike" and Brown's "Miscellaneous Writings" in the GCHS library.

West from Frostburg some of the inns were:

SAND SPRING TAVERN at the foot of Savage Mountain was kept in 1836 by the widow Ward. When snow fell a foot deep during the night of October 3, Mrs. Ward's yard was crowded with teams and wagons; they stayed over a day, the road being blocked by fallen timber:

CHANEY'S WAGON STAND INN was on the eastern slope of Savage Mountain.

THOMAS BEALL, as early as 1830, kept a tavern at the foot of Little Savage. Thomas Johnson, who succeeded Beall, was a fiddler; he owned a negro, a good dancer. Night after night, in the cheerful bar room, Dennis danced the "double shuffle" to his master's music.

JOHN RECKNOR kept a well known wagon stand as early as 1830 at the eastern approach to The Shades of Death. It was a log and frame structure, shaded by pine trees, on the north side of the road.

THE BRUMLEY INN at Piney Grove, on the Johnson property, was a frame building on the north side of the road, a stage stop. Joshua and Thomas J. Johnson were sons of Gov. Thomas Johnson, one of the largest land owners in this county.

NEAR PINEY GROVE Isaac Beall, M. D. Cade and others kept an old wagon stand. Cade died there in 1843.

LITTLE MEADOWS* had the oldest inn on the road—the log Red House Inn, established by Joseph Tomlinson in the 1760's. Here the Braddock and National roads coincide. When the National Road was built, Jesse, son of Joseph Tomlinson, erected the Stone House Inn. His son-in-law, Jacob Sides, operated the property and after him, in turn, Endsley, Thistle, Stoddard, Huddleson, Fairall, Cross and Mahaney. In the years of its decline Basil T. Garlitz, followed by George L. Layman, kept the Stone House Inn. Washington used to stop at the old Red House Inn. James K. Polk dined at the Stone House on his way to Washington in 1845, when Huddleson was host; the president-elect addressed a meeting of the neighborhood people. Jonathan Huddleson moved into the Stone House in 1842 and operated the inn for its six most profitable years; he also operated the farm and a store, and was for a time superintendent of the road. In 1862 W. M. F. Magraw, son-in-law of Jacob Sides, owned the property; he remodeled and improved the tavern. It is now a farm house.

IN SMOOTH VALLEY William Woodin kept an inn and small store until his death in 1834. His widow continued the business until she turned it over to her son-in-law, Peter Yeast.

AT THE LITTLE CROSSINGS BRIDGE there was no tavern prior to 1836. Subsequent to that year a tavern was established there by Alexander Carlisle. His house was a large frame structure on the south side of the road, kept later by John and Samuel McCurdy, David Johnson, Elisha Brown, Jacob Conrad and David Mahaney.

GRANTSVILLE had several hotels. In 1843 Henry Fuller built the National House, one of the few hotels of the olden times which is still in service. John Slicer was owner and operator in 1870. Arthur Lowry now operates the National. It is the town stop for all busses.

ADAM SHULTZ in the 1840s built a large brick tavern in the east end of Grantsville. His son, Perry, operated it until 1852. Part of the building is incorporated in the present High School building.

SOLOMON STERNER built the Casselman Hotel in 1842, and operated it until his death ten years later, when he was succeeded by his son, Archibald. It was a prosperous wagon stand. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Fahey are the present operators of the Casselman.

THOMAS THISTLE, as early as 1836, kept a tavern near the foot of Negro Mountain. He was one of the oldest and best known tavern keepers on the road. In 1844 William Dehaven kept the Thistle tavern, later Levi Dean.

THE HALDEMAN TAVERN on the east slope of Negro Mountain was kept by the widow of Haldeman, who married Daniel Smouse, Sr. It was a log building on the south side of the road, surrounded by spacious grounds, crowded at night with six-horse teams and canvas covered wagons.

*See "The Tomlinson Family" in the March, 1943, GLADES STAR.

ON NEGRO MOUNTAIN Dennis Hoblitzell presided in 1836. The tavern was of stone, celebrated in later years as a resort of "pig pelters," when it was kept by William Sheets.

THE STODDARD TAVERN on the east slope of Keyser's Ridge, in service as early as 1820, was occupied by James Stoddard prior to 1840. Stages stopped here as well as wagoners and travelers of every description. The "log cabin boys" of the Harrison-Tyler campaign of 1840 stopped over night at Stoddard's.

TRUMAN FAIRALL built a tavern on Keyser's Ridge in 1840 and operated it until 1853, when he moved to Iowa. The Stockton line of coaches stopped at Fairall's. John Woods also kept a tavern on the Ridge.

DANIEL FEAR kept a wagon stand tavern two miles west of Keyser's Ridge; a frame house on the north side of the road.

WEST UNION TOWNE. Prior to 1774 Aaron Parker settled at the Bear Camp, the junction of the Morgantown and Braddock roads, on Bear Camp Run (now Mill Run). James Brooks and Parker's settlement surveyed in a tract called "The Hotell". John Simkins settled on this land about 1787 and operated one of the noted inns on Braddock's Road; but the new Cumberland Road passed a mile north of Simkins' inn and his business was ruined. Then the Morgantown road was extended from the Bear Camp to the new road, and at the junction Simkins and Gov. Johnson laid out "West Union Towne". In 1823 Simkins sold two lots, with buildings, in the new "towne" to James Reynolds, who operated the house as a tavern until 1843, when Daniel Fear took over the business. The Augustine House was just west of Reynold's. West Union with its inns disappeared after travel was diverted to the railroads.

OVER THE STATE LINE near the crest of Winding Ridge, John Welsh built his stone tavern about 1819, and at the foot of the ridge John Wable kept a tavern as early as 1820. Wable died there and his sons built a larger frame tavern, later owned and operated by the Augustines.

IN PETERSBURG (ADDISON) the first tavern was a frame house built by Gabriel Abrams. On the north side of the road Henry Wentling built and operated a tavern from 1820 to 1829. In 1832 Robert Hunter opened a tavern in a brick house on the south side of the road. Stage coaches stopped at Hunter's.

IN SMITHFIELD (SOMERFIELD) the Endsley House was the most noted old inn. It was built of stone in 1818 by Kinhead, Beck and Evans, the bridge builders. It was the headquarters of the Stockton stage line. Captain Thomas Endsley purchased the property in 1824.

It stands all alone like a goblin in gray,
The old-fashioned inn of a pioneer day,
In a land so forlorn and forgotten, it seems
Like a wraith of the past rising into our dreams;
Its glories have vanished, and only the ghost
Of a sign-board now creaks on its desolate post,
Recalling a time when all hearts were akin
As they rested at night in that welcoming inn.

—James Newton Matthews.

Note: On July 4, 1792, a number of citizens of the County celebrated the day at the house of John Simpkins on the Allegany Mountain, where a dinner was provided and fifteen toasts drunk.

—From "History of Western Maryland."

FAMILY REUNIONS

BROADWATER: At Meadow Mt. August 10. E. E. Broadwater, President, Ethel Broadwater, Secretary.

RODEHEAVER: Community Park, Terra Alta, August 10. G. H. Rodeheaver, Pres., Lillian Harvey, Sec.

DEWITT: Community Park, August 10. Stephen DeWitt, Pres., Mrs. Kermit Glotfelty, Sec.

FRIEND: Keeler Glade Church Grove, August 24. Harvey Friend, Pres., Mrs. Odessa F. Bishoff, Sec.

MICHAELS: Turkey Neck, Deep Creek Lake, July 27.

—o—

CAPT. WILLIAM TRENT

Letter from E. E. Enlow to the editor.

Tonight I have been reading the March issue of The Glades Star and I am most favorably impressed by the amount of real historical facts about our native heath, which we old people like to read about. I wish to congratulate you upon your success in making it readable. I observe you make mention of Captain William Trent, believed to be my great, great grandfather, whose son James Trent was my great grandfather, a Revolutionary War soldier, buried in Friend's cemetery several miles from Somerset, Pa. The DAR has placed an appropriate marker on his grave. Both Captain Trent and Private James Trent owned land in Bedford County in that part from which Somerset County was formed. I am pleased to know you expect to enlarge The Glades Star. Enclosed please find my check for \$10.00 to change my membership to Life membership.

The last issue of the Star was over two months late in reaching me. So a short time ago I notified the Secretary and I promptly received my copy.



ALICE LOHR, of the Pleasant Valley 4-H Club, winner of the 4-H club award, a trip to College Park.

—o—

LITTLE CROSSINGS HOTEL

SAMUEL H. GILLIS returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the past favors and begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the Little Crossings, 23 miles west of Cumberland, to the House lately occupied by Mr. William Woodin, where he is constantly prepared to accommodate Travelers, Wagoners, Drovers and all others, in the most comfortable manner and at moderate charges.

Drovers, Wagoners, &c. can at all times be supplied with Hay and Grain. Attached to his house are extensive and well enclosed Pastures for the accommodation of his customers.

—Adv. in the "Maryland Advocate" April 3, 1830.

Note: On May 22, 1830, William Woodin advertised that he had moved his business from Little Crossings to the Tomlinson Stone House Inn, in which he had also opened a general store.

SQUAW FORT INDIAN VILLAGE

There is no record of any all-year Indian village in Garrett County; the nearest was probably Squaw Fort, of which Edgar E. Augustine, of Addison, Pa., writes the editor as follows:

Squaw Fort was located about one mile south of the village of Somerfield, now extinct, on the east bank of the Youghiogheny River at the point where Braddock's Run empties into the River. The site covered approximately one acre of low land, a considerable portion of which has been eroded by high water and ice gorges. I directed the excavation of this site some years ago with the result that we established evidence of a large Indian village, protected by a palisade fortification.

Braddock's 7th camp undoubtedly was located on the same site and Washington is supposed to have camped here during the time he was exploring the possibilities of navigating the Yough to reach the Forks of the Ohio. The Nemaquin Trail forded the river immediately north of the site.

"COAL AND TIMBER"

THE FIRST COAL MINE in Garrett County was two miles north of Little Meadows on a tract called "Coal and Timber," 47½ acres, patented to Philip Hare in 1807 and transferred by him to Samuel Brown in 1812. This "coal bank" supplied the blacksmiths on Braddock's Road and the old Glotfelty shop near Salisbury, Pa., with fuel for their shops, there being no other use or demand for it at that time.

OUR FIRST SAW MILL was built and operated by Philip Hare on Meadow Run, near his coal mine, about 1790. Water power for an up and down saw was used.

Philip Hare settled here prior to 1794; in that year Jesse Tomlinson deeded to him 44 acres of "Mill Meadow." In 1828, Hare, then an aged widower, deeded this property to



RICHARD LEIGHTON, Oakland Scout Troop, completed five merit badges in camp this summer and was awarded the rank of Eagle Scout.

THE DAVIS COAL AND COKE COMPANY began operation of its large coal cleaning and preparation plant near Bayard, W. Va., on August 1st. Most of the coal comes from Thomas, W. Va. A 3-mile spur of the W.M.R.R. transports the coal to and from the plant, which can process 6,000 tons of coal daily.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY HOME—In 1944 the original stone house of the founder of Hagerstown, "Hager's Fancy," was acquired by the Society. Believed to have been built before the French and Indian War, this dwelling is historically interesting as an example of the frontier house-fort. It stands over two springs, adjacent to the City Park. The Society has raised \$2,700 toward the cost of the property and its restoration. The City of Hagerstown has cooperated by assisting in the purchase and plans for developing this historic monument. Mrs. Frank W. Mish, Jr., is president of the Washington County Historical Society and Mr. Simms Jamieson is chairman of the Committee on Restoration.

his son-in-law, John Newman. He died in 1831.

JOHAN CHRISTOPH SPEICHER LINE

JOHAN CHRISTOPH SPEICHER (b. about 1720, d. after 1790) is the ancestor of another line of the Speicher family, who were early settlers in the Accident community. He landed at Philadelphia on September 16, 1748, coming from around Darmstadt, Germany. He settled in York County, Pa., where he reared a large family. Following the Revolutionary War Christoph Speicher and his family moved to what is now Somerset County, Pa., settling around Stony Creek. In the 1790 census he is listed there as "Chrisly Spicker," head of a family of four. In the same census list his sons Samuel, Chrisly, John and Joseph "Spicker" are named as heads of families.

JOSEPH SPEICHER I (about 1762-1830), son of Christoph, built a mill at Stony Creek in the early 1800's. Later he resided in Cone-maugh Township. He had nine children, two of whom, Joseph II and Solomon, settled in the Accident neighborhood.

Solomon Speicher was the first store keeper at Accident, Maryland.

JOSEPH SPEICHER II (b. Feb. 21, 1797, d. April 16, 1862) was born in Somerset County, Pa. In 1824 he m. Anne Lehman, by whom he had ten children. In 1847 he m. Rebecca Musser. They had seven children. Sometime after his first marriage Joseph Speicher moved from Somerset County to a farm in The Cove near Accident. A barn, built by him on his farm over one hundred years ago, is still standing. He and his wife Anna are buried in the Speicher graveyard in The Cove. His wife Rebecca is buried on the Musser farm in The Cove.

The Joseph Speiched family Bible, which contains a complete record of

birth dates of this large family, is now in possession of Lieut. Paul E. Speicher, Jr., USN., a great grandson of Joseph II.

Note: In the files of the Garrett County Historical Society is a type-written history of the Speicher family by Captain Paul E. Speicher, U. S. Navy, retired, a son of Joseph M. Speicher and a grandson of Joseph Speicher II. Captain Speicher is the historian of the Speicher family, and to him we are indebted for most of the data in the preceding article. Captain Speicher would appreciate additional data in the family. His address is 47 Elm street, Morristown, N. J.

MARTHA McHENRY, wife of JOHN McHENRY, To SUSAN DRANE, wife of RICHARD DRANE, At Palmyra, Missouri.

Buffalo Marsh
June 30, 1842.

My dear Mrs. Drane:

Will you receive a letter from me after having delayed answering your very welcome letter written so long ago? I will attempt to make some apology for it. In the first place I waited some time to learn something that would be of interest to you. Then company from Baltimore engaged my attention, they insisted on my spending the winter with them below, which I did. I thought I would have more leisure then but not so.

After spending some weeks in Harford, we (for Mr. McHenry went with me) went to Baltimore where we spent our time delightfully with our cousins, Henry Boyd and James McHenry, batchelors. They live in Handsome style, I had a coach and four at my command, elegant dinners three times a week, and everything else in keeping. You may be sure we spent our time most charmingly.

Mr. McHenry, who had not been to Baltimore for twenty years, was made a lion of. They said he looked better and handsomer than he did when a

young man. His gray curls were admired prodigiously by the young girls, every one declaring she would have a lock of his hair. I was obliged to veto it for fear my husband should be left bald. Will you not be surprised to learn I went to a ball? I went very reluctantly. I went to please Mr. McHenry but I was very much pleased indeed. I there saw all the world of fashion; a splendid supper. The rooms were brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated with both natural and artificial flowers; the ladies splendidly dressed. I was also at a very large wedding. The rest of my time was most agreeably spent with my friends in very agreeable small evening parties. I am very glad indeed that I went below.

I visited my two neighbors, Mrs. Townshend and Warren, very often. They are both in walking distance. Mrs. West is too far off to walk to.

Elizabeth Browning is in dreadful health. Her friends are very uneasy about her. Tommy (Drane) came from there this morning. He says she is very poorly.

Tommy requests me, as I am writing, to inform his brother that a Mr Snyder of Somerset has agreed to buy the old Accident place at \$12.50 per acre: is waiting until we can put him in possession of the line in dispute. He is a man able to buy and will make a good payment. Many have been viewing the other lands and are pleased with them. Tommy says he thinks Richard's presence would be of good service here this summer.

I suppose you know the Railroad is finished as far as Hancock. They leave Baltimore at seven in the morning and arrive at Cumberland at nine.

If you know how many times I have been interrupted since I commenced this you would excuse the many mistakes. I have half a notion not to send this, but if I do not I must wait till another post day which will be an-

other week.

May I expect another letter from you? Only say it will give you the pleasure and I will not be so long in answering it. Mr. McHenry would, I am sure, send love to both of you, was he not talking most loudly to a roomful of company, so you must put up with this such as it is, and believe me,

Very sincerely your friend,
Martha McHenry.

Notes: MRS. CATHERINE TOWNSHEND, widow of Singleton Townshend, resided near the Cross Roads (Hoyes).

JAMES WARREN, teacher of the Sang Run Academy, lived near Townshends.

MRS. SUSANNA WEST, wife of Captain Truman West, resided at Flat Woods.

ELIZABETH (DRANE) BROWNING was the first wife of William Browning at Sang Run. She died December 6, 1842.

"The old Accident place", i.e. the "Accident" tract settled by James Drane.

o

Buffaloe Marsh, 4 Octr. 1820.

My dear Cousin:

.....After 22 years Yaldwin has received news from his family. In answer to a letter I wrote Mr. Rush he has sent information about them. He learns that his mother and brother are dead—his two sisters are still alive—two old maids living by themselves, who, never having heard of him for more than twenty years, thought he was dead. Only think what agitation it must have put these poor old maids in when they heard their Brother was alive. We meet with such occurrences in novels.

I have made it appear as clear to myself as arithmetic can make any speculation appear, that I can make my living on Buffaloe Marsh, by putting my fine meadow land into Timothy, and having a large stock of cows, say 25 or 30—I have engaged a man to put in 5 acres of Timothy this fall by Harrowing. If this succeeds, I will go on enlarging till I have enough to winter a stock proceeding from 25 or 30 cows, and will spend the best part of the little capital the defection of the Banks has left me, in making my place a fine grazing farm. In this

country, grazing has always proved a sure business to those who have had capital enough to follow it—the land here being so well adapted to Timothy.

We have lost our neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham. Capt. Campbell has taken them home to live with him at Richlands and intends to continue the improvement of the Cherry T. Meadows for Edward, his youngest son, who is to live on it when he gets married. The loss of Mrs. C. as a neighbor grieves Patty much..... Doctor Brooke too talks of moving away to a corn country. We shall soon be left alone. I hope their places will be filled by some good neighbours. The Widow Lynn's old mansion remains still without a tenant. What a pity such a pretty little farm should remain unoccupied when a rent of between 30 and 40 Dolls. would obtain it.

.....
(Signed) JOHN McHENRY

GEN. HARRISON AT LITTLE CROSSINGS

The Little Crossings hotel, kept by Alexander McCurdy in 1840-41, was a stopping place for stage coaches. We quote Jacob Brown of Grantsville:

During the winter named, we were domiciled here as a schoolboy. On a very cold frosty afternoon in February, several coaches drove up to the hotel for dinner, with unusual vim and style. Boy like we ran to see, or learn the cause of the dash. We saw descending from the coach an aged, but distinguished looking man of slow, feeble step with complexion and hair bleached into whiteness, deeply wrapped in fancy macinaw blankets. It was Gen. Harrison, President-elect, on his way to Washington, to be inaugurated. His appearance was awe inspiring to a youth—something like old Gov. Thomas in his last days, though more feeble. He lived only six weeks, then came confusion and disappointment, instead of expected and needed reform. Was it not enough to kill a stronger man than he by dragging him for many hundred miles in uncomfortable coaches over mountains in mid-winter of old time severity? Such a thing now would be barbarism.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and election of officers of the GCHS is scheduled for December 4, in Oakland. Hon. George L. Radcliffe, president of our State Society, has been invited to address this meeting. Our members and their families are urged to be present. Members who are unable to attend may vote by mail.

THE LITTLE CROSSINGS BRIDGE

Bridges and culverts on the Cumberland Road were well built of stone. One of the most noted of the bridges was at the Little Crossings over the Casselman River, then known as "Little Youghioghenny." This 80 foot span was the largest stone arch in America when constructed in 1813. It is said that it was built larger than needed to carry the river water in order that the proposed C. & O. canal might pass under it.

A public celebration was held on the day the supporting timbers of the bridge were removed. But people who had seen the arch under construction said it would collapse when the supports were removed. So the superintendent, David Shriver, with a few laborers, on the night before the celebration, quietly removed the "key" of the supporting timbers. The bridge stood without support, as it stands today. It carried the traffic of a great highway for 120 years, until the present iron bridge was built in 1933.

The Great Crossings has the longest and finest stone bridge on the old pike. It was built in 1818 and is still in service, but will be by-passed by a new bridge, now under construction, across the Youghioghenny, at Somerfield.

Note: The Washington County, Pa., Historical Society has the original contract for the construction of this bridge. The contract is dated September 20, 1813, the work to be completed by November 1, 1814. A stone bridge over the "Little Youghaghany

River" on "Section No. 9 of the U. S. Western Road." It was signed by David Shriver for the U. S., and by Abraham Kearne and John Bryson, contractors.

—0—

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Cumberland, December 12, 1834.

Sir:

As one of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland to report to the Governor and Council of said State when that part of the National Road within the limits of this State shall have been repaired agreeably to the provisions of the law of the State agreeing to receive that part of the road lying within the limits of this State; and a further act of the Legislature of Maryland, authorizing the President of the United States to change the location of a part of said road within the limits of Maryland, the change of location was authorized to be made on certain and positive conditions that bridges over Wills creek and Braddock's run should all be permanent stone bridges; and the road to be constructed with the best materials, on the Macadam plan. The plan of the bridges has been changed by the superintendent to wooden bridges, in direct violation of the engagements with this State. The President had no right to change the location of the road, unless the law of this State authorizing the change was fully complied with.

The metal on the new location is not more than three and a half inches, and every wagon that passes over it, when the road is wet, cuts entirely through the stone, and turns up the clay. I am advised that there is a part of the road, fourteen miles west of Cumberland, which has had but three and a half inches of metal put on it over the original pavement. I am gratified to have it in my power to state that, from observation, and the best information I have been able to collect, the last appropriation for the road has been most judiciously expended. I believe that it is the first that has been well laid out.

I must say that we cannot report in favor of this State receiving the road until the permanent stone bridges are erected, and the road in that state of repair contemplated by the law.

(Signed) John Hoye.

GEN. TAYLOR'S WINTER RIDE

JACOB BROWN wrote of his trip to Cumberland with Gen. Taylor in February, 1849. Young Brown missed the daily stage coaches, but secured passage on one of the coaches carrying the President-elect and party to Washington. Thomas Shriver and other citizens of Cumberland escorted the presidential party from the Ohio. Brown wrote:

The road was a perfect glare of ice and everything above ground literally plated with sleeted ice. The scenery was beautiful; to native mountaineers too common to be of much interest, but to a Southerner like General Taylor, who had never seen the like, it was a phenomenon. It so happened the writer was fortunate enough, without the expenditure of much cheek, to get a seat in one of the coaches, among those who were at least supposed to be great men. After a sumptuous dinner at the hotel the caravan started down a spur of Meadow mountain. The President was in the van, and the stages just danced and waltzed on the polished road, first on the one side of the road and then on the other, with every sign of an immediate capsize, but the coaches were manned with the most expert of the whole corps of drivers. Shriver was in the rear and in the greatest trepidation for the safety of the President. He seemed to feel himself responsible for the security of the head of the nation. Down each hill and mountain his denuded head could be seen protruding through the window of his coach to see whether the Presidential car was still upon wheels or otherwise. The iron grey head of the general could almost with the same frequency be seen outside of his window, not to see after anybody's safety, but to look upon what seemed to him an Arctic scenery. After a ride of many miles the long slope was behind us and everything was safe.

—0—

A NOTED STONE MASON

HENRY FULLER was born in Frederick County, Md., but reared in Martinsburg, W. Va., from whence he moved to Somerset County, Pa., then to Grantsville in 1837. He was

for some years a hotel keeper and built the National hotel in Grantsville. He died at his home on Shade Run, March 23, 1881, aged 81 years.

THE GHOST OF "SPOOK HOLLOW"

By R. Getty Browning

Many years ago when Meshach Browning and his family lived at Sang Run, a frolic or party was to be held at one of the neighbor's homes near Accident, and among those invited were William Browning, John L. Browning and their sister, Jane. It was intended that the young people would stay all night after the party and that the next day the boys would go hunting, consequently William took his rifle along. They left their home late in the afternoon, William riding one horse, Jane another and John L. walking, the arrangement being that the boys would ride turn about, and the one who rode would carry the rifle, as they were not expecting to see any game along the road. Their path led across "Spook Hollow," a place situated near their home, and where a number of strange things had been seen by various persons. Up to that time the Brownings had never seen anything out of the ordinary at this place or anywhere else for that matter, and they were not people to be unduly excited by any strange event.

William and John L., sons of Meshach Browning, the famous hunter, had participated with him in many bear fights, and were noted for their coolness, courage and levelheadedness; therefore, it is all the more singular that they, on this occasion, saw something which they never clearly understood. They reached "Spook Hollow" a little after sundown, and it was John L.'s turn to walk. He was perhaps 20 yards ahead of the horses when he suddenly saw some horrible monster standing a few feet off the trail. He never saw anything like it

before, and as he described it, it appeared to be about the size of a yearling bear, which would be as tall as a good size collie but much heavier. This beast, however, appeared to be devoid of hair, having a skin like an elephant or a toad, and instead of having a head such as a bear or any other animal known to them, it seemed to have a human face set right into the base of its neck or rather directly in the shoulders. It was standing on a small hickory pole which had fallen; it made no move to advance or retreat, and it made no sound. John L. had seen many a wild cat, panther and bear, but here was something entirely different. He called to William, "Bring the gun, Bill, here's the devil and I want to shoot him." William and Jane rode up beside John L. and they too had a good look at the beast; although John L. insisted that William give him the gun so that he could shoot it, William thought that it was such an unusual creature that it was better not to molest it. Therefore, he told John L. to come along and not bother it. This could not possibly have been a matter of imagination since they all saw it; the horses did too, because as long as those horses were used on that trail, they recognized this spot and showed signs of nervousness and fright whenever they passed it.

The question is: "What was this apparition?" The writer when quite young had an opportunity to talk to John L. about this occurrence; he stated that he felt sure that it was the devil that they saw. He described the appearance of the animal just as I have given it. William, however, evidently thought that whatever they saw, it was beyond anything in nature and he did not like to talk about it too much, although he corroborated the description given above.

*Spook Hollow is on the John F. Friend farm at Sang Run. The entrance to "Old" John Friend's Salt Petre Cave is nearby.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 28.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

DECEMBER 31, 1947.

EARLY HISTORY OF OAKLAND

An address by Capt. Charles E. Hoyer delivered to the Oakland Rotary Club in March, 1947.

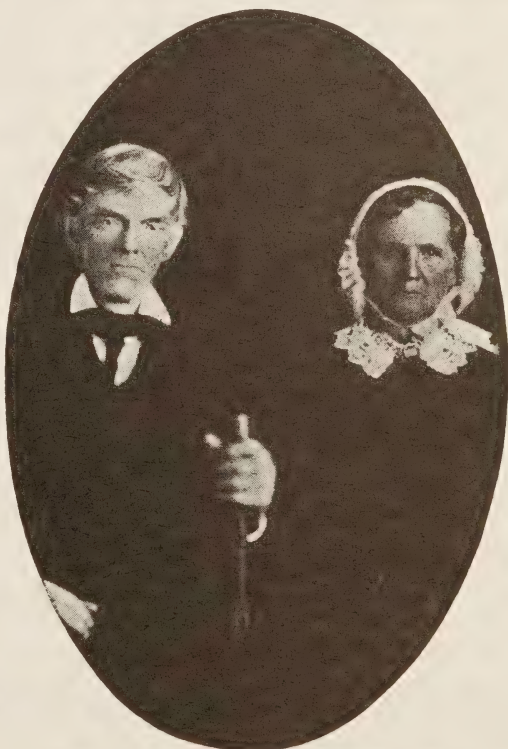
Gentlemen:

Your town is preparing to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding. It is therefore fitting that we review its history, since without a knowledge of the historical background such a celebration would lose much of its educational and cultural value. This brief address will deal only with the eighty-one years of history of the community up to and including the survey of the first town lots in 1849 and the change of name from Yough Glades to Oakland.

LORD BALTIMORE'S MANOR

The earliest mention of this locality in public records is Francis Deakins' report, dated May 8, 1768, of his survey of Lord Baltimore's Great Glades Manor. Deakins was deputy surveyor of Frederick County, which then included all of western Maryland. The beginning corner of this Manor was at the mouth of Little Youghiogheny Creek and only a few perches from McCullough's Path where it crossed the Youghiogheny River. It contained 17,500 acres of our best land, including the sites of Oakland, Mt. Lake Park and Gortner, to the foot of the Great Backbone Mountain, called "Savage Mountain" in the survey.

There is a tradition of an Indian massacre on his Lordship's manor. It appears that Baltimore's agent sent a family named Malott from the Cono-



COL. AND MRS. ISAAC McCARTY

cochegue Creek manor to keep off squatters and otherwise look after the Proprietor's interests on the new manor. The Malotts built their cabin by a spring in rear of the present Harrison brick house on the Oakland-Mt. Lake Park road. This was during a period of peace with the Indians, some five years after Pontiac's War; but the Malotts had an Indian woman in their home who had run away from her tribe.

One day a party of Indians came to Malott's and demanded the woman, who was in the woods at the time. Not finding her, they became enraged, killed the whole Malott family, and left the bodies on the cabin floor. The woman escaped to the Friend settlement on the Youghiogeny; the Friend brothers came up and buried the bodies near the cabin.

The first permanent settlers in the Glades were the **THE ASHBY SETTLEMENT** Ashbys, who came from the South Branch in Virginia prior to 1774. In that year Lord Baltimore opened his lands, "westward of Fort Cumberland" for settlement. "Ashby's Discovery", "Ashby's Cove" and many other tracts were promptly surveyed. Certainly William Wilton Ashby resided in Maryland in 1776 when he and others of this area went to Oldtown below Cumberland and enlisted in a company of militia for service during the Revolutionary War. The Ashbys settled on "Ashby's Discovery" near Gortner, where they had a block house or fort, but they probably felt insecure in the lonely glades so near the old Indian warpath; they moved back to the South Branch and remained there until the end of the war, when they returned to Ashby's Fort. Later, unable to buy the 1000 acre "Ashby's Discovery" tract from the land speculator who owned it, William Wilton Ashby in 1795 purchased "Piney Bottom" south of Oakland, the permanent Ashby home.

Charles Friend, one of the brothers who **GENERAL WASHINGTON PASSES THRU THE GLADES** first settled at Friendsville, lived several years where McCullough's Path crossed the Glades Path about one mile south west of the site of Oakland. A squatter on Gen. Swan's "Small Meadows" tract, he is best known in history as Gen. Washington's host for a night soon after the Revolutionary War.

In the autumn of 1784 Washington traveled over Braddock's Road to inspect his lands in "the west", but returning to his home at Mt. Vernon, in order to see more of the country thru which he hoped a canal might be built across the mountains, he sent part of his party and baggage back by Braddock's Road, while he and his nephew Bushrod Washington, with servants, rode eastward over McCullough's Path.

On September 25 his party crossed Cheat River and arrived "at the entrance of the Yohiogany glades", where, so he wrote in his journal, "I lodged this night, with no other shelter or cover than my cloak and was unlucky enough to have a heavy shower of rain." Next day, following "McCullocks path, which owes its origin to buffaloes . . . we started at the dawning of day, and passing along a small path much enclosed with weeds and bushes . . . we had an uncomfortable travel to one Charles Friends, about 10 miles, where we could get nothing for our horses and only boiled corn for ourselves."

The Friends were completely surprised by the unheralded appearance of their noted guest; doubtless Mrs. Friend was embarrassed by the slender fare she had to offer. However the party had shelter for the night in the only

cabin on the trail between Cheat River and Ryan's Glade.

Washington had long conversations with Friend, "a great Hunter and well acquainted with all the Waters, as well as hills, having lived in that Country and followed no other occupation for nine years". In his journal the general wrote at length of his visit in this neighborhood. Of the glades he wrote: Part of these glades is the property of Govr. Johnson of Maryland, who has settled two or three families of Palatines (Germans) upon them. These glades have a pretty appearance, resembling cultivated Lands and improved Meadows at a distance, with woods here and there interspersed. Some of them are rich with black and lively soil—others are of a stiffer and colder nature—all of them feel, very early, the effect of frost—the growth of them, is a grass. Cattle are driven to them to pasture in the Spring and are recalled at Autumn.

TRANSPORTATION The Oakland was not laid out as a town until fifty years after Selby's Port was surveyed, the old Yough Glades crossing was of importance from early historical times Then as now the place was on routes of transportation and travel.

AND We have already mentioned the old buffalo trace, which became the red men's GREAT WARRIOR PATH, known to the early traders and settlers as McCULLOUGH'S PACK HORSE PATH; it carried early traffic from the South Branch settlements to the Ohio.

THE OLD STATE ROAD The GLADES PATH passed thru the site of Oakland, where the Hoop Pole Ridge trail from the north came in. In 1786, two years after Washington's visit here, Col. Francis Deakins laid out a road, following the general route of the Glades Path; soon this new road was opened by the State of Maryland as a connecting link in the State Road from Winchester to Clarksburg, Virginia.

Gen. Irwin of Baltimore and Eric Bollman, a German, traveled west on the State Road in 1796. Bollman wrote: "The road is not in bad condition and could be made most excellent. This will, without doubt, be accomplished just as soon as the country is sufficiently inhabited, since there is no nearer way to reach the Western waters." Our glades he described as "one of the most remarkable features of these mountains", where "there is not a tree to be found, but the ground is covered knee deep with grass and herbs, where both the botanist and the cattle find delicious food. . . . Only lately have the Indians ceased roving in this vicinity, which has done much to delay its cultivation, but now it is being cleared quite rapidly and in a short time will, no doubt, become a fine place for pasturage. We spent the second night with one named Boyle, an old Hollander. Early the next morning we could hear the howling of a wolf in the forest."

BOYLE'S SETTLEMENT Boyle was the first settler on the site of Oakland. The wolf heard by Bollman was skulking among our oaks and alders.

Between Hoop Pole Ridge on the north and McCarty Hill on the south the Little Youghiogheny passes thru a very narrow valley. Here buffaloes, Indians and early settlers found the best ford of the stream, and at this crossing the "old Hollander" built the cabin, in which he entertained travelers, such as Gen. Irwin and Eric Bollman.

(Continued on Page 265)

Garrett County Historical Society

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THE GLADES STAR

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Any person interested in Garrett
County is eligible to membership in
its Historical Society. Membership
fees are—Life, \$10; Regular, \$1.00.

HOW A YOUGH GLADES BOY WENT TO THE MILL IN 1820

The Stephen Thayer family came
to the Glades in 1819 and the follow-
ing year patented two military lots,
known as the Spiker farm, near
Gortner. One of the Thayer boys,
Ralph, when 15 years of age was
sent to the grist mill on Bear Creek
with two pack horses loaded with
wheat, he remained at the mill over
night while the miller ground the
grain.

Next day he started home with his
flour. The road crossed Little Yough-
iogheny Creek at Armstrong's tavern
just west of the present town of Oak-
land. It was night when the boy
crossed the creek and started up Mc-
Carty Hill. Then he heard behind him

Financial Report of the Society

Secretary's Report, from January 1,
1947, to February 13, 1948, receipts:

26 Life Memberships	\$260.00
145 Regular Memberships....	145.00
Sale of Glade Stars	9.28
Donations	4.00

Am't turned in to Treas. ...\$418.28

Report of George K. Littman, Treas.

Balance in bank, Jan. 4, 1947 \$ 693.41
Amount Rec'd from L. R.

Jones, secretary 418.28

Total receipts\$1,111.69

Disbursements:

The Republican\$174.56
Postage, stationery, misc. ... 20.32

Total disbursements ..\$194.88

Balance in bank, Feb. 13, 1948 \$916.81

The society also has two U. S. De-
fense Bonds, face value \$200.00

Auditor's Certificate

Oakland, Md., Feb. 13, 1948.

This is to certify that I have made
an audit of the books and financial
records of Lewis R. Jones, Secretary,
and George K. Littman, Treasurer, of
the Garrett County Historical Society,
Inc., and have found them true and
correct as stated above.

HARLAND L. JONES, Auditor.

the piercing cry of a panther. The
frightened horses needed no urging
to make their best speed over the
hill, the panther following close by in
the thick woods. Finally open glade
was reached and the hungry cat gave
up the chase, but Ralph Thayer never
forgot the trip to the mill.

—By Frereditck A. Thayer, Sr.

(Continued from Page 263)

THE ARMSTRONG'S permanent settler at Oakland. His father was
AT Captain James Armstrong, a veteran of the French
YOUGH GLADES and Indian War. When only fourteen years of age
William was commissioned ensign in a Pennsylvania
regiment of the Revolutionary army. After the war he became manager of
Peter Devecmon's store at Clarksburg. Devecmon, a French immigrant, was
an extensive landowner in Allegany County, and proprietor of stores in
Westernport and Clarksburg, both towns on the State Road.

In 1806 William Armstrong married Hannah Synix Devecmon, widow of
his former employer. Of this marriage a great granddaughter of the Arm-
strong's wrote:

It has been told in our family as long as I can remember and my father
and aunt say they were also told, that Peter asked William to take care of
his wife and family. We are not certain that he asked William to marry her;
anyway, William seems to have taken his promise to take care of her most
earnestly and did his best by marrying her. Also we have been told that
William had known Hannah Synix before her marriage to Peter. They all
seem to have been very good friends always—and perhaps after all, the best
way for a man to show how seriously he felt the last request of his friend
to take care of his widow, was to marry her.

Soon after their marriage William and Hannah Armstrong settled on
the State Road in the Glades at the crossing of the Little Youghiogheny,
doubtless on the old Boyle's place, near the present bridge on the west edge
of town. They built a large log house, barn and other buildings, and operated
a tavern or inn.

The first post office in what is now Garrett County, called Yough or
Yox Glades, was opened in 1812, William Armstrong postmaster. Yough
Glades was on the post road to Clarksburg and the post horses were changed
at Armstrong's. This old State road continued to be the main outlet for our
glades country until the B. & O. railroad was built.

The Armstrongs had capital and were fairly prosperous at Yough
Glades. Lord Baltimore's Great Glades Manor and other lands had been con-
fiscated by the State during the Revolution, and in 1787 Col. Deakins laid
out the Manor into military lots. In 1819 William Armstrong was assessed
with six military lots and with "Stewart's Delight", a tract of 201 acres,
patented to Thomas Stewart in 1806, and sold in 1818 by William McMahon
for \$1200 to Armstrong. Most of Oakland—the west side—is on "Stewart's
Delight".

William Armstrong died in 1848. He and his wife are buried in unmarked
graves in the old McCarty Church yard south of the town.

Our limited time does not permit more than mention of the names of other
early settlers at Yough Glades—the Lowers, Loars, Thayers, Whites and
Captain Calmes—but one more family must be treated at length in any
history of Oakland—McCarty.

Isaac McCarty is best entitled to be called THE
THE McCARTYS FOUNDER OF OAKLAND. His father, Col. Edward
McCarty I (1757-1824) son of an Irish immigrant, re-
sided on the Black Oak Bottom in Allegany County; he was engaged ex-
tensively in business enterprises, in farming and in breeding race horses.
Late in life he suffered serious financial reverses; part of his property was

sold to satisfy creditors, and part he deeded to his sons.

Isaac McCarty (1791-1857) had married Ann, daughter of Peter and Hannah Devecmon, and it was probably this connection with the Armstrongs which caused them to settle near William Armstrong at Yough Glades. After settling up his father's business as best he could, Isaac moved his family to the Glades in April, 1824. For business reasons he patented and purchased land here in the names of his minor children. In 1826 military lots 864, 865, 871, 937, and a tract, which he called "The Wilderness Shall Smile", were patented to his son Edward. In 1831 David Lynn deeded seven military lots south of Oakland to Peter and William McCarty.

Isaac McCarty built a modest log house just south of town on the old Aurora road. There were also log cabins for the negroes and two tobacco barns. Tobacco was cultivated and shipped by wagons to market in Cumberland. During the thirty years Colonel McCarty, as he was called, resided at Yough Glades he was the commercial, social and religious leader of the community. He built a grist mill and saw mill where the Kildow mill stands; in 1829 he organized the first Sabbath school in our county, and was its superintendent for twenty years. In 1825 he was chosen leader of the Methodist "class" or congregation, which later built the "Yough Glades Meeting House" on McCarty's farm. When the property was sold the church and graveyard sites were "reserved" for the use of the Methodist Church.

From his father Isaac McCarty inherited eight negro slaves, who appear to have been of one family called "Davis", all of whom he freed as circumstances permitted. One of his reasons for leaving Maryland was his desire to live in a "free" state.

When the survey for the building of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was completed thru the glades the McCartys realized their land on the railroad would be a good site for the new town. J. A. Armstrong was employed to survey a town site, and on October 10, 1849, Armstrong certified that, at the request of Edward McCarty, son of Isaac, he had laid off a town to be called "Oakland". The new town was located on parts of military lots 864 and 865; it contained sixty-four lots, beginning at a stone which still stands at a corner of Water street in front of Ernest Townshend's house.

Isaac McCarty's daughter, Ingaba, named the town Oakland, and in 1854, while Mr. McCarty was postmaster, the name of the postoffice was changed from Yough Glades to Oakland.

In 1855 the McCarty family moved to a farm near Fairfield, Iowa. They sold their farm of five military lots south of Oakland to Ezekiel Totten for \$2500. The deed, dated in 1857, was signed by Isaac McCarty and wife, Edward McCarty and wife and William McCarty, all then residents of Iowa.

We have come to the end of our story, but only to the beginning of the history of Oakland as a town. In 1851 the mountain division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was completed. Trains ran thru the town. Business boomed. The Land of Oaks was on its way to be the busy and beautiful place it is today, the even more beautiful city it will be two years hence, when it celebrates its 100th anniversary.

Note: Charles Friend abandoned Yough Glades prior to 1798. He probably went to Kentucky, thence to Missouri. He had a tract of land surveyed in the glades, which he named "Boyle's Sorrow." We do not know what became of Boyle, "the old Hollander," or if some misfortune caused him to leave his settlement in the Glades.

THE ASHBYS OF GREAT GLADES SETTLEMENT

WILLIAM WILTON ASHBY and his wife Sarah Williams were the first permanent settlers of the Great Glades of Garrett County.

According to family tradition a large party—Ashbys, Williams and other families—was on its way over McCullough's Pack Horse Path from the valley of the Potomac to the Ohio, intending to settle in Kentucky. In the Glades they met a messenger from Kentucky bearing news of a threatened Indian outbreak on the Ohio. The party then camped near the trail, and, while waiting, may have built the stockade and log cabins in a glade on Cherry Creek near the present village of Gortner, known as "Ashby's Fort."

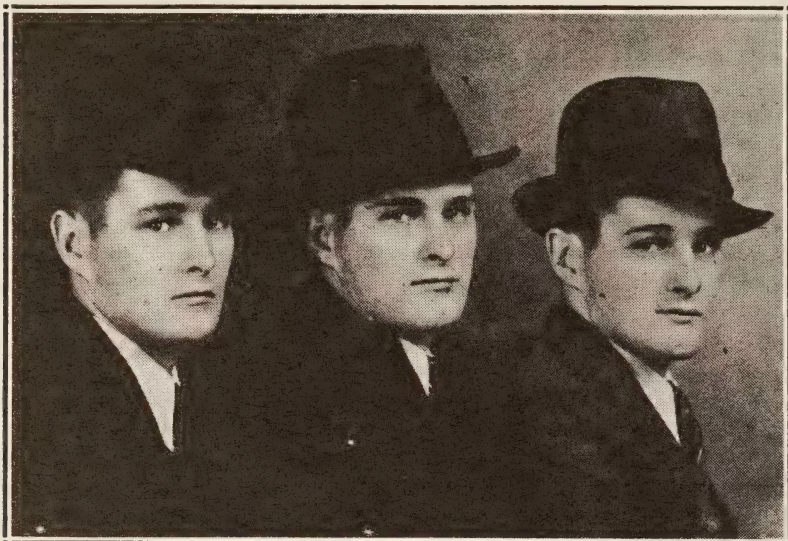
Favorable news from Daniel Boone in Kentucky arriving, the emigrants prepared to resume their journey, but Sarah Ashby refused to go farther; she said the country in which they were encamped was good enough for her, but that, if he wished, her husband might go on, and she with their children would return to their old home on the South Branch. This strong willed "daughter of a Welsh emigrant" had her way: William Ashby and his family settled on Cherry Creek in the Glades, while the main body of the party went on to Kentucky.

When the Revolutionary War began William Ashby lived on Cherry Creek in what was then Washington County. In August, 1776, he enrolled at Oldtown in Captain Coulson's company of Maryland Militia. But the Ashbys lived distant from other settlers, near the old Warrior Path, exposed to Indian attack, so it appears that they returned to the South Branch and remained there until near the close of the war. On August 3, 1773, Lord Fairfax granted William Ashby 55 acres of land on the South Branch near Fort Ashby, and on January 22, 1781, Ashby deeded this land to Samuel Hornback.

There is a family tradition that William Ashby II, born in 1783, was the first white child born in the Glades; his next elder sister Winnyford was born in 1778, so it appears that the family returned to the Glades about 1780. But Ashbys were in the Glades during or prior to 1774. In that year two tracts of land were surveyed which bear the family name, viz. "Ashby's Discovery," 1000 acres, and "Ashby's Cove," 250 acres (site of Crellin). We note that "Ashby's Discovery" was already part of Lord Baltimore's Manor. Probably William Ashby was living there in 1774 and induced Hugh Scott to survey the tract, intending to purchase it. In 1770 Capt. John Ashby, for whom Fort Ashby in Virginia was named, passed thru the Glades on his way to Kentucky. He may have located the Ashby tracts on that trip.

William Ashby did not acquire his first settlement at Ash-PINEY by's Fort. He moved down to the mouth of Cherry Creek, and BOTTOM in 1795 Thomas Hall deeded to him "Piney Bottom," 270 acres, for £175, Maryland currency. It is said that the Ashbys excavated a place near a good spring, walled it with logs, roofed it with clapboards, and soon had a snug home. Years afterward William Ashby II built a large two-story log house there. Luther Nine later owned this part of "Piney Bottom," which is a few miles south of Oakland.

The Ashbys' first winter at Piney Bottom was unusually severe; the Youghiogheny was frozen and drifted over with snow. They had cut the rank wild buffalo grass for their horses and cattle. One day William went



George Glenn, Lee Liggett and Burton Baxter Ashby, triplets, sons of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ashby. Photo was taken in December, 1935, upon occasion of their 21st birthday anniversary.

to Mill Glade to feed the stock, but did not return in the usual time. His wife found him in a snow drift, half frozen—his fingers too stiff to retie his snow shoes so he could travel. She tied them and helped him to their house.

Children of William Wilton Ashby:

- (1) Ann, b. Sept. 24, 1764. Married William Postlewaite.
- (2) Nathan, b. Dec. 3, 1766. He was a Captain in the War of 1812. Kept a tavern on the site of the State Sanitarium east of Terra Alta.
- (3) Elizabeth, b. Feb. 4, 1769, m. John Arnold.
- (4) Rebecca, b. April 24, 1771, m. James Chiles.
- (5) Evan, b. Oct. 10, 1773. Died.
- (6) Sarah, b. July 10, 1775, m. . . . Timmerman.
- (7) Winnyford, b. June 13, 1778, m. Henry Lower.
- (8) William Williams, b. Oct. 14, 1783, d. Oct. 19, 1877.
- (9) Martha Ann, b. Feb. 10, 1786, m. James Wilson.
- (10) Jesse, b. Aug. 31, 1789, m. Betty Wilson.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS ASHBY took over his father's Piney Bottom farm, but later resided on the Jesse J. Ashby farm near Crellin. He married Mary Wilson. Their children were William W., born June 26, 1809, died June 30, 1902, married Helen M. Thayer; Thomas Wilson, born June 26, 1809, married Ellen DeWitt; Jesse J., born August 17, 1817, married Hannah Morgan. William and Thomas were two of triplets.

William Wilton Ashby's will, dated December 6, 1803, indicated that he was a prosperous pioneer. He bequeathed one third of "Piney Bottom," and a third of his stock, farming implements and household furniture to his wife, Sarah. He gave the remainder of "Piney Bottom" and his "moveable property" to his sons, William and Jesse Ashby, in equal shares. Ample tracts of land were willed to each of his ten children, a total of 1285 acres, most of which was in nearby Virginia.

A document preserved by the Ashby family is "Articles of An Agreement" signed on April 8, 1809, between Sarah Ashby and her sons, William and Jesse. Sarah agreed to rent her share of the farm, etc., to William and Jesse; they agreed to furnish their mother annually 25 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, 5 pounds of coffee, 2 pounds of tea, 12 sixpence worth of salt, 2 good hogs, a cow, 1/3 of the fruit and flax, and a reasonable part of all turnips and potatoes raised on the farm. The sons also agreed to provide for their mother a good warm cabin, outbuildings, a garden, firewood, "her milling done and a creature to ride whenever she calls for one and also a table, a set of knives and forks and a set of tea ware."

Nathan Ashby and John Arnold signed the agreement as witnesses.

THE ASHBY SCHOOL An interesting historical document is the contract between Ann Thayer, teacher, and William Ashby, Jesse Ashby, John Arnold, Stephen Thayer, Toliver Chiles, David Sharpless and one other (name illegible) patron, signed January 13, 1823, by which the patrons of the school agreed to pay the teacher \$2 per scholar, with "boarding" for teaching their school for a term of three months, commencing on January 13, 1823. The teacher obligated herself "to teach reading and writing to the scholars committed to her care."

Another teacher of this school, Nat G. Campbell, in a letter to Mr. George Ryanheart lists the patrons of the school as follows: William Ashby, Jefferson, Thornton and Edward Gilpin, Henry Lower, Franklin Chase, Stephen Thare, David Sharpless, John Arnold, Sr., Israel Thompson, Benj. J. Gregg, George Lower, Jas. Childs: total 21 scholars: Alexander Chism 1/2 scholar, \$1.

THE LAST BUFFALOES Before the white men settled in the Glades large herds of buffaloes came up from the lowlands to graze on the rich glade grass in summer, but reckless slaughter of the animals soon destroyed this source of sport and food.

The Ashbys tell a story of a day in early winter when one of the Ashbys and a neighbor were searching for the neighbor's cows. They followed the tracks of some animals in the light snow until they came to what is now the J. J. Ashby farm, when Ashby saw a bunch of wooly hair on a snag. "Have your cows grown wool?" he asked. "They have been gone so long, damned if I know what they have grown," replied his companion. Following the trail to the hill southeast of the present town of Crellin, four buffaloes were found. They shot the bulls and the cows escaped westward. These were the last buffaloes seen in the Glades.

It appears that buffaloes and Indians were numerous here during the early years of the Ashby settlement. Sarah Ashby used to relate stories of Indians spying on the Fort at night; the few inmates would throw buffalo tallow on the fires, making a great blaze, as if a large company was within. The Indians never attacked the fort.

Notes: (1) **ASHBY FORT** stood in a glade near Cherry Creek on the present Swartzentruber farm. Its foundation stones were removed in 1934, but a stone marker indicates the site.

(2) **STEPHEN ASHBY**, in 1786, patented 800 acres of land at the head of Snowy Creek, and in 1789 Jesse Ashby patented 200 acres on the same stream, both Virginia grants. Stephen and Jesse were probably brothers of William Ashby I.

(3) **THE SURNAME ASHBY** is of Saxon origin and signifies "by the ash tree," thought to be the place of abode of the first to assume name.

(4) THE ASHBY GRAVEYARD is near the Piney Bottom Ashby settlement in the Underwood neighborhood. Here lie William I, Sarah, William II, other Ashbys and Formans—the pioneers in unmarked graves.

ASHBY ANCESTRY: The Ashbys and this editor would appreciate information of the parents of William Wilton Ashby and Sarah Williams.

Guard Unit Is Formally Organized

Members of Company C, 121st engineer battalion, were officially mustered into federal and state service on November 14, 1947.

Capt. Robert Sickler, regular army, Baltimore, mustered them into federal service and Lieut. Col. C. L. Claypoole mustered them in for the state.

First Lieutenant Stuart F. Hamill, Jr., is company commander; 1st Lieut. Stanley L. Calhoun and 2nd Lieut. Robert J. Hesen are other commissioned officers of the unit.

The Episcopal Parish House was given as temporary armory quarters until an armory is built here. The Parish House has been remodeled, lockers installed, a supply room, additional toilets and showers added in the basement.

The unit was organized with thirty-four men.

THE FIRST MILL AT OAKLAND

Thomas Peddicord, an Oakland attorney, wrote many years ago:

"The site of Oakland was first called Slab Town from one of Mr. Ralph Thayer's uncles (Murray Thayer) having built a grist mill there of slabs, about 1824."

Murray Thayer appears to have built the grist mill and saw mill for Col. Isaac McCarty. They were on the site of the present old Kildow Mill on Water street, and were powered by water from the dam across the Little Youghiogheny. Murray Thayer operated the mills for Col. McCarty for several years before he finally settled on Deep Creek.

LETTER FROM KENTUCKY TO SARAH ASHBY

Dear Sister:

I gladly embrace this opportunity to inform you that we are still in the Land of the living, though thru affliction and infirmity we are tottering on the verge of eternity ready to drop into the house appointed for all the living yet notwithstanding our state of infirmities we have reason to thank God that our situation is no worse. We received a letter from you last spring requesting us to write to you the state of our relatives in Kentucky both as respects the Ashbys and the Williams.

Old Grandmother Ashby is dead. Your brother-in-laws, George and Henry Ashby are both dead—Jesse is living in Ohio County on Rough Creek. All his children are married. The family is well so far as we know. Peter is living in Hopkins County as to the state of his family I know nothing about it as they live upwards of 100 miles from us. To undertake to give an account of all the Ashbys would be a task too tedious to undertake. Your brother Edward still lives in Ohio County on Green River the exact state of his family we cannot exactly state, but suppose they are all in health.

Brother Noah has moved but where we know not but it is thought of somewhere over the Ohio. The state of their children we cannot say. We should be glad to hear of all your welfares, but the probability is that we shall never see each other in time but there is an Eternal residence in the Kingdom of Glory. May we all be so happy as to meet where parting never can come. Dr. Sister we are old. So are you, and according to the course of nature cannot expect to live long. The infirmity long since complained of in my head yet afflicts me. Please give our best regards to all your children and to all inquiring friends.

Yours until death,

EVAN AND SARAH WILLIAMS
April 16, 1820.



Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Sines observed their 60th wedding anniversary at their home west of Oakland on November 24, 1947. Mr. Sines was born December 25, 1864, at Sang Run. His father, William Sines, died in 1921, aged 100 years, 8 months, 9 days. His grandfather was Major Henry Sines, an early settler at the Pine Swamp (Cranesville), who moved to Sang Run in 1819.

Mrs. Sines was Rebecca Frances, daughter of Eli Ream. She was born in Oakland, April 19, 1866. Mr. Sines is a retired district forester.

OUR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Finances

The founders of the GCHS organized a democratic institution, open to all persons "interested" in our community—of any age, sex, race, or financial condition, willing to contribute \$1.00 as a regular membership fee. No provision was made in the constitution for collection of "dues," and no dues or other collections have been made. It may be possible for a member to continue in good standing indefinitely upon payment of only \$1.00.

However, when the Constitution and By-laws of the society were adopted in 1941, it was recognized that a working society could not exist forever on a one dollar fee. In

fact it costs about 25c. per member annually to operate.

Gifts

The society has never asked for gifts of money, but \$160 have been voluntarily contributed. Gifts of money are welcome and are acknowledged in The Glades Star and recorded under "Services" on the donor's record card.

Life Membership

The life membership fee is \$10.00. We have nearly 100 life members including many who joined as regular but were able and willing to change to life. These membership fees are a material help in operating the society. Regular members, "able and willing," are invited to change to life. No

"dues" can be levied on life members.

Endowment Fund

Older historical societies have acquired thru gift funds the income from which provides for much of their expenses. Our society is young, but it is well established; it is a legal corporation under the laws of Maryland. Gifts of money or property, or legacies in wills, can be received by the society for current expenses or for a permanent fund. Gifts or legacies should be made payable to "The Garrett County Historical Society."

Though our society has no regular or assured income at present it is not worried about finances. Its large membership is interested in the community and its history. If the society continues worthy of support, it will be supported. Members, especially officers, should strive to make it worthy.

NOTES FROM HISTORY OF MARYLAND

By DULANY

INDIAN SCALP—Act of the Maryland Legislature of 21st November, 1763, awarding fifty pounds to James Davis of Virginia, who, in August of the same year, with others of the neighborhood, pursued a party of Indians from Cape Capon on the south side of the Potomac to George's Creek, in the province of Maryland, and there took the scalp of one of them, it being "the skin of the crown of his head."

FORESTS—Act passed in 1722 to protect the forests from fire provided a fine of fifty pounds for persons firing the forests.

"These mountains in Western Maryland abound plentiful with good water," said a traveler of the olden time. "With an abundance of good

chestnut rail timber, a great deal of white oak land, with grand old white oak trees on the same, and white and spruce pines in abundance. The Alleghany, as well as the surrounding mountains, are ruined by the practice of setting fire to them. The destruction of the vast Alleghany forests done by fire is not to be described by a pen. If these forests had never been fired, they would have been a dark, extensive, timbered country of incalculable value, and the outlook would never have assumed the horrid aspect that now prevails over the region."

GRANTSVILLE IN 1797—In this year settlements were rapidly penetrating the mountains in the western portions of Maryland; hamlets dotted the valleys; and the plowshare was busy far beyond Old Fort Cumberland.

"Several little farms," said an old traveler in describing the country around Tomlinson's mill, "appear along the bleak, barren hills." Referring again to the fire in the mountains, he said: "If the fires could be stopped, this part of the world would grow better. There are some places that contain limestone in the Alleghany forest. With limestone and economical farmers, a great part of this now barren forest might become a handsome hill country. In short, nine tenths of the people of this great Union have no conception of the magnificence of the Alleghany Mountains.

"I have rode through the Negro Mountains," continued the traveler, "through the Shades of Death, through the Savage Mountains, and many other desperate mountains in this part of Maryland, but I have seen nothing half so savage and desperate as many of the people. Some of them appear but in slight degree like the human race."

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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH 31, 1948.

HISTORY OF DEEP CREEK DAM AND POWER HOUSE

Prepared for The Glades Star by the Pennsylvania Electric Company

The story of water power development is a romance of thrilling human interest. It begins in the dim grey dawn of time when man utilized the force of falling water and moving streams by means of the simple water wheel, as the first application of power in the social development of civilization. The water wheel utilizes a natural resource that is self-perpetuating. So long as rain falls, and water runs down hill, so long as nature remains nature as we know it, this is the power eternal.

It is a long distance in time, knowledge and progress from the primitive water wheels along the streams of our country in its early days to the large



This lake, 11 miles long and one and a half miles wide in places, supplies energy for two turbines with an output of 18,000 KW.

hydro-electric plants of the present. Yet those old water wheels, primitive and crude in principle as they were, and lacking in the economical conser-

vation of the water resources, carried with them the dimly grasped idea of hydro-electric development.

Hydro-electric development was visualized and under discussion by the management and engineers of the Penelec System (formerly Penn Public) for more than twenty years, but it was not until the summer of 1921 that conditions permitted advancement of the idea, and the first project was started on the Clarion River in Clarion County, Pa.

While the Clarion project was under construction, preliminary work was begun on development of the Youghiogheny River hydro-electric project in Garrett County, Maryland, by the Youghiogheny Hydro-Electric Corporation, a subsidiary of Pennsylvania Electric Corporation, under the management of H. D. Walbridge and Company of New York City.

The entire Youghiogheny project contemplated the building of four dams and three power houses; one of the dams to be located on Deep Creek near its confluence with the Youghiogheny River, another in the Youghiogheny River north of the Deep Creek development and two south of it, to be known as Deep Creek, Sang Run, Swallow Falls and Crellin dams; however, only the Deep Creek unit was constructed.

For the Deep Creek project, surveys, engineering investigations, the making of plans for the development, acquiring of land to be flooded and preliminary work of varied nature occupied a period of about three years before the actual construction work began.

The land was acquired under the supervision of Mr. August Weis, assisted by Messrs. O. E. Pursel, F. R. Corliss and Scott Anderson; three of whom are deceased. Mr. Corliss, still a faithful Penelec employee, now resides in Somerset, Pa. Fred A. Thayer, Esq., of Oakland, made title searches and otherwise assisted in legal matters.

Nearly 7,000 acres were acquired, which constituted about 140 farms, although only 4,500 acres were inundated. In some cases, whole farms were purchased when only a part of them was to be flooded, and in a few instances it was found necessary to purchase farms which were not even reached by the inundating water because access to them was cut off by the abandonment of roads or parts of roads. Approximately fifty buildings were either purchased outright or moved to higher ground for the owners where this was possible. Most of these were residences, but included two school houses and a hall used by a local grange.

Included in the preliminary work was the building of over 12 miles of railway for hauling of equipment and materials, connecting with the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway at Oakland and extending to the dam and power house sites; opening of a quarry where a large stone crusher was installed to prepare stone for the dam and roadways; building of two comfortable camps for accommodation of the workmen at the dam and power house sites; and the building of several miles of wagon road, leading from the County road to the dam site.

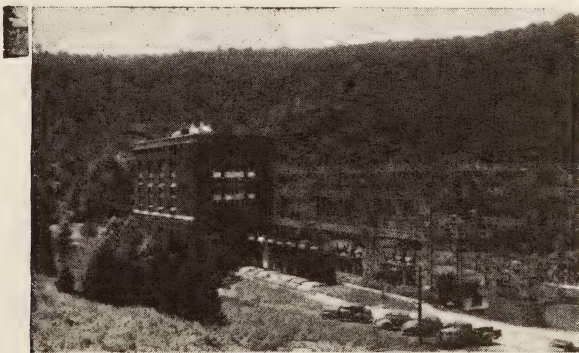
Relocation of nearly 15 miles of highway was found to be necessary, including four miles of improved State Road between the National Highway and the city of Oakland. Crushed rock was placed on several miles of County road to put it in as good condition as the portion which had to be abandoned. It was also necessary to relocate and build two steel bridges; one on the highway, which is of unusually heavy construction consisting of two 300 ft.

spans and which replaced a small concrete structure which was flooded by the rising waters; the other a steel bridge on a County road.

The construction work on the dam and power house was done by Charles B. Hawley and Company, Inc., of Washington, D. C., acting as agents for the General Construction Corporation. Mr. Verne Clawson was the Field Superintendent and Mr. B. F. Weston the Field Engineer at Oakland.

During construction of the dam, the natural flow of the creek was taken care of by a tunnel running through the dam, which was closed with concrete when the reservoir was filled.

Actual construction work on Deep Creek dam began early in the winter of 1923, with a force of approximately 1,000 men. The dam, an earth embankment built with a concrete core wall with dirt and rock sloping on each side packed in by sluicing, is 1,340 feet in length, 86 feet high from the bed-rock formation to the top and is 450 feet in width at the base, sloping to about 24 feet at the top. The core wall prevents the possible boring by rodents, and seepage which might occur from any cause. At right angles to the dam is built the concrete spillway wall, with an overflow section 332 feet long, extending up-stream nearly to the mouth of the intake tunnel. This spillway is large enough to more than take care of any possible surplus water occurring during flood seasons. It is built higher at the tunnel intake and at the ends next to the dam, than at the overflow section which is 62 feet above the normal low water mark of the creek, making it impossible that the water should ever reach the top of the dam. In March 1925, the dam was closed and the stage of water in the reservoir had reached a depth of nearly 40 feet. At the end of the spillway wall furthest removed from the dam is located the tunnel intakes. From here, water is carried to the power house through a concrete-lined tunnel. This tunnel is of horseshoe shape, 9 feet in diameter inside the concrete lining, and runs through the mountain lying between the dam and power house, a distance of nearly a mile and a half. At the tunnel outlet the water is carried down the cliff in two steel penstocks, each 6 feet in diameter, feeding the two turbines in the power house. The flow of water to the turbines is controlled by two large valves which are located just inside the power house on the basement floor. The crest of the water at the dam is at an elevation of approximately 2,470 feet above sea level, while the elevation at the power house is at approxi-



The Deep Creek Plant and the 110 KW switching structure.

It contains largely spring water, cool, pure and fresh, which is free from

mately 2,030 feet, so the turbines are some 440 feet below the intake tunnel mouth, giving a head of water which is equalled in few developments of this kind in the east.

The lake formed by the Deep Creek dam is 12 miles in length, and varies in width, with about a mile and a half as a maximum.

(Continued on Page 277)

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President...Hon. Bernard I. Gonder
First Vice-Pres....Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres...Mrs. C. M. Friend
SecretaryLewis R. Jones
Ass't Sec'y ...Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse
Treasurer.....George K. Littman
EditorCapt. Charles E. Hoyer

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12, 1942, at the Postoffice at Oak-
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the Secretary, at five cents per copy.

Any person interested in Garrett
County is eligible to membership in
its Historical Society. Membership
fees are—Life, \$10; Regular, \$1.00.

JOSEPH A. MINKE, regional game
warden, states that 98 Wisconsin buck
deer have been released in Garrett
County during the last four years.
468 legal deer kills in this county
were reported during a six-day season
last December.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

FROM JUDGE GEORGE HENDERSON: (1) "Ejectment Law of Maryland", 1822, by John McHenry. This copy was presented to David Lynn by the Author on December 10, 1822.

(2) Copy of "The Republican" of Oakland, dated December 10, 1908, giving an account of the dedication of the new Court House.

(3) Plot of the Court House lot and blue print of the architect's plan for the Court Room.

OFFICERS HOLD-OVER: President Gonder writes: "We did not have an election of officers (last December). The same officers will serve for another year."

NEW MEMBERS

Miss Elizabeth Cullen, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Daisy M. Lohr, Oakland.

Mrs. Ernest A. Livengood, Salisbury, Pa.

Miss Elizabeth Beachy, Washington, D. C.

George Rose, Indianapolis, Ind.

EFFIE CONNER CAHILL, wife of Dr. T. J. Cahill, died at their home January 7, 1948. Mrs. Cahill, daughter of S. B. Conner, was born in Tyler Co., W. Va., May 25, 1903. The Cahills, dentists, came to Oakland from Kitzmiller in May, 1946.

MAYOR ALEXANDER GEORGE HESEN died suddenly February 17, while attending a meeting of the Oakland Fire Department in the City Hall. The meeting had been called to consider the proposed new fire house and community building. Mayor Hesen was born August 3, 1894, in Oakland, a son of George and Elizabeth Detrick Hesen. He operated the Hesen Garage and Service Station and was completing his first term as Mayor of Oakland. He was a veteran of World War I.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Under the will of the late William S. Thomas our State Society will ultimately receive the bulk of his estate, estimated in excess of \$500,000, for the erection of a building and for an endowment fund. The new memorial building will provide needed additional space for the society's collections, now housed in the overcrowded Keyser Memorial.

THE B & O RAILROAD: A CORRECTION

Margaret T. Stevens, research librarian of the B & O R.R., sends us the following correction of our September 30, 1947, issue, in which we stated that the railroad was not completed to Wheeling until 1853:

"To be exact, the Baltimore & Ohio was completed to Wheeling on December 24, 1852, when the tracks from Wheeling and those from Baltimore were joined at Roseby's Rock

on that date. However, the railroad had promised that the road would be ready for the excursion to take place by January 1, 1853. So the excursion was made on that day, because everybody had looked forward to that date for the first train actually to enter Wheeling."

We thank Miss Stevens for her letter, and hope that she will prepare for us a brief history of the Mountain Division of the B & O R.R., the construction of which is a "high light" in our county history.

(Continued from Page 275)

any of the usual contamination of waters at low elevation and in built-up or manufacturing districts.

The power house is of brick, concrete and steel construction, measures 105 feet 6 inches by 43 feet 6 inches and is four stories high. The building was so constructed that one end may be removed and extension added. This was achieved by making greased joints in the cement, and using special mortar at points in the brick wall where it would have to be removed. The turbines are located on the first or basement floor; two 12,000 horsepower generators are on the second floor; the control equipment is on the third floor and the offices and storage batteries are on the fourth floor. The plant was placed in operation at 4:00 P. M. on May 26, 1925.

Outside the building, switching structures, transformers and lightning arresters were placed on concrete foundations. 110 kv transmission lines were built from the plant to connect with Penelec System at Rockwood and Hooversville and are now also connected with Tower 51 Substation at Johnstown, Pa. and the Seward Plant, Seward, Pa.

The electric property owned and operated by Leslie E. Friend at Friendsville, Md., was purchased by the Youghiogheny Hydro-Electric Corporation, and management was taken over February 1, 1925. The property consists of a hydro-electric plant along the Youghiogheny River, with

a distribution system in the town of Friendsville. The plant was dismantled and a substation built along the 22 kv line which had been erected by the Penn Public Service Corporation between Rockwood and the Deep Creek development, to supply the town of Friendsville with electric energy for domestic and commercial purposes. A new franchise and street lighting contract were secured from the town council of Friendsville and



C. E. MacMURRAY

Chief engineer at Deep Creek Lake, has had 41 years experience in electrical operations.

the distribution system was reconstructed so as to supply efficient service

to the town. Energy was also supplied to operate several flour mills and the wood working plants which had not been able to secure this service on account of the limited capacity of the old plant. In 1941, this distribution system was sold to Potomac Edison Company.

In September 1925, all of the properties owned by H. D. Walbridge and Company were acquired by Associated Gas and Electric Company of New York, and through a reorganization during the years 1940 to 1946, the holding company became General Public Utilities Corporation. During the year 1942, Pennsylvania Electric Company, familiarly known as "Penelec," purchased all of the generating and transmission property of Youghioghenny Hydro-Electric Corporation, following which the latter group was dissolved and Penelec has continued to operate the Deep Creek Station.



PETER BAASLAND
Ass't. Hydro Engineer
County, making this section attractive to sportsmen and popular as a vacation resort.

The Deep Creek site offers superior advantages for summer home or resort purposes.

The lake is stocked with fish and there are excellent hunting grounds throughout Garrett County, making this section attractive to sportsmen and popular as a vacation resort.

The operating and maintenance force consists of fourteen employees under the supervision of C. E. MacMurray, chief engineer since the plant began operation. The average length of employment is about 13 years.

Note: It is of interest to recall that just one hundred years before the Deep Creek dam was built surveys were being made in that neighborhood for a canal across the mountains. In 1824, government engineers planned to construct a dam on Deep Creek to provide water for lifting and lowering boats in the canal locks. See "The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal" in the March 31, 1946, Glades Star.

CAPT. PAUL E. SPEICHER

We have the following letter from Lt. Paul E. Speicher, USN; USS Bairoko, CVE 115; March 23, 1948. Dear Mr. Hoye,

I regret to inform you that my father, Captain Paul E. Speicher, died in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital on September 27, 1947.

At the time I was stationed at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, but I flew back east. Your letter dated March 1, 1948, was forwarded to me here in the Pacific.

My father used to write me of you and the Society. He was extremely interested in your work.

Sincerely,

PAUL E. SPEICHER, JR.

After his retirement from the U. S. Navy, Captain Speicher wrote a history of the Speicher family, a copy

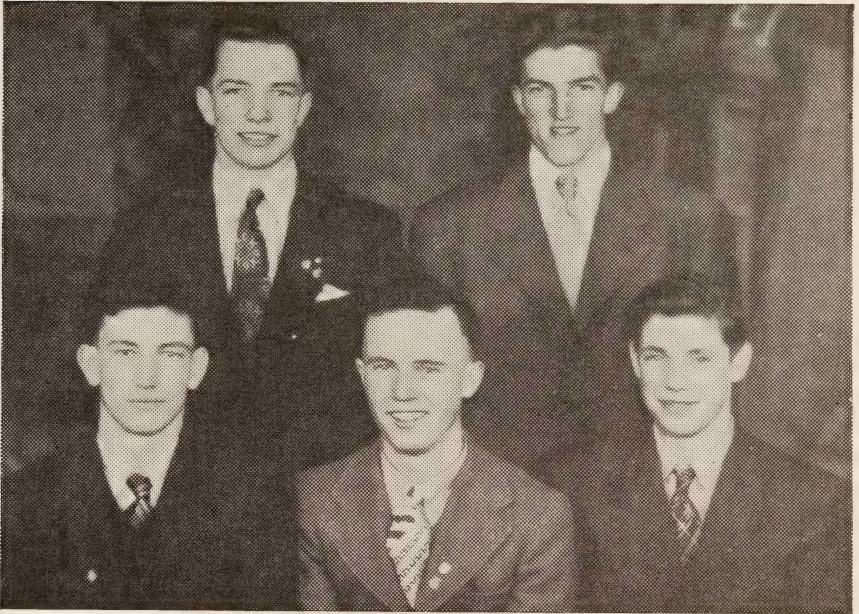
of which he presented to our society. See the September 30 issue of The Glades Star.

FOR A COUNTY MUSEUM

A recent letter from a good member of the GCHS states that he has included in his will an item of \$10,000 for the construction of a building to be used by the society primarily as a County Museum.

The educational value for young and old of real historical and general museums is well understood, and Garrett County will be fortunate indeed to secure a well lighted, fire proof building, constructed especially as a museum. Thru donations and loans the society can quickly stock a museum building.

F. F. A. Boys Win Six State Awards



The five boys pictured above captured six out of thirty-six awards in Maryland F.F.A. contests. From left to right are: Back row; James Fitzwater and Robert Dodge; front row; Max Beckman, Eugene Matthews, and Junior Harvey.

NOTES FROM HISTORY OF MARYLAND

By DULANY

THE BLOOMING ROSE ROAD—

On the 3rd of January, 1800, the Assembly of Maryland enacted that a road be laid out in Alleghany County on the ridge to the Virginia line. This road was to leave the Morgantown road between Aza Beall's and William Coddington's was to be not less than thirty feet wide, and opened at the expense of those who petitioned for it. It was deemed and taken to be a public highway.

"I rallied my horse Cumberland," said a traveler on the ridge mentioned, "and moved twelve miles. Every mile or two was a farm just opening, generally white oak land easily worn out, but can be kept good

by limestone and stone-coal after all the wood is gone. The road is no better than any other part of the Alleghany Mountains, and the hills are long and steep, forming angles from fifteen to twenty degrees. Cumberland is hard put to it to get up some of these long pulls. I made seven more into Monongahela County, Virginia, and thence twelve miles to Monongahela River; made a ferry boat of old Cumberland, and got over into Morgantown."

THE MORGANTOWN ROAD—In 1800 it was represented to the general assembly of Maryland that there had been a road laid out in Alleghany County, from a tract of land called "the Bear Camps" (on Braddock's Road) through Selbysport to the Vir-

Typical Winter Beauty Scene



Although Garrett County is not noted for its mild winters, the season just passed was noteworthy for the amount of winter weather crammed into a brief two weeks period in January.

Temperatures in the area were unofficially reported as low as 25 degrees below zero, with the official thermometer registering 20 below on January 19.

As much as 10½ inches of snow

fell in a 24-hour period, and at one time during the first month of 1948, the snow level was reported to be 13 inches throughout the section.

Typical of the beauty brought by last winter's snowfall is this picture of the home of Lindsay Gonder, on Alder St. in Oakland, reproduced herewith by courtesy of The Mountain Democrat.

ginia line in a direction to Morgantown, at a place called Jennings's Cabin, and kept in repair as a public road for several years. This, by law, was made a public road in the same year.

Act of the Maryland Legislature, 1758—Captain Evan Shelby was awarded the sum of fifty pounds, for the scalp of "Captain Charles," brother to Custoga, a Delaware Indian, commanding a party of warriors, who was killed in a skirmish near Loyal Hanning, on the 12th of November, 1758, by Captain Shelby, who commanded a company of Maryland volunteers.

COUNTY SERVICE FLAG

At a meeting in the 5th Regiment Armory, Baltimore, in 1945, Governor O'Connor, on behalf of the State presented to each county a World War II service flag. Capt. Charles E. Hoyer received the flag for Garrett County and delivered it to the County Commissioners. Our county flag carries the figures "2300," the number of men and women from the county enrolled in war service. It was first carried in the Memorial Day parade in Oakland, May 30, 1947. The County Commissioners have turned the flag over for safe keeping to the County Historical Society.

HIGH LIGHTS OF GARRETT COUNTY HISTORY

1736—MAJOR WILLIAM MAYO surveyed the Potomac River to its source at the Fairfax Stone.

1751—CHRISTOPHER GIST, employed by the Ohio Company, explored the northern part of the County—Grantsville area.

1754—COL. GEORGE WASHINGTON marched his Virginia troops over Nemacolin's Path against the French in the Ohio Valley.

1755—GEN. EDWARD BRADDOCK'S ARMY built the Braddock Road and marched to defeat by French and Indians near Fort Duquesne.

1765—JOHN FRIEND, SR., settled at Friendsville on the Youghiogheny. JOSEPH TOMLINSON, about this time, settled at Little Meadows on the Braddock Road and built his famous Red House Inn.

1774—LORD BALTIMORE opened his lands "westward of Fort Cumberland" for settlement. Surveys were made by many land speculators.

1784—GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON passed over the Braddock Road to inspect his lands in "the west" and returned over McCullough's Path. He lodged on September 26 at Charles Friend's near Oakland.

1816—THE NATIONAL ROAD (U. S. 40) built thru what is now Garrett County.

1824—JOHN C. CALHOUN, then Secretary of War, inspected the proposed route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and site of its proposed reservoir on Deep Creek.

1834—THE NORTHWESTERN TURNPIKE (U.S. 50) built by an eminent French engineer, Col. Claude Crozet.

1849—THE McCARTY FAMILY founded the town of Oakland at

Yough Glades: 64 lots were surveyed. 1851—THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD completed thru our county.

1863—CONFEDERATE TROOPS captured Oakland and destroyed the railroad bridge across the Youghiogheny.

1872—GARRETT COUNTY organized and named in honor of John W. Garrett, President of the B & O R.R. Oakland selected as the County seat.

1925—DEEP CREEK LAKE created as the hydro-electric dam was completed, and the power plant began to operate.

CHRISTMAS AT LITTLE MEADOWS

By Jacob Brown

There was no class of people who enjoyed the holiday season as the colored folks, especially the slaves. To them Christmas never came often or speedily enough. The anxiety for its approach was almost unbearable. When it did come their enjoyments were a source of real pleasure to the whites to see the negroes in the ecstasies of their amusements, which usually lasted a week or more. One good old master (Jesse Tomlinson) had a custom of giving his favorite, Ephraim, as long as a good stout back log would last in the old time chimney in his little log house. The old master was always solicitous about the Xmas back log. Once more than usually so. Ephraim was admonished often to have the log in time. "Yes, master, it shall be attended to in time." The truth was on that anxious occasion, the log (a gum butt) was for weeks lying in soak in the old goose pond. That was the longest holidays the faithful servant ever enjoyed in his life of servitude or freedom. The master's anxiety changed to his wonders at

the durability of the Christmas back log.

Only a few years ago in examining the record of Allegany county we saw a formal deed of manumission of Ephraim Carter by Jesse Tomlinson in 1839, just one year before the death of the liberator. At the same time, the old patriarch disposed of his large belongings by deeds to his children and heirs, but to each of his slaves, he gave something by far more valuable—freedom.

PURCHASE OF LOT FOR LIBRARY ANNOUNCED

Purchase of the corner lot, Second and Center streets, as the site for the Ruth Enlow Library of Garrett county, was announced by F. E. Rathbun, chairman of the County Board of Library Turstees. The price was \$10,000.

An option on the property was taken when E. E. Enlow, Sebastopol, Calif., who already had contributed \$10,000 for the erection of a library as a memorial to his daughter, on the adjoining property site, declared he would add \$15,000 to his total if arrangements could be made to acquire the corner lot.

HINEBAUGH NAMED MAYOR

Joseph W. Hinebaugh was elected mayor of Oakland by a majority of more than two to one, on Monday, March 8. The vote was 267 to 108. He defeated Stuart F. Hamill, Jr.

Harry L. Stemple, with 255 votes, Early W. Shartzter with 225, and Ralph Pritts, with 207, were all re-elected to council. Hold-over members are Dr. E. I. Baumgartner, Prentice DeBerry and Edward Schmidt. Miss Julia Rowan was re-elected treasurer.

SURVEY GAVE TOWN ITS NAME

The Garrett County community of Accident got its name in 1751, when a couple of surveying crews "accidentally" inspected the area for George Deakins, a gentleman to whom King George II, of England, apparently owed a bit of money.

The story is contained in the March issue of "The American Magazine," under "What's in a name." It seems Mr. Deakins was promised a grant of land by King George and sent out two surveying crews to look over land in Western Maryland. Both crews inspected the same parcel of ground.

Deakins called it an accident on the part of the two surveying teams and then called the settlement Accident, too.

AIRPLANE FOR FOREST FIRES

Authority for use of an airplane in forest fire suppression work in Western Maryland during the spring fire season was granted by the State Forester's office.

SEVERE STORM

A severe rain and wind storm on March 19 unroofed a large number of barns and houses, killed a number of cattle and caused widespread damage in a path that led from Selbysport to Finzel, in the northern end of the county.

JOHN FARRELL, a neighbor of Henry Fuller, was born in Ireland in 1797 and emigrated to America in 1819. He was one of the first coal miners at Frostburg; later a laborer and foreman on the National Road; a stage driver, then an agent on the road.

THE ARMSTRONGS AT YOUGH GLADES

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, son of Captain James Armstrong, was born near Carlisle, Pa., March 17, 1763. When only fourteen years of age, in 1777, he was commissioned Ensign in Capt. Bratton's Company, 7th Pa. Reg. of the Continental Line. After the Revolutionary War, William finally went to Clarksburg, now West Virginia, and clerked in a store owned by Peter Devecmon.

Sometime in 1804, William Armstrong left Clarksburg and in 1806 he married Hannah Devecmon, widow of his former employer. In the same year they settled in Yough Glades, the first permanent settlers in the Oakland neighborhood.

The Armstrong's built an ample log house and barn at the ford (now bridged) of Little Yough, where the road came down Shaffer's Hill, crossed the stream and climbed up Totten Hill on the south side. This house stood in the field near the present tanks of the Standard Oil Company by the railroad.

In 1812 a post office—the first in Garrett County—was opened under the name of "Yough or Yox Glades" the name of "Yough or Yox Glades"—William Armstrong, first postmaster. The office was known as Yough Glades until 1854, when the name was changed to "Oakland"—land of the oaks. It served a wide area for many years.

Mail was then carried on horseback from Westernport to Virginia, the rider changing horses at Armstrong's inn.

Travel increased over the old State road, and William and Hannah Armstrong prospered at Yough Glades. In 1812 he was assessed with 2 horses and 6 cattle, etc.,—\$206.25, including 2 oz. of silver plate, valued at \$2.22. In 1819 he was assessed with six mili-

tary lots and "Stewart's Delight", 501 acres, \$351.22. "Stewart's Delight", 201, acres, was sold by Wm. McMahon to William Armstrong in 1818 for \$1200, Armstrong giving a mortgage on it to Isaac McCarty, which he paid in 1826. "Stewart's Delight" later belonged to Josiah Pennington, who laid out "Pennington's Addition to Oakland"; most of the town is now located on Stewart's old patent.

The census of 1810 lists Armstrong as head of a family of nine, which included servants.

Children of William and Hannah Armstrong: (1) James Devecmon, b. 1806, d. 1893; (2) Thomas Hadden, b. 1812, d. 1896; (3) John Maxwell, b. 1814, d. 1885.

William Armstrong died April 5, 1848, at Yough Glades; his wife, May 4, 1885, aged 82 years, and 22 days. Doubtless they are both buried in the old McCarty Church graveyard south of Oakland.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S WILL, dated No. 7, 1844, and probated May 9, 1848, bequeathed all his property, in trust, to Geo. W. Devecmon for the sole use and benefit of his "wife Hannah during her life and after her death for the benefit of my son Thomas Hadden Armstrong." The trustee was empowered to sell his lands and invest the money "in lands in any of the western states for the benefit of my son, Thomas Hadden Armstrong and his children."—"Being desirous of providing a home and support for my step-daughter, therefore I will and bequeath unto my step-daughter, Ellen Devecmon, a home at and with my son Thomas Hadden Armstrong to be free from any charge for the same if she wishes and shall be willing to live with him and not otherwise."

JAMES D. ARMSTRONG was a resident of Yough Glades in 1837, when he was one of the five "managers" of the McCarty Methodist Sun-

day School. He moved to Frostburg in 1844 and resided there until his death.

James D. was County Collector of taxes in 1832 and again, 1872-78; member of the Board of County Commissioners 1838-40, and elected Judge of the Orphans Court in 1879.

In 1833 Mr. Armstrong married Julia A. Lantz of Oldtown. Their children were: Hannah, Thomas, Daniel, Davison, Mrs. Ockerman, Mrs. Hartman, William and Mollie. Davison Armstrong, agent of the Borden Mining Company and President of the Citizens' National Bank, resided in Frostburg.

THOMAS H. ARMSTRONG married Mariah Hoyer in 1844. They resided on the "Veronica the Nun" tract, later the John T. Mitchell farm, just north of Oakland, but in 1857 sold out and made the six weeks trip by wagon to Iowa. Two years later they moved to Missouri, finally buying Government land and settling in Knox County.

Here they raised a family of eleven, whose numerous descendants are now numbered among the best citizens from Iowa to Texas.

JOHN M. ARMSTRONG married Ann Maria Townshend. Their children were: Singleton Townshend, William, Hannah Synix, Catherine Belt, Mary Louise, Ellen Devecmon, Thomas Devecmon, Charles Wesley White, Elizabeth Ann Paine, John and Maxwell.

John M. Armstrong, was a surveyor, and resided at Moundsville, W. Va., where he died and is buried.

ARMSTRONG ANCESTRY

The Armstrongs are descended from the Scottish border clan of that name, some of whom settled in Ireland. Many of the Scotch-Irish Armstrongs emigrated to America.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG was known as "Edward from the Border" and his wife, Elizabeth, was called

"Princess of the House of Magurie." They had three sons, viz. John and Francis, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, and James who succeeded his father to the Irish estates. Either John or Francis—probably John—was the father of Capt. James Armstrong (b. about 1733 in Ireland), who was commissioned Captain, 1st Pa. Foot Regiment in 1759, serving during the French and Indian War in the Bedford County section. Capt. Armstrong was a cousin of Gen. John Armstrong, Jr., Secretary of War under Madison.

Capt. James Armstrong had two sons, Maxwell and William. He died in December, 1762; his widow married Thomas Hadden, and William grew up in the home of his stepfather. The Virginia census of 1790 lists the Haddens and William Armstrong at or near Newton in the Shenandoah Valley.

This William Armstrong was the pioneer settler at Yough Glades, Maryland.

FREDERICK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This society was very active last year. At the first autumn meeting Charles F. Bowers, president, in reviewing the activities of the organization, drew attention to the success of the Taney Home project; the papers written on the history of county towns; the increased membership; the fine support of Frederick city and County officials; and the large number of gifts to the society.

Hon. Edward S. Delaplaine, Judge of the Court of Appeals, was elected an honorary member of the society. He is a noted Maryland historian.

The County Historical Society and the Frederick Chamber of Commerce have purchased jointly for \$3500 the old "Gath" estate, including 105 acres, buildings and the War Correspondents Memorial Arch. The property will become a State park.

THE Glades Star

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NUMBER 30.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE 30, 1948.

JOHN McMILLEN DAVIS

JOHN M. DAVIS (1835-1916) was one of the best citizens of Garrett County. On his tombstone in the Oakland cemetery is the appropriate inscription: "A man of God."

Mr. Davis, a son of Joseph B. and Sarah McMillen Davis, was born near Ursina, Pa., on January 26, 1835. In 1858 he married Eleanor J. Philson, of Berlin, Pa. Their children were Charles S., William C., Joseph P. and John W. Davis.

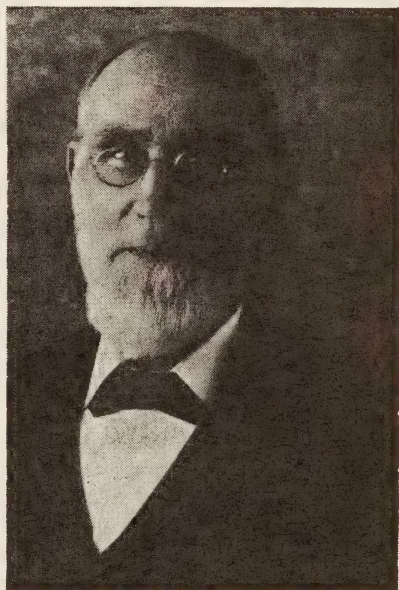
In the spring of 1858 John M. Davis moved from Somerset County, Pa., to Maryland, where he and his father purchased 600 acres of "The Promised Land" near Oakland. Here they continued their business of dealing in live stock, herding their cattle on the lush pasture of the glades.

In 1906 Mr. Davis wrote:

Then this entire region was grazing ground for cattle, the native grass was abundant, flowers of almost endless variety and delicate hue attracted the eye.

During the Summer season, herds of cattle could be seen in every direction, attracted by the facilities for grazing on the native grass, and being a dealer in cattle I was led to purchase land and secure a home on this mountain top. During the summer of 1859 I herded 600 head of cattle on what is known as the Herrington Creek Glade. At that time from 1,000 to 2,000 cattle were annually pastured within the radius of ten miles; deer were numerous; speckled trout could be caught in almost any of the streams. Farmers were few, and it was thought to be useless to try to raise wheat or corn.

When a boy, I wholesaled a drove of cattle to some eastern buyers, delivered the stock at Harrisburg, Pa., received the proceeds in cash, amounting to about \$5,000. I returned on horseback, carrying the money with me, spent a night with my mother in Somerset County, continued my journey the next day to find my father, who was buying cattle near St. George or Beverly,



JOHN McMILLEN DAVIS

Va., now West Virginia. I passed through Cranberry Summit (now Terra Alta), to Aurora. Before reaching the latter place night overtook me. I thought the dark hollows near Aurora were the 'spookiest' places I had ever seen. I suppose had it not been that I was carrying the proceeds of a drove of cattle in my pocket I would have thought but little of the darkness or the wildness of the country.

I am reminded that while living on the farm \$600 was taken out of our house and the thief was never found.

Of Oakland in 1860 Mr. Davis wrote:

Oakland was a very small village, having two stores and a depot. A blacksmith shop stood where our hardware store now stands; the ground between this and the depot was an alder thicket, and there was not a building of any character north of this point. The Glades Hotel was in its palmy days, and hundreds of Summer visitors from distant cities spent the summer in that historic place. The old Glades was destroyed by fire in 1874. The depot, which was also burned, stood where the Ravenscraft building now stands.

In 1866 I moved to the town and engaged in the mercantile business with Messrs. J. R. Bishop and S. L. Townshend. Our store was on the corner where the First National Bank Building now stands. Four years later the firm changed, Mr. Bishop continuing at the old stand. Davis & Townshend began business and continued for twenty years as co-partners, running a general store. In 1886 the firm dissolved, and I, in company with my son, Charles S. Davis, concluded to try the experiment of running a hardware store.

In 1903 the firm included John W. Davis and operated as J. M. Davis & Sons until May 1, 1916. Mr. Davis died on May 13 of that year.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL SERVICE

John M. Davis joined the Methodist Church when a boy. In 1864 he became a licensed local preacher, a deacon in 1867 and an elder in 1876. For forty-one years, without a change, he was superintendent of the Oakland M. E. Sunday school.

During Mr. Davis' long service as a local preacher, Oakland was a favorite place for couples seeking to be united in wedlock; he performed over one thousand marriage ceremonies.

In 1882 John M. Davis became interested in the establishing of Mt. Lake Park. To his enterprize, energy and devotion, much of the success of this delightful summer home is due, and practically all of the many improvements and innovations were made under his direct supervision.

JOHN DAVIS, presumably the Welsh ancestor of the DAVIS family, married Rebecca Davenport on September 24, 1769, ANCESTRY in Pennsylvania. BENJAMIN DAVIS, their son, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., August, 1770, settled in Somerset Co., Pa., in 1824, and died March 23, 1850. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Joseph Barker. Their son, JOSEPH B. DAVIS, was born February 22, 1808, in Dauphin Co., Pa., and died September 14, 1890, at Oakland. He married Sarah McMillen (1810-1905). Of their six children Ann B. (Harned), John M. and Sarah J. (Scott) resided in Garrett County.

Joseph B. Davis was a farmer and cattleman, near Ursina, Pa.; in 1861 he moved to "The Promised Land" in Maryland.

REV. JOHN M. DAVIS' MEMORANDUM

(The following notes were written or dictated on January 26, 1914, by Mr. Davis on his 80th birthday.)

I began to preach March 13, 1862 by filling an appointment in Oakland,

Md., made by Rev. J. J. Dolliver, (Father of Senator Doliver) who was preacher in charge of the circuit.

On that occasion delivered an address to young people, subject, "Religion". Oakland Circuit was large; there were 14 or 16 preaching places: the pastor preached in Oakland once in two weeks. By request of the pastors I assisted them in protracted meetings and in turn filled their appointments when they were engaged in holding protracted meetings. They were expected to hold a meeting during the year at every appointment on the large circuit. Later on the church urged me to accept a license as local preacher. At the quarterly conference in Cranberry Summit, Sept. 17th, 1864, I was examined and license granted, signed by Rev. G. W. Arnold, presiding elder of the Morgantown District.

I was ordained Deacon of the annual conference in Clarksburg, W. Va., March, 1869, by Bishop E. K. Ames. In 1876 ordained Elder at the annual conference in Wheeling by Bishop Harries, 38 years ago. For many years took turns with the pastors in filling their appointments and conducting their protracted meetings over Sunday, while they filled their regular appointments. (This was a great responsibility).

For 41 years, without change, I was Superintendent of the Oakland Sunday School; during the 41 years, so far as I can gather information, about 2,000 children and young people were reared in the Sunday School. As I look back I cannot think of any, who continued from childhood and grew to manhood and womanhood as faithful members of the school, who went bad. The majority became members of some branch of the church.

There was only one year that I kept account or record of my work. In 1878 I preached 16 regular sermons, superintended the Sunday School 45 times, class meetings 30, prayer meetings 10, Sunday night lectures 30, teachers Bible class 45; total 176.

The Sunday night lectures I did not call sermons; they were meetings held for the reason there was no service in any church in the town on those evenings.

Besides the number of services referred to during the year 1878 I attended quite a number of funerals, visited the sick, baptised children, etc., extending over a large territory in the country, not only among Methodist families, but other denominations and outsiders represented, within a distance of 10 or 15 miles. During all the years of my ministry I never missed an appointment I had promised to fill and to the best of my recollection was never 10-minutes late. I was always treated kindly by the ministers of all denominations. I never asked the church for any position or favors, and yet the church honored me with about all they had to give in the way of recognition. I frequently held quarterly conferences and preached for presiding Elders; was a member of the National Association of local preachers and attended their meetings for many years; was a member of the general conference in 1900 in Chicago; without my knowledge was given the title of D. D. in 1902 by Taylor University. This I did not care for, and wrote the President that I did not know whether to thank him or not, but was rather inclined not to do so. I never allowed my friends to use the title in addressing me, though while a business man I did not object to the title of Rev. when people desired to use it.

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President....Hon. Bernard I. Gonder
First Vice-Pres....Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres...Mrs. C. M. Friend
Ass't Sec'y ...Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse
Treasurer.....George K. Littman
EditorCapt. Charles E. Hoye

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Any person interested in Garrett
County is eligible to membership in
its Historical Society. Membership
fees are—Life, \$10; Regular, \$1.00.

AN OLD BEAVER DAM

Reported by John W. Kimmell, 1947.

About six miles north of Oakland
on Route 219 near Sand Flat a swamp
is located known as Cranberry Glade.

Years ago the Glade was covered
with deep moss and wild cranberries
grew in abundance through the moss.
This swamp was at one time under
water, held in by a dam made by
beavers; this can be discovered as
men would make a straight embank-
ment but the beavers make an ir-
regular wavering bank of timber.

It is interesting to have a record
of beavers and cranberries. This land
is on the head waters of Red Run,
which empties into Deep Creek Lake
near McComas Beach; it has been
owned at different times by Wm.
Baker, Hobart Harvey and Clark
Glottelty.

ANDREW C. LEWIS, son of Han-
son B. and Barbara Anne Weimer
Lewis, was born August 25, 1884,
near Deer Park, and died at his home
at Lake Ford near Cranesville on Oc-
tober 18, 1947. Mr. Lewis was a
farmer and once an Oakland police-
man.

IDA MAY LEE, widow of Rev. Jo-
seph Lee, born August 29, 1859, near
Grantsville, and died June 6, 1948, at
her home in Mt. Lake Park. Mrs. Lee
was a daughter of Samuel and
Catherine Hoye Engle of Mt. Nebo,
Grantsville.

DR. THOMAS OLIN BROAD-
WATER, son of James S. and Marian
Frost Broadwater, was born in
Grantsville, April 3, 1891, and died
March 26, 1948, in Memorial Hospital,
Cumberland. He was a graduate of
the University of Maryland Dental
School. Since his graduation in 1916
he practiced dentistry in Grantsville
and Friendsville, except six months
during World War I, when he served
in the U. S. Dental Corps. Surviving
him are his widow, who was Esther
Bender, his sisters, Misses Ethel and
Maria Broadwater, and a brother, Dr.
Melvin Broadwater.

MRS. MINNIE MAY CUSTER, 82,
born at Sang Run, March 7, 1866,
died in Memorial Hospital, Cumber-
land, May 21, 1948. Her home was in
Friendsville. She was a daughter of
D. Harrison Friend and Mary R.
Riley, and one of the few remaining
great grand children of the pioneer
settler, John Friend, Sr.

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Muzetta F. Fryant, Osborn,
Ohio.

A. Gorman Thayer, Deep Creek
Lake.

Wilfred D. Stolte, Miami, Fla.

John A. Washington, Clarksburg,
W. Va.

JOURNEYS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

THRU WESTERN MARYLAND

WASHINGTON was a great traveler and several of his journeys took him thru what is now Garrett County, Maryland. Fortunately he kept a "Journal" or diary in which were noted the events of each day. It contains valuable historical information.

The first of these journeys was in 1753-4, when he was Governor Dinwiddie's messenger to the French commander in the Ohio country. (See The Glades Star, March 31, 1947). At Will's Creek (CUMBERMESSENGER TO land) he employed Christopher Gist as a guide; also THE FRENCH Barnaby Curran, John MacGuire, Henry Steward and William Jenkins, Indian traders. On November 15, 1753, they set out horseback; spent the night on George's Creek and on the following day reached "the big crossing of the Youghioghenny." On the 18th they arrived at Gist's "house in the new settlement," having been delayed by excessive rains and snow since leaving Will's Creek. Gist's "new settlement" was at what is now Mt. Braddock, Pa., on the Monongahela.

After completing his mission to the French, on the return trip Washington reached Gist's place on January 2, 1754, where he bought a horse and saddle, and continued his journey over Nemacolin's Path, arriving at Will's Creek on January 6th. In his diary he notes that on the 6th he passed 17 pack horses loaded with materials and stores for the new fort "at the Forks" of the Ohio. He also passed some families going out to settle.

COLONEL WASHINGTON commanded the expedition which marched from Will's Creek on April 29, 1754, against the French. The advance party, which was engaged in improving Nemacolin's EXPEDITION AGAINST Path for the passage of wagons and artillery, THE FRENCH, 1754 camped at Little Meadows on May 9th. The expedition marched from Little Meadows on May 12, forded the Casselman River, and reached the Great Crossing of the Youghioghenny on the 18th, where high water hindered progress.

On July 3 Washington was obliged to surrender his little army to the French at Ft. Necessity in the Great Meadows Glade near the present Uniontown. His troops were permitted to return to Will's Creek over Nemacolin's Path. (See The Glades Star of March 31, 1947). Washington's journal of this expedition was captured by the French and part of it was published in France.

The Glades Star of June 30, 1947, contains an article on Gen. Braddock's expedition thru our country against the French and Indians at Ft. Duquesne, in which the distinguished services of Col. Wash- WITH BRADDOCK'S ington, on the general's staff, his illness at the ARMY, 1755 Bear Camp, his services at the Battle and during the retreat are noted, and need not be repeated here.

This trip to "the West" was primarily in connection with land granted

Washington and other soldiers for services during the French and Indian War. He set out from Mt. Vernon on October 5, JOURNEY TO THE with two servants, Dr. Craik and a lead horse with OHIO, 1770 baggage.

They stopped at Col. Thomas Cresap's at Old Town and arrived at Joseph Killam's on George's Creek, near Frotzburg, on October 11th. "We left Killam's early in the morning, breakfasted at the Little Meadows (Joseph Tomlinson's Inn) 10 miles off, and lodged at the Great Crossings 20 miles further, which we found a tolerable good day's work." He was traveling the Braddock Road and was not too favorably impressed with that part of our county. He wrote: "The country we traveled over today was very mountainous and stoney, with but little good land, and that lying in spots."

The party set out from the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny at about sunrise on the 13th, breakfasted at the Great Meadows, and reached Captain Crawford's (later Stewart's Crossing, now Connellsville, Pa.) at about 3 p. m. Washington spent three days at Fort Pitt, and on the 20th began a trip with Dr. Craik, Crawford and five others in a canoe, manned by Indians, down the Ohio. On the Kanawha River they killed five buffaloes, and at the river's mouth marked certain trees as the beginning of the "Soldiers' Lands."

Returning by land, Washington again stopped at Ft. Pitt, Crawford's and Gist's, and lodged on November 25 at Hogland's at the Great Crossing. Thence he continued over the Braddock Road to Killam's "where we met several families going over the mountains to live some without any place provided. The snow upon the Allegany Mountains was near knee deep." On November 27th, "We got to Col. Cresap's at the Old Town after calling at Fort Cumberland and breakfasting with one Mr. Innis at the new store opposite." This was the Ohio Company's store on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

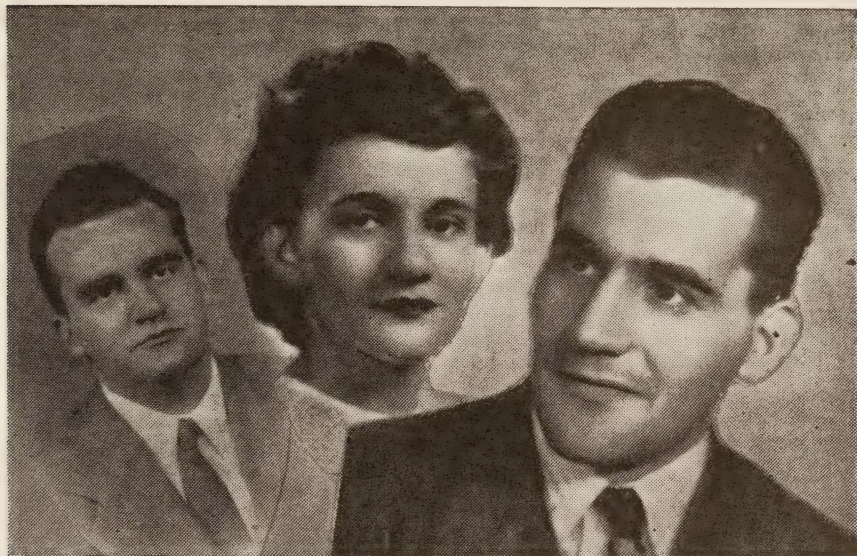
GENERAL WASHINGTON'S JOURNEY of most interest to us of Garrett County is this trip to "the West" when he crossed the northern part of the county over the Braddock Road and re-JOURNEY TO THE turned thru the southern by McCullough's Path. The WEST, 1784 object of this trip was to inspect his lands, and, if possible, discover a practical route for a canal, or a canal and portage road, across the mountains. We quote from his journal:

Having found it indispensably necessary to visit my Landed property West of the Apalachean Mountains . . . Having determined upon a tour into that country, and having made the necessary preparations for it, I did on the first day of the month (September) set out on my journey.

Having dispatched my equipage about 9 o'clock A. M., consisting of 3 servants and 6 horses, three of which carried my baggage, I set out in company with Doctor James Craik, . . . and lodged at one Shepherd's Tavern 25 miles.

On September 8 and 9 his party (including his nephew Bushrod Washington, Dr. Craik and son William, and negro servants) lodged with Col. Thomas Cresap at Old Town. On the 10th he passed Ft. Cumberland, dined at Evan Gwynne's Tavern (near Allegany Grove) and lodged with Tomlinson at Little Meadows. From Gwynne's to Tomlinson's the road was "intolerably bad."

THE FAZZALARIS GRADUATE



Mr. and Mrs. James Fazzalari attended the commencement exercises of the University of Maryland June 5, 1948, when three of their children, Frank Anthony, Mary Ann and Paul Vincent, graduated. Interruption of college work by the recent war brought them to the completion of their studies at the same time. An-

other daughter, Florence, will graduate from the U. of M. next year.

Mr. Fazzalari, a native of Italy, and a retired employee of the B. & O. railroad, has been engaged in the shoe repair business in Oakland since 1921. Mrs. Bertie Turney Fazzalari is a native of Garrett County.

In the morning he set out early, and breakfasted at Joseph Mountain's on the east slope of Negro Mountain; "the Road being exceedingly bad, especially through what is called the Shades of Death." "Bated at the Great Crossing" (of the Youghiogheny), and lodged near Great Meadows at James Daugherty's, "a tolerable good house." He viewed his land at Great Meadows, which included the site of Fort Necessity. "In passing over the Mountains, I met a number of persons and pack horses going in with ginseng; and for salt and other articles at the markets below."

The general spent the next few days visiting his mill property trying to sell land and to settle disputes with squatters on one of his land tracts.

After the commanding officer at Fort Pitt advised him of a threatening Indian outbreak on the Ohio, Washington decided to return east without inspecting his lands on the Great Kanawha. He arrived at Beason Town (Uniontown) on September 22, and in order to view the country and inquire into the possibility of opening a road or building a canal across the mountains, he decided to travel by McCullough's Pack Horse Path. He sent most of his baggage east by Dr. Craik over the Braddock Road, and, with his nephew and servants, took the more southerly route.

On the 23rd he lodged with Col. Philips near the mouth of Cheat, and

the following day crossed the river at Ice's Ferry (1). At Capt. Hanway's he met Col. Zackwell Morgan (2) and others from Morgantown, who told him of the streams and roads thereabouts. In his diary he mentions "the New Road which leads into Braddock's Road east of the Winding Ridge;" this was the road known to us as the old Morgantown Road from the Bear Camp thru Selbysport.

Having heard that the path east from Dunkard's Bottom "was very blind and grown up with briars," Washington decided to travel the New Road to Sandy Creek (3), and thence by the northern branch of McCullough's Path to the Potomac. He crossed Sandy Creek at Bruceton, secured the services of "one Lemon" as guide, and traveled east thru the Crab Orchard (Cuzart), entering Maryland east of Cranesville. He noted in his journal that "from Lemon's to the entrance of the Yohiogany glades . . . thro' a deep rich soil in some places and a very rocky one in others, with steep hills and what is called the Briery Mountains to cross is intolerable (for a road), but these might be eased by slanting them."

Soon after crossing Muddy Creek, Washington entered the Youghiogheny Glades. He wrote: "At the entrance of the above glades I lodged that night, with no shelter or cover than my cloak and was unlucky enough to have a heavy shower of rain—our horses also were turned loose to cater for themselves (we) having nothing to give them."

The general had sent his tent home by Dr. Craik; hence his uncomfortable night in the glades. His camp here, in what is now part of the Swallow Falls State Forest, has never been marked.

THE GENERAL'S PARTY arrived in the early forenoon of September 26th at the home of Charles Friend (4), located where the Glades Path crossed McCullough's Path; this was recently the

WASHINGTON AT Stephen Browning farm, 1½ miles southwest of CHARLES FRIEND'S Oakland. A State road sign on the Terra Alta road near C. D. Shaffer's house indicates the cabin location, otherwise unmarked, tho some of its chimney and foundation stones remain. Here the general breakfasted, dried his clothes, rested and had a long conversation with Friend about water courses and trails. From the nearby hill he may have viewed "the glades," which he seems to have admired. Friend was very positive that a canal from the glades down the Youghiogheny was impractical because of the falls and rapids in the river. In connection with their talk of proposed roads, we noted that two years later Col. Francis

Note: (1) ICE'S FERRY, established officially in 1785 by Andrew Ice, was probably the earliest ferry over Cheat. In earlier days it was known as "McCullough's Landing." Charges for ferrying was 3 pence for each man or horse. At this ferry Washington mentions seeing a new canoe which had just come down from Dunkard's Bottom.

(2) COL. MORGAN, a son of Col. Morgan Morgan, was an early settler at Morgantown, which is named in his honor.

(3) WASHINGTON WROTE: "It may not be amiss to observe that Sandy Creek has a fall within a few miles of its mouth of 40 feet, and being rapid besides, affords no navigation at all."

(4) CHARLES was one of the Friend brothers who settled at Friendsville in 1765. He had lived at Turkey foot and Buffalo Marsh before squatting on the "Small Meadows" tract in the Yough Glades. In 1787 he claimed, as a settler, two military lots, but about three years later migrated to the west.

Deakins laid out the State Road (5) from Westernport by Friend's cabin to the State Line, from which point Virginia carried it on to Clarksburg.

The general's party had arrived unannounced, and Mrs. Friend's embarrassment because of having only hominy for dinner to offer the hero of the late revolution, may be imagined. The diary says nothing of hunting on the way, but young Bushrod should have been able to kill a deer in the glades that day. However, the travelers carried some food with them. There is a local story that Washington gave a hard wheat biscuit to one of the Friend children, but the child, never having seen wheat bread, used the biscuit as a ball.

Washington's account of his visit at Charles Friend's is one of the longest written by him in his journal. He probably wrote it at Mt. Vernon from notes taken on the way. Since it is of special interest to our community, we quote herewith in full:

Sept. 26—Having found our horses readily (for they never lost site of our fire) we started at the dawning of day, and passed along a small path much inclosed with weeds and bushes, loaded with water from the overnight's rain and the showers which were continually falling, we had an uncomfortable travel to one Charles Friend's, about 10 miles; where we could get nothing for our horses, and only boiled corn for ourselves.

In this distance, excepting two or three places which abounded in stone, and no advantage taken of the hills (which were not large) we found the ground would admit an exceedingly good wagon road with a little causeing of some parts of the Glades; the Ridges between being chiefly white oak land, intermixed with grit and stone.

Part of these glades is the property of Gov. Johnson of Maryland who has settled two or three families of Palatines (Germans) (6) upon them. These glades have a pretty appearance, resembling cultivated lands and improved meadows at a distance; with woods here and there interspersed. Some of them are rich, with black and lively soil—others are of a stiffer, and colder nature—all of them feel very early, the effect of frost—the growth of them is a grass, not much unlike what is called fancy grass, without the variegated colours of it; much intermixed in places with fern and other weeds, as also with alder and other shrubs. The land between these glades is chiefly white oak, on a dry stony soil. In places there are walnut and crab tree bottoms, which are very rich. The glades are not so level as one would imagine—in general they rise from the small water courses which separate one from another—but they are highly beneficial to the circumjacent country from whence the cattle are driven to pasture in the spring and recalled at autumn.

A mile before I came to Friend's, I crossed the Great branch of Yohiogany, which is about 25 or 30 yards over; and impassable, according to his account between that and Braddock's Road on account of the rapidity of the water, quantity of stone and falls therein—but these difficulties, in the eyes of a proper examiner, might be found altogether imaginary; and if so, the

(5) STATE ROAD. See The Glades Star, page 16, July 2, 1941.

(6) THE GERMAN FAMILIES settled by Governor Johnson on his land have not been identified. They probably lived in the "Milk and Honey" neighborhood as indicated by the name "Dunkard Lick Run." which empties into the Youghiogheny two miles below the Path Crossing.

navigation of the Yohioghany lies altogether in the State of Pennsylvania whose inclination (regardless of the interest of that part which lies west of the Laurel Hill) would be opposed to the extension of this navigation, as it would be the inevitable of withdrawing from them the trade of all their western territory. The Little Yohiogany (Casselman) from Braddock's Road to the Falls below the Turkey foot, or 3 forks, may, in the opinion of Friend, who is a great hunter, and well acquainted with all the waters, as well as hills, having lived in that country and followed no other occupation for nine years, be made navigable—and this, were it not for the reason just assigned, being within 22 miles of Fort Cumberland, would open a very important door to the trade of that country.

He is also of opinion that a very good road may be had from the Dunkers bottom to the No. Branch of Potomack, at or near where McCullocks path crosses it; and that the distance will not exceed 22 miles, to pass by his house, i. e. 10 to the No. Branch and 12 to Dunkers bottom—half of which will go through the glades; white oak ridges will separate them.

There will be an intervention of two hills in this road—the back bone near the Branch and Briery Mountain near the Bottom, both of which may be easily passed in the lowest parts by judicious slants, and these with some Causeys in the richest and deepest parts of the glades will enable a common team to draw twenty hundred with ease from one place to the other.

FROM CHARLES FRIEND'S the general traveled McCullough's Path thru the glades by Archey's Spring, (7) across Backbone Mountain to Joseph Logsdens's. It is probable that Friend accompanied the party to Logsdens's in Ryan's Glade; Joseph Logsdens went with them to Thomas Logsdens's, on what was later the Northwestern Turnpike (U. S. 50) in Virginia, where they lodged that night. Of the trail Washington wrote that across the Backbone it was bad, "the hill being steep and in places stoney." Thence to Joseph Logsdens's "very good going— to the No. Branch . . . 2 miles—in-famous road—and to Thomas Logsdens's 4 more, partly pretty good, and in places very bad." . . . "I was seldom favored with a sight of the sun but handsomely besprinkled with rain the greater part of the way" from Cheat to the Potomac. He had long conversations with the Logsdens, "and from young Logsdens (Joseph), who makes hunting his chief employment, and according to his own account is acquainted with every hill and rivulet between the North Branch and Dunkers bottom . . ."

Washington left Thomas Logsdens a little after daybreak on the 27th and lodged that night at Col. Abraham Hite's at Ft. Pleasant, where he remained the following day to refresh himself and rest his horses, "having had a very fatiguing journey tho' the mountains, occasioned not more from the want of accommodation and the real necessities of life than the showers of rain which were continually falling and wetting the bushes."

He arrived at his home, Mt. Vernon, on October 4, where he wrote:

And tho' I was disappointed in one of the objects which induced me to

(7) ARCHEY'S SPRING is on what was until recently the McClelland Friend farm south of Loch Lynn. Archey or Archer had a cabin above the spring, vacant when Washington passed, since it is noted that Friend was the only inhabitant "on the track" between Lemon's near Cheat, to Logsdens's in Ryans Glade. (The Ashby's were then living at Ashby's Fort on Cherry Creek, south of the Path.) He notes that there were no settlers on the North Branch for 20 miles below Logsdens's.

undertake this journey namely to examine the situation quality and advantages of the land which I hold upon the Ohio and Great Kanhawa— and to take measures for rescuing them from the hands of Land Jobbers and speculators—who I had been informed regardless of my legal and equitable rights, patents, &ca.; had enclosed them within other surveys and were offering them for sale at Philadelphia and in Europe. I say notwithstanding this disappointment I am well pleased with my journey, as it has been the means of my obtaining a knowledge of facts—coming at the temper and disposition of the western inhabitants—and making reflections thereon . . . no route (across the mountains) is so convenient as that which offers itself through Yohiogany or Cheat River.

During the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 President Washington came to Cumberland to speed the troops on their way into western Pennsylvania. He wrote of Col. John Lynn of that town, who later resided at Cherry Tree Meadows and became the first
 WASHINGTON Clerk of the Court of Allegany County: "Major
 AT CUMBERLAND Lynn of the Maryland Line, an old Continental officer, to whose house I was conducted and where I was well lodged and civilly entertained."

EDITORS OF SCHOOL PAPER



Hervey R. Smouse was named editor-in-chief of The Acorn, official publication of Oakland High school, as the result of a recent election in the school. Barbara Winters, a close second in the contest, automatically became assistant editor. Both worked on this year's final edition and will have the summer to select the staff and plan for next term.

STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY

Plans for the study of Oakland's history were outlined recently at the regular meeting of the local chapter of the Association of University women. Miss Ruth Keller is president

SCHOOL SURVEY

Senate Bill No. 388 of the 1947 State General Assembly empowered the County Commissioners of Garrett County to borrow \$1,500,000 for the purpose of acquiring sites, erecting and equipping school buildings, etc. The Commissioners employed Drs. N. L. Engelhardt, Clarence Newell and E. L. Morphet to make a Survey of present school facilities and to prepare a program for action covering county-wide needs. A copy of the recently completed survey has been received by the GCHS from Mr. F. E. Rathbun, County Superintendent. Mr. R. Bowen Hardesty was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools to head up the building program.

of the chapter and Mrs. H. L. Bennett is secretary. The association adopted the following motion on conservation: "As a group we endorse the principles of conservation of natural resources of the county and support action for the preservation of the natural beauty and permanent value of the land."

ACCIDENT TOWN

In a recent issue of the American Magazine appeared an article purporting to give the origin of the name of Accident. By mistake this article, containing numerous errors, was copied in the last issue of The Glades Star. The following is probably the correct story of the "accident", at least it checks with the land records:

The town is located just west of a noted old land tract called "Accident", and takes its name from the land. A post office was opened there in 1838 under the name "Accident". William Drane was the first postmaster.

But why was the land tract called "Accident"?

In 1774 Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of the Maryland colony, opened his lands "westward of Fort Cumberland" for settlement, and among the speculators who hastened to western Maryland with their surveyors to secure choice tracts of land were Brooke Beall and William Deakins, Jr., both of Prince George's County. William Deakins and his brother Francis had warrants for several tracts, and on April 14, 1774, they surveyed a fine tract of 682 acres between the branches of Bear Creek, including an old Indian camp ground on the trail to Braddock's Road. But when the survey was completed Brooke Beall and his party appeared on the scene, and Beall claimed that he had selected the same tract for his survey, attention to his axe marks on the trees to prove his claim. Deakins replied that it appeared that they had selected the same land "by accident"; since he and Beall were friends and land was abundant, he proposed that Beall take over the survey already made. To this Beall agreed, tho his warrant called for 778 acres. John Hanson, Jr., Deputy County Surveyor, made out the survey to Beall, and they named the tract Accident.

The following August Brooke Beall

CRELLIN: A CORRECTION

In our December issue we stated that the town of Crellin is located on the "Ashby's Cove" tract. Our County Surveyor informs us that this land is in West Virginia, just west of Hutton. In 1774 the western boundary between Maryland and Virginia had not been located; hence some Maryland surveys of that year were later found to be, in whole or in part, in Virginia.

Crellin is located on Lloyd and Paca's "Small Meadows" tract, and on the "Resurvey on all the Chances," patented to William Schley on March 22, 1860.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

From Capt. Thomas A. Enlow—The Enloe, Enlow, Inlow Families, 1947.

From Myron Speelman—WEST VIRGINIA BLUE BOOK, 1943.

From C. E. Hoyer—HISTORY OF BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION, 1855, by Winthrop Sargent.

assigned his warrant and survey of "Accident" to William Deakins, Jr., who secured his patent for the land from the State in 1786. Deakins sold "Accident" to Capt. David Lynn of Cumberland; it was later included in a resurvey called "Flowery Vale", 970 acres, sold by Capt Lynn to Col. William Lamar, who appears to have begun to clear the land prior to 1798, when he was "charged" with "Accident", and assessed here with 19 cattle and other property. Col Lamar settled his sister, Pricilla—wife of James Drane of Prince George's—their family and slaves on "Accident" about the year 1800. The Dranes were the first permanent settlers at Accident; their log house is just east of the town; the oldest residence in our county.

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McCullough's Pack Horse Path

McCULLOUGH'S PATH or Great Warrior trail of the Indians, reached from Winchester and Moorefield in Virginia, across what is now Garrett County in Maryland to the waters of the Ohio. General Washington traveled the path in 1784, returning from his trip to the West. He noted in his journal that it had originally been trodden out by buffaloes seeking the rich glade pastures in spring and returning to the lowlands in autumn. Indians used this buffalo "trace" across the mountains, and when they abandoned the Potomac valley in the 1730s to live in the Ohio country, traders with their loaded pack horses followed them; later early settlers used the path to reach western Virginia.

Like similar Indian trails, this path avoided, so far as possible, the swamps and laurel thickets along the water courses and kept in the open forests of the high ground. It never became a wagon road and was abandoned long ago, tho short sections were incorporated into the Northwestern Turnpike and other roads.

McCullough's Path entered Maryland, crossing the North Branch of the Potomac at or near the present Gorman (Gormaniana, W. Va.); thence thru Ryan's Glade, where a more direct route branched off, crossed the North Branch and rejoined the main path in the vicinity of Mt. Storm (1).

Allegany Heights, thence thru the Youghiogheny Glades by Archey's spring, on what was until recently the McClelland Friend farm. It is crossed by U. S. 219 near the lower settlement, as indicated by a road marker, thence by Charles Friend's cabin on the old Stephen Browning farm (now George Glatfely's), down Lloyd's Hill to the crossing of the Youghiogheny River above

- (1) VIRGIL T. STEYER of Steyer, wrote under date of July 6, 1948: "In regard to the "old Pack Road" as we called it, or the McCullough Path, it came from Ryan's Glade through the land of John T. Steyer, one half mile west of Steyer, Md. There are Indian graves and plenty of markings on this path. It can be followed through the woods for near a mile on the land of John T. Steyer. This path crossed the River into West Virginia, and followed a small creek called Sollar's Run to where the old Northwestern Turnpike (now rt. 50) is located."
- (2) MILITARY LOT 1300 begins at "a White Oak marked 1300 standing at the head of a small spring about three quarters of a mile south of Ryan's Glade and near McCullough's Pack Road." This corner of Lot 1300 is near the Oak Grove church yard.

From Ryan's Glade McCullough's Path crossed Backbone Mountain near

the mouth of the Little Yough Creek. (3) Thence the path crossed the beginning corner of the "Milk and Honey" land tract, (4) to the ford of Muddy Creek at the old Brew Mahr sawmill site.

From Muddy Creek ford the path crossed Piney Mountain to the Pine Swamp (Cranesville) just across the State Line (5).

From the Pine Swamp there were two paths: one led to the Dunkard Bottom on Cheat River; the other passed thru the Crab Orchard (Cuzart) to Sandy Creek at the Bruceton ford, thence over to McCullough's Landing on the Monongehala River below the mouth of Cheat.

The Maryland surveyors of 1774 traveled McCullough's Path and located several land tracts on the route of that trail.

McCullough's Path took its name from the McCulloughs, Indian traders from the South Branch of Potomac. William McCullough was one of Governor Dunmore's messengers to Gen. Andrew Lewis' army on the Ohio in 1774. Major McCullough led a party of 40 men to the relief of Fort Henry at Wheeling in 1774.

In his book, "Monogahela of Old," Veech says: M'Clulloch was an Indian trader. His "camp" was just across the State line on the Monongahela River. He was in the habit of supplying the Indians, even in times of war, with knives, hatchets, powder, &c. The settlers complained of this and threatened him, but he would not desist. At length they determined to enforce their threats. Learning that he sometimes returned by Sandy Creek and Braddock's Road, a number of the settlers from about the Great Crossings and Turkey Foot, disguised themselves and went in pursuit. They caught him at Jesse Tomlinson's, at the Little Crossings. They gave him to know that his contraband trade must cease. Mac resisted and threatened and entreated. Tomlinson, it is said, sought to protect him as his guest. But the men were in earnest. Tom Fossit was one of them. Tom caught and held him in his giant grasp, while others, as the term used was, "deviled him," until he promised never more to transgress. After despoiling him of his ill gotten peltry and other pelf, they let him go, and he never was seen again in this region of country.

THE FIRST WAGON from the east loaded with merchandise reached the Monongahela River in 1789, passing over the Braddock Road. It was driven by John Hayden and hauled 2000 lbs. from Hagerstown to Brownsville, and was drawn by four horses. One month was consumed in making the

- (3) SURVEY OF LORD BALTIMORE'S GREAT GLADES MANOR, May 8, 1768, by Francis Deakins, locates its beginning corner as follows: "Beginning at the Great Yough'y Riv. at the E. side thereof abt. 10ps. below where McCullo, road leads from the S. Branch of the Potomac River to the mouth of Cheat River or to McC's landing on said Cheat River, and being the first and only road now cut thru a place called the Yough'y Glades."
- (4) "THE LAND FLOWING WITH MILK AND HONEY," 2745 acre, surveyed for Robert Smith, Esq., May 18, 1774: "Beginning at four bounded White Oaks Standing on the west side of McCulloch's road in a large glade called Murleys Glade and about N. 33 W. 1100 ps. from the mouth of Little Youghioghenny." This is also the beginning corner of "Thomas and Ann," 2000 acres, surveyed March 5, 1774, for Thomas Johnson. A stone marked "M" standing west of the Oakland-Cranesville road in the State Forest marks this corner.
- (5) "DIANEM," 1696 acres, the site of Cranestown, was surveyed for Robert Smith, April 11, 1774: "Beginning at two wild cherry trees standing by the side of McCullough's Road at the lower end of a glade on the north side of a ford of Muddy Creek about 3 or 4 miles above where the afsd. Road crosses Muddy Creek . . . about S75 E. 420 ps. from a place known by the name of Isaacs Camp."

trip and the freight bill was \$60. This was cheaper than packing on horses. In 1784 people on the Monongahela paid 5c. per pound to have merchandise carried on pack horses from Philadelphia.

A TRAVELER OVER McCULLOUGH'S PATH

The earliest accounts of travel over McCullough's Path, which we have found, are in Rev. John Taylor's, "History of Ten Baptist Churches," published in 1823.

John Taylor was born in Farquier County, Virginia, in 1752, a great grandson of John Taylor, who, with two brothers, emigrated from England to Virginia in 1650. When about twenty years of age Taylor became a member of the South River Baptist Church in Virginia; soon afterwards he began to preach. For ten years (1772-1781) he traveled from place to place, preaching in frontier communities in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, which had no regular minister or services. He married in 1872, and during the following year settled in Kentucky.

In his book, Rev. Taylor relates that his father had given him some land. He cleared a field on which he raised some corn for himself and horse. On this and "other little mechanical arts" he provided for himself, spending the summers on the South Branch and in winters traveling and preaching in the mountains. His first missionary trips were with his pastor, Reding, of the Lunies Creek Church in Virginia, beginning in 1772, and continuing thru the period of the Revolutionary War, when Indian raids were frequent. From the North Branch to Cheat River he appears to have always traveled the Old Indian warpath, then known as McCullough's Path.

"Taylor was strong of body and bold as a lion. He was very effective as a preacher though very plain in his style. No man knew better than he how to reprove, rebuke, and exhort,

and when he used the rod of correction all were made to tremble. He was always willing to preach, was always cheerful; he was judicious and zealous."

Rev. Taylor wrote of his travels over McCullough's Path from memory many years after he made the trips. He does not give dates, but from other data we can give probable dates.

REV. TAYLOR AT CHEAT RIVER 1772

Our first meeting was at Cheat River, Dunkard's (1) bottom, sixty miles from Reading's (his companion); for this was the first settlement we came to (traveling over McCullough's Path). To this meeting there came a number about fifteen miles, from a place called Monogahela Glades, where was a settlement of about twenty families—they imported us to stop at their settlement and preach to them . . . They set off on Sunday evening from meeting, to give notice to their neighbors: one James Brane, a Baptist, conducted us to the place next day. We met about thirty or forty people. (Here he writes of the meeting, the conversion of Mrs. Clark, who came from the Jerseys, etc.)

Mr. Brain, our guide, the only Baptist that I know of at the place, besides ourselves, went on to put us in the way, while we made the lonesome forest ring with the praises of God, as if there was not an Indian in the world. Our guide parted with us late in the evening, and not long after was killed by the Indians. (2) - - -

(Continued on Page 307)

(1) DUNKARD BOTTOM (Camp Dawson) on Cheat River above the present bridge on the Terra Alta-Kingwood road. The Eckerly brothers settled here in 1753. (See the Glades Star, July 2, 1941).

(2) JAMES BRAIN and part of the Powel family were killed by Indians in 1778 at their settlement on Snowy Creek near Corinth. (See The Glades Star of June 30, 1942).

Garrett County Historical Society

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County is eligible to membership in
its Historical Society. Membership
fees are—Life, \$10; Regular, \$1.00.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of our society
will be held at Oakland on the first
Thursday of December. Officers for
1949 will be elected and proposed
amendment to the Constitution in-
creasing membership fees to \$2.50
regular and to \$25 life will be voted
upon. Members not present at the
meeting may vote by mail.

The president plans to have a din-
ner meeting with a speaker on some
historical subject.

THE DECEMBER 31 ISSUE of
The Glades Star will probably contain
an account of the construction of the
B. & O. railroad across the moun-
tains. Does anyone have a photo of
the first train to arrive in Oakland
in 1851, or other photos of the early
history of the B & O in our county?

MEMBERSHIP NOTES OF THE GCHS

As of September 20, 1948:

Life Members	86
Regular Members	905
Total Active Members	991
Deceased since organization...	59
Dropped since organization...	25
Resigned since organization ..	0

Our goal of 1000 members has al-
most been reached. Those present
Regular members, who are able and
willing, are advised to change their
membership to Life this year. Mem-
bership fees will probably be increased
next year. Parents desiring to inter-
est their children in our local history
may enroll them as members of the
society. A membership card in the G-
CHS makes a suitable and inexpen-
sive Christmas gift for a friend.

SPECIAL ORDER

Capt. Charles E. Hoyer is hereby ap-
pointed Secretary of the GCHS, ef-
fective this date, vice Lewis R. Jones,
who will turn over to the new secre-
tary all records and property of his
office.

Capt. Hoyer will also continue as
editor of the Glades Star.

(Sgd.) Bernard I. Gonder
August 14, 1948. President, GCHS

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

From Martin Watson—CLAUDIUS
CROZET, by Col. Wm. Couper, 1936.

From C. E. Hoyer—TWO CENTUR-
IES OF READING, PA., by R. W.
Albright, 1948.

From J. C. Breuninger—COL-
LECTION OF WORLD WAR I REL-
ICS: 3 German helmets, 3 shell cas-
ings, gas mask, trenching tool, knap-
sack, belt, holster, hand bag. Mr.
Breuninger served in the U. S. Army
of Occupation on the Rhine.

DEFENSE DRAFT registration for
County this year is 1254. Mrs. Susie
Butt is Board Clerk.

The Thompsons of Ryan's Glade



CATHERINE LOWER THOMPSON, 1802-1894

ISRAEL THOMPSON AND CATHERINE LOWER, his wife, are two of the most interesting characters in the history of Garrett County. By industry, economy and fair business dealing they prospered, and rose from obscurity and poverty to comparative wealth and influence in their community. The story of their lives is well worthy of study.

Isaac W. Thompson, a native of Ryan's Glade and a grandson of the

pioneer couple, has recently written an account of his paternal grandparents, composed largely of stories told by that remarkable woman, "Granny" Thompson, who delighted in telling stories of her pioneer life and family, stories well remembered by her grandchildren.

Israel Thompson was born in the year 1799, in Loudoun County, Virginia. He was probably a grandson of the Israel Thompson with whom General Washington lodged near Leesburg, on his journey to "the West" in 1784. His mother was Lydia Murphy (1780-1842), of Irish descent, born in Loudoun County. Her second husband was James Hezekiah Fitzwater, and Israel was reared in the Fitzwater family. The Fitzwaters moved to the South Branch of the Potomac, but about 1819 they settled in the North Glade of Allegany County, Maryland. Young Israel, who had been employed by North Branch cattlemen to drive their cattle to pasture in the glades of western Maryland, came with his mother and step-father to North Glade. He soon met and married Miss "Katie."

Catherine Lower, born in 1802, was a native of the glades, daughter of Henry Lower and his wife, Winnyford Ashby, pioneer settlers on the old McCullough Path near the present village of Gortner.

Meshack Browning, our most noted hunter, and his young wife, Mary McMullen, came from Blooming Rose neighborhood in 1801 to the Bear Creek glades, where they lived several years in an abandoned log cabin. On December 26, 1820, Israel Thompson and Catherine Lower married, and the next day they began housekeeping in an abandoned cabin on a hill (later the site of the Loch Lynn Hotel) overlooking the present town of Loch Lynn. For some years they "squatted" on this public land, Israel herding cattle from Virginia in summer, and, in time acquiring a herd of his own, while Katie was occupied with the many duties of a pioneer wife and mother. It was a hard life, but years afterward she said, "It was the happiest time of my life."

And such stories she told her grandchildren of those years in the old glades cabin!

How they made their bed of poles covered with clapboards and a straw-filled tick; their table, a raised puncheon platform in the center of the one room. How Israel made her a split hickory broom and she made him a horse-hair fishing line; of the jug she used for a churn. Stories of trips with grists of buckwheat to the Swan Mill (now Swanton), and of their long winter evenings alone, roasting chestnuts or cracking hickory nuts and walnuts.

Katie needed an iron kettle, but they had no money to buy one; so Israel killed two bucks, dressed them, and in February he took the saddles in a bag on his horse to Cumberland, riding over the old State Road, **HER KETTLE** which was only a mile north of their cabin. In town he sold **STORY** his venison and deer hides for a good price, and bought a kettle with a bell top and three legs, and a ham for Katie.

Israel started home early the next morning, but rain had fallen; he found the Savage River a raging torrent, but his horse was strong, and he was determined to get back that night to Katie; so he urged the horse into the stream—kettle and ham balanced in the bag behind him. The strong current quickly carried the swimming horse and his rider below the ford, where the animal stumbled over a rock, went under the water, but recovered its footing and carried its rider safely to the western bank. Then Israel saw with dismay that the bag, with kettle and ham, was gone—washed down stream and nowhere in sight. Wet to the waist, suffering from the increased

cold, and saddened by his loss and the thought of Katie's disappointment, he hurried across Backbone Mountain to their cabin, where Katie had a warm supper waiting, and did not scold or cry.

A few days later, when the water had subsided, Israel returned to the river, and found the bag (with kettle and ham) lodged on a rock below the ford, a nick out of the bell top. Seventy years later Katie's prized nicked kettle was still used by the Thompsons.

Katie told the following story to the late Fred A. Thayer, Sr:

Israel was more interested in caring for his domestic animals than in hunting. While they lived in the glades cabin, early one morning Katie saw a deer in the yard with the cattle. Israel was still in bed.

HER DEER "Pappy," she cried, "You won't hunt the deer, but the
STORY deer are hunting you. Get up and get your gun!" Israel jumped out of bed, seized his gun, removed a loose chink between the logs of the cabin wall, and aiming thru this opening, shot the too trustful buck. He then grabbed the butcher knife, ran into the yard (clad only in his undershirt) and cut the animal's throat.

"Such a funny looking hunter he was," laughed Katie.

Israel Thompson doubtless attended school in Virginia, but there was no school in Katie's neighborhood when she was a young girl. In 1823 Nancy Thayer taught a school at George Rinehart's. Israel paid
SCHOOLING \$4 tuition for "two scholars." Since their first child, Henry was too young to go to school, it is probable that Israel and Katie were themselves the two scholars for whom Israel paid tuition that term. They might have ridden horseback to Rinehart's, leaving their son at Grandmother Lower's on the way. Israel evidently had a good practical education, and Katie could read and write.

While living in the glades cabin the Thompsons saved some money and acquired a small herd of cattle. In 1827 they bought for \$45 Military Lots

THE HOME 889 and 949, 100 acres, later known as the Wonderly
IN farm in Pleasant Valley, one and a half miles south
PLEASANT VALLEY east of Loch Lynn. This was their second home, in a one and a half story log house, which was ample for their increasing family.

By this time most of the glades had passed from the State to private ownership and were being fenced in. John Hoyer's "Big Pasture," which included the site of Mt. Lake Park, was fenced by Henry White, Jr., in 1828. Israel rented the Hoyer and David Lynn pastures. He began buying cattle and driving them to market at Lancaster, Pa., assisted by his older boys, Henry and Isaac.

The Thompsons leased the Bruce plantation in Ryan's Glade about 1839, and moved into a double log house there, the Bruce family retaining their mansion as a summer residence; later the tenants occupied the "Baker house," a two story frame building.

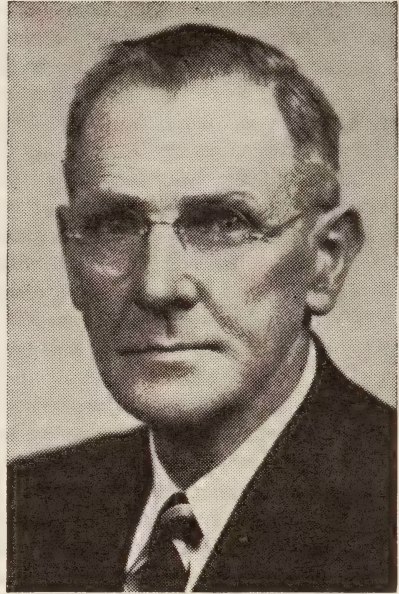
THEY MOVE TO Ryan's Glade was a land of plenty. There were sugar
RYAN'S GLADE maples to tap, wild berries to can, and apples to dry, for winter use. Wheat, oats and buckwheat were sown; there were meadows of timothy and clover, and wild glade hay for the stock. Israel increased his herd and his cattle business: Their grandson wrote:

"Katie had her hands full. She always insisted on having a piece of new ground to grow flax, and a small flock of sheep to furnish wool to knit and

weave. Lydia, almost a young woman, and Juliann, old enough to spin, gave Katie some help. She would take the boys out, and help them clear some new ground and sow the seed. She always cut the potatoes and dropped them, leaving the boys to cover them with hoes. Katie had to take charge of all small crops and see that they were hoed after she got them planted. Israel was gone so much, buying droves and driving them to market."

The Thompson children, who were old enough to travel so far, attended the Ryan's Glade school, two miles away.

In 1849 Israel bought the farm of Norman Bruce for \$11,000, giving payment his notes of \$1000 each. Mrs. Upton Bruce and her negro servants continued to live in part of the Bruce mansion. Payments for the farm were completed



ISAAC W. THOMPSON

in 1865, much to the surprise of the Bruces, who expected that the property would revert to them. When Israel made his second and third payments, when only the second was due, Norman Bruce rushed into his brother's room and shouted, "My God, Hen! We have lost the farm."

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was built across the mountains in 1850-1851; it employed 5,000 men and 1,250 horses. Israel was elected County Commissioner in 1847. He met B. H. Latrobe, Chief BEEF CONTRACTOR Engineer, in charge of construction of the railroad, FOR B & O who induced him to contract to supply beef for the laborers. The cattle were driven near the worker's camps, butchered there and the meat delivered to the camp cooks. This profitable contract kept Israel and his boys very busy for several years.

It was in December, 1852, while the Thompsons were probably delivering beef for the laborers on the Parkersburg branch of the B. and O. that James became ill and died. Israel brought the boy's body home for TIME burial. Six members of the family died of the same disease, including Lydia and her husband, John Wonderly. Israel appears OF SORROW to have given up his beef supply contract at this time, and to have devoted his whole attention to farming and his cattle business.

Israel Thompson employed as many as fifty men in harvest time, when meadows were mowed with scythes and grain was cradled. But he was a progressive farmer, and when farm machinery was developed he was always the first in his community to get it: the mouldboard plow, spring harrow, mowing machine, threshing machine. He also installed cattle scales, and built an "up and down" saw mill at the falls of Glade Run. He built a large frame barn. Katie was equally progressive in her house keeping; she had the first

iron stove for cooking, the first "coal oil" lamp and the first spinning genny in the neighborhood.

When the Confederate General Jones made his noted raid thru Maryland and West Virginia in April, 1863, he sent a detachment of cavalry under Col. A. W. Harmon thru Ryan's Glade to cut the B. and CIVIL WAR O. railway. Israel was not at home, but Katie, unlike the STORIES Federal garrison at Oakland, was not taken by surprise. In the evening she heard that the Confederates were on the march, and she immediately ordered the best horses taken to the "boneyard," a cliff with over-hanging rocks in the woods. She had a load of hay dumped over the cliff and fed the horses herself to keep them quiet. She saved the horses.

The Thompsons had money in the house to make two payments on the farm—\$2,000 plus \$1620 interest—all in gold. When it became dark Katie took the gold to the garden, which had just been plowed and harrowed, and buried it. She then mounted her mare, Fanny, told the men to "get out," and rode to the cliff, where she stayed with the horses. When the danger was past she told Israel where she had hidden the gold; after much digging they found it safe in the bag.

In 1869 Israel Thompson was again elected Commissioner of Allegany County. He used his influence and position in favor of forming a new county of the western part of Allegany. The proposal was approved by the people at an election in 1872, and Garrett County was officially launched by proclamation of the Governor on December 4th of that year.

On September 7, 1876, Israel, his granddaughter Julia, her husband Sanford Whipp, and a great grandchild, Elzarah, were visiting a daughter, Mary C. Wilderson, on the Tabb farm. Returning FATAL ACCIDENT home in a mule-drawn spring wagon, they started down Chisholm's Hill. Some boys had stirred up a nest of hornets, which attacked the mules. The frightened animals dashed down the hill. The driver, Sanford Whipp, tried to hold them, when Israel, trying to help seized a line and pulled the team to a steep bank on the roadside where a stump stuck out; a wheel of the wagon struck the stump and the wagon turned suddenly, throwing Israel out. He fell on a large square rock and was killed instantly. Elzarah was also thrown on the rocks and died seven days later.

After her husband's death Katie made her home with her son Isaac on the home farm. Always busy and full of good works, she passed away April 6, 1894, in her ninety second year. Verily a remarkable woman!

Israel and Catherine Thompson are interred in the family graveyard on the Henry Thompson farm near the White Church.

One winter after Grandfather was killed, one of his faithful dogs was getting old and Uncle Isaac wanted to kill him, saying that the dog was old and no account. But Granny said, "No, you won't. He is a nice SHEP dog."

One stormy night, in late winter old Shep came to the door. He scratched the door and barked so loudly that Uncle and Aunt Lizzie got up and tried to send him away, but Shep grabbed Uncle's night shirt and tried to pull him outside. Aunt said, "You had better see what he wants." Shep kept going out toward a stable and coming back to get Uncle. So Uncle dressed and followed Shep to the stable, where he had a full blooded

mare, which was expected to foal. He found the mare wedged fast under a stall, and the foal in a manger; both would have died before morning if Shep had not brought help.

Next morning Granny said, "Do you want to kill Shep now?" Uncle said "No! Give him an extra buckwheat cake."

ISRAEL THOMPSON FAMILY BIBLE RECORD

Israel Thompson, b. Nov. 24, 1799, m. Catherine Lower, Dec 26, 1820, . . .
d. Sept 7, 1876.

Catherine Lower Thompson, b. Nov. 12, 1802, d. April 6, 1894.

Children

Henry Thompson, b. Dec. 7, 1821, d. Dec. 16, 1901.

Lydia Thompson, b. May 8, 1823, d. Jan. 15, 1853.

Juliann S. Thompson, b. April 13, 1827, d. Jan. 1, 1898.

Isaac I. Thompson, b. Nov. 16, 1830, d. Nov. 21, 1912.

James Thompson, b. Mar 24, 1833, d. Dec. 27, 1852.

William Thompson, b. Sept. 11, 1835, d. Jan. 10, 1853.

Israell Thompson, b. Jan. 26, 1838, d. Jan. 5, 1853.

Archibald Thompson, b. April 28, 1840, d. Nov. 21, 1863.

Mary C. Thompson, b. Mar 18, 1842, d. Oct. 11, 1906.

Elzarah Thompson, b. Apr. 30, 1845, d. Jan. 4, 1853.

Marriages

Henry Thompson m. (1) Fanny Hays, Dec. 7, 1848. (2) Susan Peck,
Jan. 20, 1853.

Isaac I. Thompson m. Elizabeth Peck.

Juliann Thompson m. Joseph Wonderly.

Mary C. Thompson m. William Wilderson.

Note: RYAN'S GLADE lies between Great Backbone Mountain and the Potomac River. It is drained by Glade Run. In the early years of our history this glade on the old McCullough Path was a noted stopping place.

About 1770 John Logsdon surveyed a tract there called "Arnn's Vale," and in 1774 "Flowery Vale," 400 acres, was surveyed for George Dixon and patented to him in 1776. The glade was first known as "Warner's Glade," but took its present name from John Ryan, an early settler. In 1795 George Dixon deeded "Flowery Vale" to Col. Normand Bruce of what is now Carroll County. His son, Upton Bruce, inherited the Ryan's Glade property and settled there; he built the Bruce House in 1810. Norman Bruce, son of Upton, sold the Bruce plantation to Israel Thompson in 1849.

HINEBAUGH'S RESTAURANT 50th ANNIVERSARY

In the fall of 1898 William G. Hinebaugh opened his restaurant on Railroad Street, Oakland.

The Illustrated Guide to Oakland published in 1900 stated: "W. G. Hinebaugh's Restaurant, located on Railroad Street, is a place to appease the hungry man. Meals furnished and lunches always on hand. He also keeps a fine line of confections, fruits, to-

bacco and cigars."

During 1907 Mr. Hinebaugh moved his restaurant to the present location in the Shatzer Building, corner of Second and Green Streets. In 1919 Guy Hinebaugh bought the business from his father, and has owned and managed it since that time. It is the oldest restaurant in Western Maryland and one of the best. Its appearance was improved last year by placing thirteen enlarged photographs of County scenes on the walls.

Main Lodge of Camp Nemacolin At Deep Creek Lake



The 97 x 63 log type lodge, as pictured above, is the main building of a new boys' camp located on Glendale road at Deep Creek Lake. Built by Dr. Thomas G. Bennett, Camp Nemacolin will serve as a summer camp for boys, opening July 1. Several log cabins are included in the 18 acres and provide accommodations for about 100 campers.

A TRAVELER OVER McCULLOUGH'S PATH

(Continued from Page 299)

This wonderful meeting at this little glade settlement, the first that was ever there, - - - exceeded any I was ever at in my life - I suppose one third at least, of the people present, obtained hope in Christ afterwards, and resorted to some churches thirty or forty miles off for Baptism. - - - In those back settlements, we constituted no church, for that to us appeared needless, except here was some person to stately preach to them.

SANDY CREEK GLADES MEETING, 1775

Sandy Creek Glades, the tri-state area (Va., Pa., and Md.) drained by Sandy Creek, was settled a few years before the Revolutionary War by New Jersey people, most of whom were Baptists. The first "Meeting House" in the settlement was near the Maryland-Virginia boundary in the vicinity of Glade Farms; it is referred to in three Maryland land surveys of 1774, so it must have been built that year or prior thereto.

"Old Frasy" of this story was Ephraim Frazee, one of the early settlers in the Sandy Creek Glades on what is

now the Victor Cuppett farm at Glade Farms. In 1747 he was listed as one of the original members of the Baptist Church at Scotch Plains, New Jersey. He is the ancestor of the Garrett County Frazees.

Rev. Taylor wrote:

Reding and myself continued traveling in the back parts. - - - I remember we went to one new place—Sandy Creek Glades—where we found some of these regular Baptists. They looked at little shy at us because of the name "Separate Baptists." For a new place there was a great gathering of people. While I was speaking I took notice of a small pert looking old man who shed tears profusely while I was dwelling on the feelings of the heart under the influence of the grace of God. When preaching ended he called me apart from the people to converse, his eyes being yet moist. I think he informed me he had not heard preaching for several years. He had been baptized long ago by a man named Benjamin Miller in the Jerseys. He thought proper to tell me his hope in Christ. He stated his long agony of guilt under which he laboured with his sensibility of his helpless case before he obtained relief and while stating the glorious plan of salvation being opened to him by the Lord Jesus he burst forth in a fresh flood of tears with perhaps smiting his hands to-

gether in heavenly agitation cried out, "Oh, brother Taylor, it was forty years ago and it is now as plain to me as if it had taken place yesterday." My own sensibility could no longer be suppressed, while I partook of the same joyful torrent could not forbear reaching out the hand of Christian Fellowship, which he was as ready to do, to a man I never saw before and old enough to be my grandfather. This man's name was Frasy. He had numerous offspring of children and grandchildren, and many of them living near him. One day after I became more acquainted with him I asked him how many children he had and he replied nineteen, and my remarking that it was a goodly number but he considered it only moderate, for his father raised twenty-nine, nineteen by his first wife and ten by a second wife. But what gave him most pleasure of all was the prospect of our preaching becoming useful among his children and neighbors, for some of them, I hope, found the Lord. To this place I often went afterward and was respected by the people as much as my character could possibly deserve. The place I have just been speaking of was called Sandy Creek Glades where a considerable settlement was now living.

SETTLEMENTS IN THE GREAT GLADES ABANDONED DURING THE REVOLUTION

Of another trip Taylor wrote:

Higher up the same River (Youghiogheny) was called the Great Glades, where, for many miles together, no timber grew. The whole extent of the Alleghany mountains about this place was esteemed sixty miles across it. Those glades were a part of the distance and of course in the Alleghany mountains; in the Great Glades there had been settlements but it is now forsaken from Indian danger. Through these glades by different pass ways I had to go to pass from the eastern waters to the west, and the distance from one settlement to another that a hard days travel would not accomplish it, so that camping out often attended the traveler: - - - -

Traveling once with a companion, our lot was to take up quarters in a deserted Cabin, that had two apartments, in one of them we put our horses for safekeeping, in the other we built a fire and slept; in the morn-

ing we found our horses had broken out, and in the dry glade grass it was impracticable to track them, however, we searched the chief of next day, but found them not, in which time we ate up our provisions; it was about thirty miles to the first inhabitants ahead, and nearly the same behind; we left our cabin in the evening to go on ahead, with our saddles and all we had on our backs; after a few miles dark compelled us to take up camp in the great open glade, he having a gun, we obtained fire, but little or no fuel to supply it; but, though in the middle of winter, the weather was not very cold, so that we suffered as much from hunger as cold, for we had walked very hard to find our horses. The next morning, without a mouthful to eat, we set out with all the cheerfulness we were master of, to make this near thirty miles with all our luggage before we got breakfast—the trace was very slushy in these great lonesome glades, besides Yoh River and many of its branches to wade through—after we left the Glades the way was monstrous mountainous; before we got to Cheat River on Dunkard's bottom those mountains appeared pretty hard on our hunger bitten knees. We passed along by a hunters camp late in the day but they were gone. We rumaged about after bones they had cast away, and perhaps been pillaged by their dogs but could not get one mouthful; however, we got breakfast and supper together at night. My partner who traveled with me in this little rugged tour, was a pleasant little man the name of Powell. It was at his house our great meeting had been, with but few people where Clark's wife obtained conversion while on her knees. At the time of our travel Powell was a Baptist and now lives in Woodford County, Kentucky, and it is said he now loves Whiskey a little too much. Powell's horse went home, mine I never got which was a considerable loss to me.

HE DID NOT "TEMPT GOD" BY FORDING THE YOUGHIOGHENY

Another similar tour I had about two winters after and partly on the same road. In the first instance I had no horse, in the last I had one too many, for I had one to lead; there had been snow on the ground, but a great rain had taken it chiefly off. I started from a place called the Crab

Orchard, not far from Dunkard's Bottom, it was upwards of forty miles to the first house, I set out early to gain that object before night; I soon took a tremendous mountain called Laurel Hill, but in that place called Cheat Mountain, my road was so small for eight miles, that it could scarcely be followed by daylight, when I came to the great glades where the settlement had been, the road was plainer. I soon after came to a creek (Muddy Creek) over which a bridge had been made by the settlers. When there, I saw the water was up to the planks of the bridge; I pushed on but soon found the planks were afloat, but hurrying forward, the led horse first fell through and as the one I rode was going down, I sprang from him on the floating planks, with my saddle bags in my hand, and escaped clear to the opposite shore; when I turned round, here was both my horses between the sills of the bridge, and barracaded with floating planks on either side, and the water about as deep as they were high. The next thing was to counsel how to get them out, and none to counsel but myself, for the poor horses could say nothing on that head, while they stood trembling in the cold water. Those glade creeks are generally deep, with steep banks, lined with small willows on each margin, and the water running very dead. This stream was about eight steps across it, and timber laid on those planks and locked in the willows at each end had prevented their floating off. My plan was to stand on the sill of the bridge, up to my knees in water, and float the planks off till I got to my horses, and with mighty struggling with the poor animals, get them up the bank. My saddle was wet, the bridle caked with ice, and my hands so benumbed, that I could not draw on my gloves. I suppose I lost a full hour of the day, at this place, with my feet wet to my knees, my bare hands to hold the frozen bridles, one to ride with, the other to lead, my saddle bags being dry kept me from the wet saddle. I hurried on lest Yoh River should rise beyond fording; I soon met with another creek, which ran over my horses, where I got a fresh ducking, when I came to the River I found it was impossible to cross it except by swimming, which I had often done in similar cases; I paused awhile, but when I found that I must go up

the current to get to the opposite shore, and just below was an icy bluff for a long distance, that was impassible but that I must inevitably be dashed against it, viewing the muddy waves foaming over the Great Rocks which lay in the River, and dashing against the icy rock on the other shore, I concluded that it was not proper to tempt the Lord my God to work a miracle in my preservation. What food I had for myself and horses, we consumed, and about one o'clock, turned tail to get if possible to where I came from in the morning; riding on I became so very cold in my wet freezing clothes, I concluded a little walking would comfort me. It was usual to drive my horses before me in such cases, but the beast I led being untutored that way, broke ground to run back, and both together ran off in full speed, I ran with all my might to keep in sight of them, in these great glades; I thus ran a mile or two in hopes that water ahead where they had so hard a struggle would stop them, which it did, there I caught them. I was now very wet with heat and sweat. What shall I do, the next question, swim the creek immediately which had ten miles to go, the sun about two hours high, the road amasing bad when I got to Cheat mountain, and so dim that I could scarce see it by day light, the moon also dark, that there was no alternative but dash on, or camp in the woods without fire; I mounted my horse and swam the creek with all my sweat, the water ran up round my middle, and soon after my clothes froze except what lay next to my skin. - - - About dark I got to where I started from at morning light. Getting from my horse I could scarce keep my feet; I staggered on to the house, and soon went to bed. My hands were so swollen with cold I could scarce use them. After some warm supper I slept sound; for several days I felt in a kind of listless stupor; about one month after this I was stricken with a prodigious surfeit, a breaking out, from head to feet, in likeness of ringworm, covered with white scales, so that scarce a part under my clothes was free from it, and continues more or less to this day, which has been a good deal upward to forty years.

I had many tours similar but none quite equal to the two last named, in point of difficulty.

A Century of Service 1846 - 1946

By Arthur Scrogum

The Bear Creek Church of the Brethren, which is located near Accident, has celebrated one hundred years of service to the community. Some Brethren families moved into the community as early as 1783. Ministers came from Pennsylvania and preached for them. Their services were held in homes during the winter and in barns during the summer. Interest in establishing a church grew until in 1846 a congregation was organized. This was the first organized congregation of the Brethren in Western Maryland.

The first meeting house was built in 1858 on a lot donated by John Beeghley. There are no records of any deed for the lot until 1873 when Jonas Beeghley made a deed which reads in part as follows:

"Jonas Beeghley and Lydia Beeghley, his wife, of Garrett County, in the State of Maryland, in consideration of the sum of five dollars, do grant to Conrad Spoerline, Joseph Hostedler, Jacob Mosser, David Hostedler and Ezra Beeghley, all of the state and county aforesaid, and to their successors in office forever, Trustees of the Brethren Church in District No. 11, Garrett County, Maryland, all of the following piece, or parcel of ground containing one half acre."

The ministers who came from Pennsylvania to preach in the Bear Creek church were itinerant ministers who traveled over the country on horse back to hold services in the pioneer areas. They sometimes traveled long distances and received little or nothing for their services except entertainment for themselves and provisions for their horses. The first ordained minister who lived in

the community was Jacob Beeghley. The records do not give the dates of his ministry to the congregation but he lived among his members, earned his own living and served the congregation for many years.

The old church was of the primitive, pioneer type. There were two doors in the side of the building, one for the men and one for the women. The benches were without backs and the pulpit and other furnishings were correspondingly plain and simple. There are no records which indicate that any of the sturdy pioneers who attended the long services in this meeting house ever complained that the benches were too hard or that the services were too long.

The old church was torn down in 1889 and the present structure was then erected on the same location. Five years later Jonas Beeghley and his wife donated a second parcel of ground beside the church lot for a cemetery. This replaced the old cemetery which was located on the farm which is now known as the William Miller farm. Jacob Mosser, one of the trustees named in the deed to the church lot, and a number of the early members of the congregation are buried in the old cemetery while most of those who have passed on since the new cemetery was secured are buried there.

The Bear Creek Church is not located along the stream by that name. It is about three quarters of a mile east and south of Accident along the old road which was the main road through the valley when the first church was built. As the membership increased two other church houses were erected to serve the scattered members, Bethel, at Flatwoods, and the Chapel, at the point where the road to the Cove leaves Route 219. For many years services were held at these two places as well

as at the original church which was known during these years as the Center church, because it was located about half way between the other two. Bethel is now used by the Brethren church, which is a branch of the Church of the Brethren. The Chapel was sold some years ago and was converted by the new owner into a dwelling.

In 1898 the name of the congregation was changed from Bear Creek to Accident. This name seemed more appropriate since the church is not as far from Accident as it is from Bear Creek. In 1906, however, the name was changed back to Bear Creek. This change seemed advisable since Jacob Mosser had left a will which gave his estate to the Bear Creek church. According to the will, the money is to be kept as a permanent fund to be loaned out on first mortgages on real estate. The interest is to be used as a perpetual fund for the upkeep of the church.

According to the minutes of the congregation it appears that there were no records kept until in 1879 when the church decided to have records kept and appointed Samuel Miller and J. E. Gnagey to keep them. Information regarding the early history of the congregation has been secured from the deeds and other legal papers, from the personal records which were left by Samuel Miller and Jeremiah Beeghley and from the memories of the older members of the congregation.

The first Sunday School in the Bear Creek church was organized in 1893 with Henry M. Speicher as the superintendent. Mr. Speicher served as the superintendent most of the time for over forty years. Others who served short periods in the earlier years were Silas Miller and A. C. Spoerlein.

Ministers who served the congregation through the years include

Jacob Beeghley, Jeremiah Beeghley, David Hostedler, Jake Pysell, J. C. Beahm, James Beeghley and Samuel Miller. All of these men served the church without financial support, earning their living by means of secular vocations the same as the rest of the members, and preaching for the church on Sundays. The first pastor, to whose support the church contributed, was David Warner who served during part of the years 1920 and 1921. Arthur Scrogum served as pastor for 23 years from 1921 to 1944. Since that time Olonzo P. Fike has been the pastor.

During the past twenty-five years many changes have been made in both the church house and the organization of the church. Modern translucent windows have replaced the old windows which had transparent glass and eighteen small panes per window. Space was excavated under the church for a furnace room and a modern furnace replaced the old stove which stood in the center aisle. A new pulpit and alcove were built in the front of the sanctuary. The entire interior of the church has been remodeled and redecorated. Electric lights have supplanted the old kerosene lamps which were used for many years. New organizations which have served the church in recent years include a ladies aid society, a young peoples department, a junior league and a summer camp program.

The influence which the Bear Creek Church had had in the community during its first century of service cannot be measured. May the next century of its history bring even greater blessings to those who worship there.

WE REGRET delayed mailing of recent issues of The Glades Star and hope to be more prompt in future.

—The Secretary.

THE GLADES STAR

OUR BULLETIN has been published regularly since the organization of the society in 1941. It aims to keep our widely scattered membership in touch with their society, and to publish the history of our community as finances and space permit. To date no complete history of Garrett County has been published.

Thirty one numbers—over 300 pages—of The Glades Star have been printed. In 1949 we plan to close volume 1 and begin volume 2. If desired by our members we will publish an index to volume 1. If you want an index for your file, send the editor a post card requesting that one be prepared.

It may be of interest especially to new members to know that we have all back numbers of The Glades Star (except 7) for sale at 5c. for single copies or 75c. for a set of 23 issues.

May we again remind you to notify the secretary of any change of your address. It costs the society 2c. for each notice sent us by post offices, and that issue is wasted. Further, the secretary may drop members failing to notify him of changes of address.

—The Editor.

NEW MEMBERS

Life Members:

- R. Bowen Hardesty, Oakland.
- I. W. Thompson, New Castle, Del.
- Clark M. Bailey, Oakland.
- H. W. Hinebaugh, Oakland.
- R. P. Miller, Yakima, Wash.
- B. & O. Railroad Co., Baltimore.
- Dr. Milton C. Tepfer, Friendsville.

Regular Members:

- Mrs. Lulu C. Friend, Morgantown.
- Mrs. Evelyn E. Skarzenski, Fairmont.

- B. D. Smouse, Oakland.
- Edgar F. Friend, Coshocton, O.
- Elwood B. Riley, Friendsville.
- Otis E. DeWitt, Friendsville.
- Everett V. Show, Connellsville, Pa.
- Mrs. J. W. Barth, Omaha, Neb.

CLAYTON WOLFE, aged 71 years, died at his home near Cranesville on September 5, 1948. He was a son of Josiah Wolfe (1842-1936) and Susan Frazee Wolfe, and a grandson of Lewis Wetzel Wolfe and Hannah Falkenstine, who purchased the Wolfe homestead at the Pine Swamp in 1865. Lewis Wetzel Wolf (1804-1886) was a son of Jacob Wolf II and Christina Wetzel, early settlers in Morgan's Glade, Preston Co., W. Va. She was a sister of the noted Indian fighter, Lewis Wetzel.

On a visit to his sister Lewis asked her if she would like a present. She answered that she would be happy to get any present from her brother. Lewis reached under his hunting shirt and tossed the woman the "green scalp" of an Indian he had recently killed.

ALFRED BAGBY, JR., was born at Stephenville, Va., September 18, 1866, and died July 6, 1948, in Baltimore. He took his Master's and Doctor's degrees in law at Johns Hopkins University, finishing in 1889. He was the author of two widely used law books, "Maryland Law of Executors and Administrators", 1922, and a supplement thereto, published in 1935. For several years Mr. Bagby and his family spent their summer vacation at Mt. Lake Park. He was interested in our local history, especially in the life of Meshack Browning.

ASHBY NOTE: Martha Fitzwater states that the mother of Sarah Ashby, wife of William Wilton Ashby, was Winifred Williams of Hampshire Co., Va.

THE OAKLAND CENTENNIAL General Committee, appointed by the Mayor and Council on October 4th, consists of F. E. Rathbun, chairman; Senator L. M. Fraley, Mayor Joseph Hinebaugh, Dr. E. I. Baumgartner and Mrs. George H. Hanst.

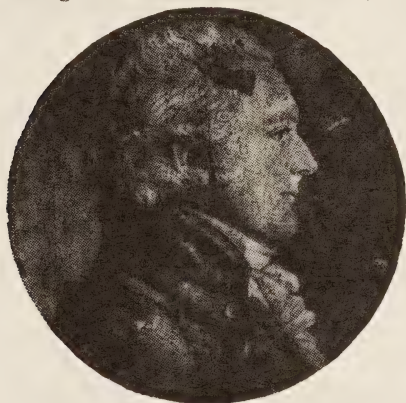
THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 32. OAKLAND, MARYLAND DECEMBER 31, 1948.

The Old State Road Thru Garrett County

AFTER THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR one of the great problems facing the Federal Government, and some states, was transportation from the East into the Ohio Valley. Pennsylvania already had the Forbes Military Road to Pittsburgh. Maryland had the Braddock Road; never a good road, in the 1780's it was in such evil repair that wagons could use it with difficulty. Virginia needed a road to its growing northwest.



COL. FRANCIS DEAKINS

Friend that Virginia was preparing to build a transmountain road, and that old hunter naturally hoped the new road would pass his cabin, which stood at the intersection of two great trails, the McCullough and Glades Paths.

In the November, 1784, session of the General Assembly of Maryland the following was adopted:

Resolved, That three thousand three hundred and thirty three and one third dollars be appropriated to defray one half of the expense of examining, surveying, cutting, clearing, improving, and keeping in repair, a proposed road from the waters of Potowmack river to the river Cheat, and, if necessary, to the Monongahela; and that the intendant of the revenue be authorized and directed to pay the said money to the use aforesaid; and that *Mr. Francis Deakins be appointed to join and act with such person or persons as may be nominated by the commonwealth of Virginia to execute this trust, and that the money aforesaid be subject to their order; and if said Francis Deakins shall decline to act, that his excellency the governor be authorized and requested to appoint another in his place.

Virginia took similar action. Its commissioner, Major Thos. Maue, was soon succeeded by Jos. Nevill of Hampshire County.

It is of interest to us of Western Maryland to note that our state was at

*THE DEAKINS FAMILY: See The Glades Star, No. 16, Jan. 19, 1945.

this time also considering repair of the Braddock Road or the construction of a new road westward from Cumberland, as indicated by the adoption of a second resolution as follows:

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to write to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to request permission to lay out and improve a road through such part of that state as may be necessary, in the best and most proper direction from Fort Cumberland to the navigable part of the Youghogany.

The new inter-State Road connected Winchester, Virginia, thru Romney, with Clarksburg and Morgantown, passing thru what is now Garrett County, Maryland, from the mouth of Savage River to
DEAKINS AND NEVILL Cheat at Dunkard Bottom, following the old
IN CHARGE Glades Path, one of the old Buffalo trails into the glades.**

Col. Deakins' expense account shows that he conferred at Alexandria on May 17, 1785, with General Washington, "at his request." On September 20 Deakins went "to Annapolis after money." Again, on July 20, 1786, he went from his home to Annapolis for money and tents, and paid 3£ 5s for cartage of the tents to Georgetown.

Under date Aug. 4, 1786, are two items:

(1) "As no physician could be had in the mountains, it was thought prudent to carry a little physick. Paid for it . . . £0.9."***

(2) "To traveling expenses from Montgomery County to the Mouth of Savage (River) . . . £5.10.0 (\$11.34).

It appears that the "laying off" or surveying of the Maryland section of the road was finished in 1785 or early summer of 1786, and that the actual work of clearing and construction began in August, when Deakins arrived with tents and supplies.

Joseph Nevill wrote Governor Henry of Virginia under date of June 3, Sir:

Colo. Francis Deakings and myself has been out a Viewing and Laying off the Road over the Allegania mountains, to be cut by this State and the State of Maryland, and is now preparing to open the same. We have agreed to draw £500 from each State, which, we think, will be sufficient for the first opening . . . You will please furnish to Mr. Vanmeter, the bearer hereof, with the same. . . .

Joseph Nevill's letter to Gov. Randolph of Virginia, dated May 13, 1789, indicates that the road was "opened" to Cheat River by that date. He wrote:

Sir:

. . . I have opened them a very good Road through many mountains, the distance of seventy miles, for which I received nothing or next to nothing . . .

It is difficult to find records of the construction and operation of the Old State Road, but from the Virginia State Library we have received a photostat copy of Deakins' and Nevill's joint expense account, dated April 16, 1791, after the opening of the road was completed, from which the following data is copied:

**KINGWOOD, in 1807, was a cluster of houses, on the old wooded camping ground, two miles from Dunkard Bottom, at the Union of the Clarksburg and Morgantown branches of the State Road. In 1811 it was established as a town. It became the county seat of Preston County in 1819.

***About this time one pound (£) Maryland currency was equal to \$2.67. 1786:

1786 DR. THE STATES OF VIRGINIA & MARYLAND TO FRANCIS DEAKINS & JOSEPH NEVILL FOR OPENING THE STATE ROAD.

PAID FOR SUPPLIES, such as sheep, beef, flour, grain, etc.:

To William Hackney, Henry Marsh, William Anderson, Mrs. Kite, Johnathan Anderson, Henry Bray, Archibald Alen, William Alen, John Nepton, Thomas Bean, Catherine Bray, Samuel Ferguson, Anthony Chambers, Bryan Gainer, Joseph Davis, Rosaman Long, Saml Elliott, John Stackpole; to Moses Hutton (for flour, whiskey and wagonage £22.10.9), Thomas Green, Garrett Vanmeter, Thomas Weaks.

PAID WORKMEN: Wm. Row for wagonage. Samuel Wilson, Solomon & Hiram Rice, Silas Beastley, Joseph Davis for carrying chain; Charles Quin, James Kerr, William Willson, Negroe Judge, John Burnett, Jacob Tompson, Hugh Morgan; Alexander Giboney and John Dayton for smith's work; Jesse and William Sage, Saml Sparks for cooking, George Ruddell, Robert Boyd, Cornelius Best, David Tichenall, Peter Bray, Robert Marshall, Joseph Ludlora, Negro Abraham Warnik, Timothy Brady, Thomas Logan, John Harris, Jeremiah Sage, Edward Cutler, Saml Shedmour, Joseph Davis, Charles Young, Frederick Bray, Joseph Malott, Edward Haythorn, James Robinson, Sam Sparks, John Kiger, George Read and Wm. Prather for wagonage; Negro Dick two months work £4.16.0; Catherine Fowler and Hannah Smith, cooks, £6; M. Ayers.

PAID CONTRACTORS FOR OPENING SECTION OF ROAD:

To James Dawson, Mouth of Savage to New Creek	£102.9.1
Andrew Ramsey, 6 miles at £9.12.	62.8.0
Cobourn, Scott, Kearn & Morgan	206.8.0
Jacob Ayers, opening—miles at £7.4.	52.11.7.
George Ashby, opening—miles	16.2.3

PAID VARIOUS ACCOUNTS

To Jeremiah Prather as per Acct.	£16.4.0
John Foley, 59 days Surveyor &c.	22.2.6
William Deakins & Barned O'Neal	44.9.0
John Hooker, surveying, etc.	12.13.11
Francis Deakins, expenses, examining Sundry Roads & Passes, taking the level of Potomack, the fall of Cheat and Yough- agania	18.6.3.
Francis Deakins, Sundry Traveling Expenses	24.15.5
Joseph Nevill, as per acct., Traveling Expenses	22.10.0
12 Tents, at £1.8 per Tent	16.16.0

Grand Total of this account£884.18.½

Credit the above by sale of Tools, Tents, &c. 33.8.4½

Whole Amount£851.9.4½

Dated, Winchester, 16th of Apr. 1791.

(Signed) JOSEPH NEVILL, Comr., Virginia.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Comr., Maryland.

This account covers only part of the cost of opening the State Road. Nevill was paid \$3 per day for six months by Virginia; presumably Deakins received the same from Maryland. Part of the work of opening was done by contract, but thru Maryland, where there were few settlers, day labor was employed, and provided with work camps.

According to the map accompanying Shriver's report of 1823 on the C. and O. canal the State Road crossed Savage River near its mouth, passed over Backbone at Castle Hill, passed Swan's Mill (Swanton), thence thru the glades to Capt. George Calmes', thence to Yough Glades (Oakland), crossing the Little Yough at Armstrong's tavern; thence to the State line and

(Continued on Page 318)

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President.....Mr. F. E. Rathbun
First Vice-Pres. ...Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres. .Mrs. C. M. Friend
SecretaryCapt. Charles E. Hoyer
TreasurerGeorge K. Littman

MEMBERS, BOARD OF DIRECT-
ORS: Harvey Gortner, W. W. Savage,
B. O. Aiken, J. F. Browning, E. Ray
Jones, J. J. Walker, A. K. Jones.

THE GLADES STAR

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Entered as second-class matter March
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copy.
Back Numbers—25 issues—\$1.00.

MEMBERSHIP: Persons interested
in Garrett County, regardless of resi-
dence, are eligible to membership in
the society.

Fees are: Life, \$10. Regular, \$1.00.

1947 REPORT OF THE STATE
BUREAU OF MINES: Garrett coun-
ty had 1,022 persons employed in its
mines. They produced 1,145,861 tons
of coal, and average of 2,392 tons per
man. Strip mines also produced 45,-
893 tons of fire clay. Allegany County
produced 904,134 tons, an average of
1,374 tons per man.

OAKLAND'S BIG FIRE. Seven
buildings, including D. E. Offutt's
store, Harned's pharmacy and the
Democrat building, were destroyed by
fire on July 12, 1898. Estimated loss
\$30,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, GCHS, 1948

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

For 7 Life Memberships..\$ 70.00
For 34 Reg. Memberships. 34.00
For Sale of Glades Star.. 12.04
For Donations, Cash..... 4.00

Total Receipts\$120.04

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Balance in bank,
Feb. 8, 1948\$ 916.81
Rec'd. from secretary.. 120.04

Total\$1,036.85
Total disbursements ... 118.42

Balance in bank,
Jan. 3, 1948\$ 918.43
The treasurer is also custodian of
2 U. S. Treasury E bonds, face value
\$200.

Audited Jan. 11, 1949, and found
true and correct as stated.

HARLAND L. JONES, Auditor.

OFFICERS AND COM- MITTEES

Appointed by the President, Jan.
1, 1949.

Secretary—Capt. Charles E. Hoyer.
Alternate Sec.—Mr. Lowell Loomis.
Asst. Sec.—Mrs. Vernie Smouse.

HISTORICAL RECORDS COM- MITTEE

Mrs. E. Z. Tower
Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell
Mrs. Edward M. Weeks

MUSEUM COMMITTEE

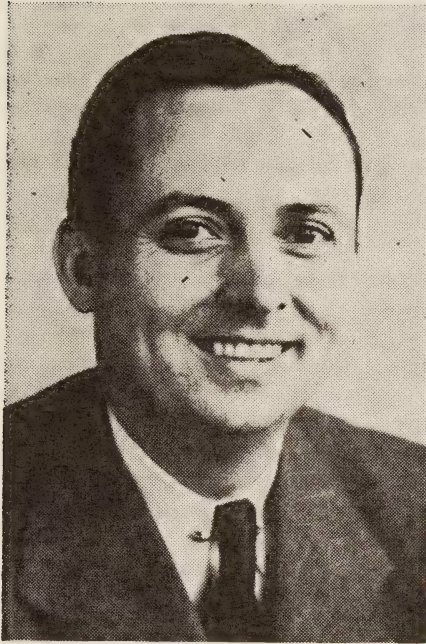
Wm A. Sturgiss
Wm. D. Casteel
Joshua C. Breuninger

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Donald R. Sincell
Thornton Deffinbaugh
Miss Ethel Broadwater

DEER KILLED legally in this
county during the current six day
season totaled 484. It is estimated
that 25-30 were killed illegally.

CHANGE OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS



R. BOWEN HARDESTY

R. BOWEN HARDESTY, who has been Assistant Superintendent of Garrett County Schools since last February 1, took over the office of superintendent December 23, succeeding F. E. Rathbun, who retired on that day, his 70th birthday.

Mr. Hardesty is a native of Calvert County, and came to us from the principalship of the Aberdeen Jr.-Sr. High School of Harford County. He received his M. A. degree from Columbia University in 1933.

FRANKLIN E. RATHBUN became Secretary-Examiner in 1912 and County Superintendent on July 31, 1916. Under his supervision of over 36 years our schools have made the most rapid improvement in their history—consolidation, compulsory attendance, qualified and better paid teachers, development of high schools. (See The Glades Star, page 17)



F. E. RATHBUN IN HIS OFFICE

(Continued from Page 315)

down to Dunkard Bottom on Cheat.

The State Road served immigrants into Western Maryland and Western Virginia, and was the main outlet for the glades country until the construction of the B. & O. railroad in 1851. We do not know when it ceased to be a State Road and was turned over to the counties thru which it passed. In 1795 William McCleary, Michael Kerns and others were appointed to repair the western part of the road from the mouth of Savage River to Morgantown.

At present the Oakland-Bloomington road follows part of the old State Road. The section from Swanton to Bloomington was paved by W. P. A. labor in the 1930's. From Oakland to Terra Alta the old road was replaced by what is now State Route No. 7.

Taverns and Inns flourished on the old State Road. Briern Gainor's was 3 miles west of Savage River; Castle Hill was near the summit of Backbone. John Haye's place, known later as Henry Ingman's inn, was at the intersection with the Glades road from Selbysport; this was the poling place for Glades District No. 1. The old road was an important post route when William Armstrong was postmaster and inn keeper at Yough Glades.

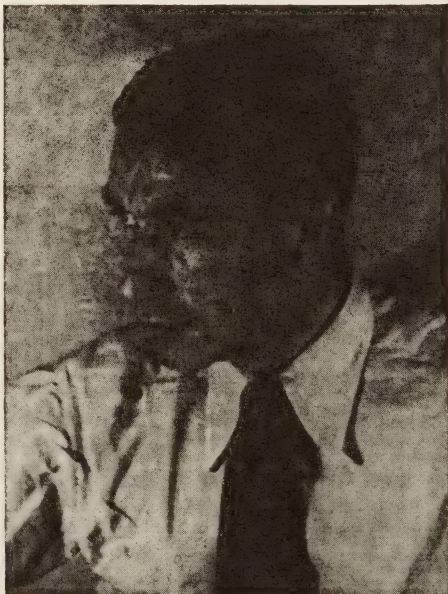
Dunkard Bottom was an important stopping place from early times until Kingwood became a town. Several persons accommodated travelers there. In the MONONGAHELA GAZETTE of Morgantown, in the year 1800, William Price announced that he had "removed from Western Port to Dunkard's Bottom on Cheat River on the road leading directly from Winchester to Morgantown and Clarksburg." He solicited the patronage of travelers, stating that he had "a large quantity of grain and liquors."

The Old State Road is almost forgotten, but poets could write stirring verses on its pioneer history.

THE MARYLAND GERMANS, 1948, by Dieter Cunz, of the University of Maryland. Published by the University Press, Princeton, N. J. Price \$5.00.

This is the first comprehensive history of the German immigration into Maryland, and includes those who came direct from Germany and the Pennsylvania "Dutch", so numerous in our county. Included is an account of the Amish. German immigration into Garrett County is covered, and most of our families of German descent are mentioned.

Dr. Cunz is a member of our historical society. His book will be read with interest by all lovers of history in this county.



DR. DIETER CUNZ

Travelers Over The State Road

THOMAS WALCUTT and a companion traveled part of the State Road in March, 1790. They left Ramsey's at Dunkard Bottom on Cheat after breakfast and followed the McCullough Path east to Augustine Friend's, "where (they) ate a little bit of fried salt pork and venison"; they crossed the Little Yough at Boyle's (Oakland), thence thru the glades and across Backbone to "Briern's", where they arrived after dark, and ate "a bit of Indian bread . . . and drink about half a pint of mik each, which was all our supper." Surely a hard day's travel, from Cheat River almost to the Potomac! Briern Gainor's tavern was on the (then) new State Road three miles west of what is now Bloomington. Walcutt's journal also mentions Stackpole's place at Castle Hill, but he says they passed it by, going by a nearer path six miles farther to Briern's.

ERIC BOLLMAN traveled west on the newly opened State Road to the present site of Oakland in 1796. His letter, written in German and published in Hulbert's "Pioneer Roads", follows:

From Cumberland we have journeyed over the Alleghany Mountains in company with General Irwin, of Baltimore, who owns some 50,000 acres in this vicinity. These mountains are not so high and not so unproductive as I had imagined them to be

We spent the first night at West Port (Westernport). Up to this point, at the proper seasons, the Potomac is navigable and could be made so quite a distance further . . . The road is not in bad condition and could be made most excellent. This will, without doubt, be accomplished just as soon as the country is sufficiently inhabited, since there is no nearer way to reach the Western waters.

The next day we dined with Mr. M. McCartin, still higher up in the mountains. There are many settlements in this vicinity. We were entertained in a beautiful, cool, roomy house, surrounded by oats fields and rich meadows, where the sound of the bells told us that cattle were pasturing nearby. We dined from delicate china, had good knives, good forks, spoons and other utensils. Our hostess, a bright, handsome, healthy woman, waited upon us. After dinner, a charming guest arrived on horseback; a young girl from the neighboring farm, of perhaps fifteen years of age, with such bashful eyes and such rosy cheeks, so lovely and attractive in manner that even Coopley, our good mathematician, could not restrain his admiration.

This is the "backwoods" of America, which the Philadelphian is pleased to describe as a rough wilderness—while in many parts of Europe, in Westphalia, in the whole of Hungary and Poland, nowhere, is there a cottage to be found, which, taking all things together in consideration of the inhabitant, can be compared with the one of which I have just written.

Four miles from this we reached the Glades, one of the most remarkable features of these mountains, and this land. These are broad stretches of land of many thousand acres, covered with dense forests; beyond this there is not a tree to be found, but the ground is covered knee-deep with grass and herbs, where both the botanist and the cattle find delicious food. Many hundred head of cattle are driven yearly from the South Branch and entrusted to the care of the people who live here. What can be the cause of this strange phenomenon! One can only suppose that at one time these glades were covered with timber, which, overthrown by a mighty hurricane, gradually dried and fell into decay.

Only lately have the Indians ceased roving in this vicinity, which has done much to delay its cultivation, but now it is being cleared quite rapidly and in a short time will, without doubt, become a fine place for pasturage.

We spent the second night with one named Boyle, an old Hollander. Early the next morning we could hear the howling of a wolf in the forest.

We breakfasted with Tin Friend, a hunter, who lived six miles further on.

We left our noble hunter and his large attractive family unwillingly and followed a roadway to Duncard's Bottom, on the Cheat River.

(End of quotation).

Augustine Friend then lived at Teen's Glade on or near McCullough's Path. For Bollman's interesting description of Friend see The Glades Star, No. 20, "Teen Friend, Wandering Pioneer".

"Mr. M. McCartin", in 1796, had probably succeeded James Stackpole as host of the Castle Hill inn on Backbone Mt. It would be interesting to know the name of the "attractive" visitor at McCartin's inn when the Bollman party dined there so long ago.

REBURIALS OF SOLDIERS



PVT. BURLTON H. SAVAGE, of Co. D. 36th Inf. Div., 142nd Regiment, who died Dec. 12, 1944, from wounds received in battle in France, was reburied in the Oak Grove cemetery near McHenry on Dec. 19. Private Savage, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Savage, of McHenry, was born Sept. 7, 1923, and entered the service April 11, 1944. The funeral ceremony at the grave was in charge of the V-FW post of Friendsville.

PFC. ODIE A. SAVAGE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Savage of Friendsville, killed in action in France on September 8, 1944, was reburied in

the Sand Spring cemetery on Dec. 19. He held the bronze star and purple heart medal.

PFC. JAMES HOWARD GOWER, who was killed in action in Italy, Aug. 1, 1944, was reburied in the Oakland cemetery on Dec. 2, with military rites in charge of Klidow Post. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gower.

PVT. CALVIN E. NAZELROD, late of Co. E. 399 Inf. Battalion, killed in action in France, Oct. 22, 1944, was reburied in the Paradise cemetery, December 29th, with military rites conducted by Kildow Post. Deceased was born in Garrett County Sept. 13, 1923, a son of John W. and Ellen Nazelrod.

PVT. RAYMOND BUTLER, who was killed in Belgium, Dec. 25, 1944, was reburied in the New Germany cemetery by Grantsville Post, American Legion, on Dec. 30, 1948. He was born in this county May 18, 1920, son of Alonzo and Rena H. Butler.

CAPTAIN ROBERT E. BROWNING, born Oct. 18, 1920, died Aug. 20, 1944. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cheston H. Browning of Oakland. Served in the 12th Air Force, based on Sardinia, when his plane was shot down over France and fell into the Gulf of Lyons. He was reburied in the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., on Nov. 3, 1948.



DR. EZRA C. SAYLOR, of Berlin, Pa., a member of the GCHS, is an authority on genealogy. Among other local history activities, he has compiled about 48,000 tombstone records of Somerset County cemeteries. He is a member of the committee which prepared "Pastors and People of Somerset Classis."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The annual meeting was held December 2, 1948, in Oakland, President B. I. Gonder presiding.

Officers elected for 1949 were:

President—Mr. Franklin E. Rathbun.

1st Vice Pres.—Miss Viola Broadwater.

2nd Vice Pres.—Mrs. Claudine M. Friend.

Treasurer—Mr. George K. Littman.

No secretary was elected, in order to permit the new president to fill that office by appointment.

The society voted approval of the amendments to the constitution proposed at the annual meeting of 1946, amended, to change the membership, fees from \$1.00 to \$2.00 regular, and from \$10 to \$20 life memberships, effective July 1, 1949.

The change doubling present membership fees, was made effective July 1, in order to allow our present regular members, who are able and will-

ing, time to change their membership to life for the present fee of \$10. Life membership means that such member retains his/her membership during his/her life time, unless he/she resigns, without payment of dues or any assessments. Organizations, business houses, etc., may be enrolled as life members:

Present regular members are requested to consider changing their membership to life before the fee is raised on July 1st. If the money collected is sufficient the Board of Directors can invest it, and so provide a regular income for the society.

Checks and money orders for fees should be made payable to "Garrett County Historical Society," and mailed to the secretary.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS OF GARRETT COUNTY

FIFTY YEARS AGO our country was at war with Spain. At that time Garrett County had no military organization, so a meeting was held in Offutt's Hall, Oakland, on April 16, 1898, for the purpose of taking steps to reorganize the former National Guard Company for war service. The meeting was called to order and addressed by Dr. E. H. Bartlett of Oakland, a native of Cuba. After the address those willing to volunteer for war service were invited to come forward and take front seats. Forty men volunteered, including Dr. Bartlett and Edward Taggart, 79 years of age. Volunteers drilled in Oakland for some weeks, but were not accepted for service as a company.

Most of the Spanish War soldiers from our county served in the 1st Maryland Regiment, which was stationed at Camp Meade, Pa., and, later, at Camp McKenzie, Ga., and in the 2nd West Virginia Regiment.

A recruiting office was opened July 1st in the Glades Hotel, Oakland for Co. C, 1st Maryland. The follow-

ing volunteers were accepted for service and joined their company in Cumberland: Walter Mayle, Willis Hetrick, John Collins, Samuel Flowers, George Bucher. Later recruits for Co. C were Charles Brown, Bert Rabeck, Peter H. Redline, Charles T. Hoff and Charles W. Friend.

Others from Garrett County who served in the Spanish War were:

Col. D. T. E. Casteel, 2 W. Va. He also served as Captain, Co. E, 27th U.S. Vol. Inf. in the Philippine Islands during the insurrection, 1899 to 1901.

Pvt. Charles E. Hoyer, Tr. C, 3d U. S. Cav. Also served as Sgt., Co. H, U.S.V.I. in the P. I.

Corpl. Ray C. Friend, Co. C, 1st Md.

Pvt. Simon Myers, Co. C, 1st Md.

Pvt. Harry Herschberger, 1st Md.

Pvt. Ward Friend, 1st Md.

Garrett Countians in West Virginia regiments included: James Conneway, John Hamill, Nathan Funk, Wm. McFarland, Wm. Feathers in the 2nd regiment, and Clifford Friend, Co. A, and George L. Pritts, Co. E, 1st W. Va.

We have been unable to secure a complete list of Garrett countians who served in the Spanish War. More information would be appreciated.

The spirit of our people during this war is expressed by the following poem signed T. L. J., written August 22 for The Oakland Republican and published September, 1898.

CUBA LIBRE (FREE CUBA)

Under the starry flag,
Under the flag of the free
Peace proclaims her glories
Over the land and the sea.
Never a cause more holy—
Never a cause so just;
Shackles of ages broken—
Tyranny biting the dust.
Star of destiny rising—
Liberty's brightening gleam
Flashes around the world

"America, the Supreme."
Her's is the greater glory—
Outreaching poets song;
Daring to do her duty;
Checking the hand of wrong.
The Pearl of the Antilles
Arising from the sea,
Finds Liberty awaiting
Under the Flag of the Free.



Soldier of the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection, 1898-1901. Manila photo.

THE THAYERS OF GARRETT COUNTY

CAPTAIN ABEL THAYER'S Sons, Stephen, Murray and Job, left Williamsburg, Mass., in December, 1818, to settle in Kanawha valley of Virginia. With their families, furniture and supplies they traveled by ox-carts, passing thru New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, into Maryland, to Westernport, where they took the State Road over the Great Backbone into The Glades. On Washington's birthday, 1819, the party arrived at Capt. George Calmes' place, two miles east of the present town of Oakland. Next morning they took the road from Calmes toward Carmel (Aurora) and spent that night at Rinehart's, now known as Sunnyside.

At that time the Glade Country was very sparsely settled; most of the land still belonged to the State.

George Rinehart, an old settler, was the most influential man in the neighborhood. He was anxious to have more good neighbors, and he induced Stephen Thayer to stay in Maryland, assisting him to rent the Calmes farm for a year, after which Thayer moved on two Military lots, which he patented under the name of "Dairy Farm", now on U. S. 219, 2½ miles s. e. of Oakland. This farm, in later years known as the Abraham Spiker place, became the permanent home of the Stephen Thayer family.

Lewis Thompson, an expert blacksmith, and a member of the Thayer party, settled nearby at the foot of Thompson Hill.

STEPHEN THAYER was born May 1, 1770. He married Martha Washburn Packard (1777-1865). They already had nine children when they arrived in the Glades: Stephen, Franklin, Ralph, Abel, Hannah, Ann, who married Hiram Mitchel; Jane, m. William Mason; Eliza, m. James Dixon; Helen, m. William W. Ashby; and Sophronia, m. Thomas Grimes; Maria,

m. John Lynn Browning.

The pioneer Stephen Thayer died at his home July 11, 1842 and his wife followed him in January, 1865. They were buried in the McCarty church graveyard, but later their remains were removed to the Oakland cemetery.

The seven Thayer daughters were said to have been the prettiest dancers and the best cooks in Allegany County. Hannah and Ann were teachers. Six of them married and reared large families. When the mother died she left 165 descendants.

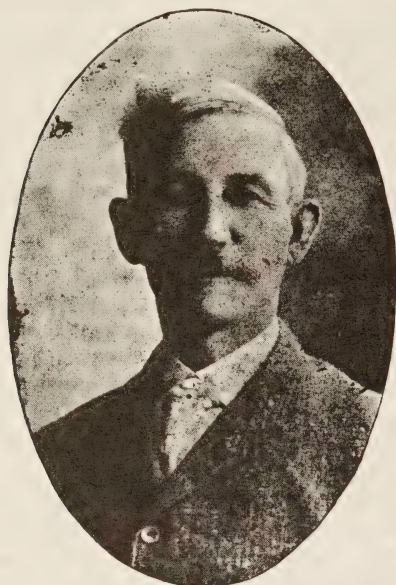
RALPH THAYER, son of Stephen, clerked in a store at Addison, Pa. Later he owned a store at Somerfield, where he met his future wife. Soon after their marriage, in 1838, they located at Selbysport, where they kept the village store by the Hoffman mill race. Ralph wagoned products of the neighborhood to Baltimore, over the National Road, returning with merchandise to stock his store.

During the Civil War Ralph Thayer was enrolling officer for the army, and in 1863 moved to Oakland, where the family resided on the Corrigan property, site of the present Court House, later purchasing of John Thayer the house and corner lot on which the present apartment house stands.

Mr. Thayer was elected to the House of Delegates in 1840. He was postmaster at Oakland several years.

Ralph Thayer was born Sept. 1, 1805, and died in Oakland, Jan. 13, 1894. He married Mary, daughter of John Mitchell. Their children were Charles H., Lucretia A. (Waters), Virginia M. (Johnson), Walter E., Frederick A., Richard H., and three who died in infancy.

FREDERICK A. THAYER, attorney, was born at Selbysport August 1, 1854, and died at his home in Oakland, May 20, 1942. He served as postmaster of Oakland, Deputy Clerk of the Court, Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners, and for twelve



FRED. A. THAYER

years was States Attorney for Garrett County. His wife was Maggie W. Peddicord, born March 31 1863, died May 25, 1927.

JOB AND MURRAY THAYER continued their journey to Lewis County, now West Virginia, where Job settled permanently.

MURRAY THAYER and his family soon returned to the Glades of Maryland. He built and operated Isaac McCarty's grist mill where the old Kildow mill now stands.

Thomas Peddicord wrote:

"The site of Oakland was first called 'Slab Town' from one of Mr. Thayer's uncles (Murray) having built a grist mill there of slabs, about 1824."

Murray Thayer was fond of hunting and fishing, which probably influenced him to locate on Deep Creek, where he built a large house of white pine logs near the shore of the present lake, below the Thayerville graveyard. He is buried there, while his wife is buried at Pruntytown, W. Va., where she was visiting her son John.

Murray Thayer married Keziah

Barrows, of Amherst, Mass., in 1808. Their children were:

(1) Eliza, born Sept. 30, 1809, married John W. White.

(2) Dorothy, b. Aug. 31, 1811, m. Isaac Shaffer.

(3) Lucy (Robinson), b. April 2, 1814.

(4) Obed. b Jan. 14, 1816.

(5) John Murray, b. June 3, 1818.

(6) Orange Wright, b. Oct. 14, 1823.

(7) Alfred, m. Lucinda Frantz.

(8) Selah, settled in Mo.

(9) Samuel, m. Margaret Erb.

(10) Archibald, settled in Mo.

(11) Mary, m. Joseph DeWitt.

ORANGE WRIGHT THAYER married Mary Trent and finally took over his father's farm on Deep Creek, where he built a large frame house and barn near the old Thayer homestead. Their children were John O., Mary T., William M., Thomas B., George, Lucy (Beckman), Daniel, Harry, and two who died in infancy.

WILLIAM M. THAYER (b. Aug. 16, 1856) resided near Deep Creek Lake. He was postmaster at Thayerville when the office opened in 1893 and for fourteen years thereafter until the opening of the star route caused the office to be closed.

THAYER ANCESTRY

RICHARD THAYER I, of Braintree, England, in the year 1630 embarked for America with thirteen other families in a sailing vessel of ninety tons, called the "Polly Ann". The Thayers became a part of Gov. Winthrop's Massachusetts Colony, and named their town and county for their English home, Braintree, Essex County.

Here they built a stone house in which seven generations of the family had been born up to fifty years ago. Richard Thayer, during King Philip's War of 1675-76, fought the Indians in the Narragansett campaign. He died August 27, 1695.

RICHARD THAYER, II, first child

of Richard I, was born in England and emigrated with his father. He married Dorothy Pray in 1651, settled at Braintree and died in 1705.

NATHANIEL THAYER, third child of Richard II, was born in 1658 and married Hannah Haydon in 1678. He resided at Braintree and died there in 1729.

ZACARIAH THAYER, fourth child of Nathaniel, was born in 1678. He married (2) Abigail Seeley.

ABEL THAYER, son of Zacariah and Abigail, was born in 1741. He married Dorothy Curtis and probably settled at Williamsburg, Mass.

In 1775 Abel Thayer raised a body of Minute Men and marched at the first alarm to Lexington and Concord. In June he was commissioned Captain and was assigned to the famous Massachusetts Line. Later he was captured by the British and confined on a prison ship, but was finally exchanged: Captain Thayer was Selectman or Mayor of Williamsburg for thirty-five years. He died in 1805.

A CIVIL WAR STORY

During the early part of the Civil War Wright Thayer resided in the Thayer hotel building in Oakland, later used by the Federal soldiers as barracks. Wright's team and wagon were "pressed" by the troops to haul army supplies. While crossing Cheat River at St. George the swift current carried horses and wagon down stream—a total loss, but Wright, a strong swimmer, and his companion reached the shore. The official papers in this case were lost: Thayer was not reimbursed for his team and wagon.

THE THAYER BEAR DOG

Ralph Thayer, when a young man, bought in Romney, Va., a young "bear dog", a very promising pup. When the dog grew up Ralph and a companion took him to Back Bone Mountain to teach him to hunt. They

soon found a fresh bear track and released the dog on the trail, but to their surprise, the promising canine, after one sniff of the track, tucked his tail between his legs and ran yelping home, hiding under the house.

This cowardly conduct of their young hopeful dog the Thayers explained by recalling that sometime previously they had heard a great commotion among their sheep, which were kept at night in a pen near the house to protect them from bears and wolves. Upon investigation they found a sheep missing and the dog nowhere in sight. Later, the dog returned badly injured, and the remains of a sheep were found next harvest in an oats field. Evidently the "bear dog" had met one bear and never would contact another.

GOING TO THE MILL, 1820

Ralph Thayer was a lad of fifteen when he was sent to the grist mill on Bear Creek with two pack horses loaded with wheat. The miller ground the grist at night and the next morning the boy started home.

The road then followed Hoop Pole Ridge, thence over Shafer's Hill, crossing the Little Yough where Armstrong's tavern stood below the present town of Oakland. Night overtook the boy as he crossed the stream and ascended Totten Hill. He heard the cry of a panther, and the frightened horses needed no urging to make their best speed over the hill, but the panther followed close by in the thick woods. Finally an open space was reached and the hungry cat gave up the chase, but Ralph never forgot that trip to the mill.

THE OAKLAND CENTENNIAL will be celebrated August 8 to 14, 1949. The Centennial Commission has appointed Committees to prepare for the celebration and to be in charge of the 7-day program.

GORTNER CHURCH ANNIVERSARY



These members of the Gortner Union Church, who attended the 50th anniversary of the founding, held recently, were all present at the original dedication a half century before. They are: first row, left to right, S. W. Slabaugh, Harvey Fike, Robert Gower, August Killus; Second row, Miss Lena Slabaugh, Mrs. Anna Bittinger Isaac Beckman, Mrs. Hervey Roth and Mrs. Noah Slabaugh.

GORTNER UNION CHURCH celebrated its 50th anniversary on October 17, 1948, with special services.

The land on which the church was originally built was donated by Peter P. Gortner. In April, 1898, work was begun on the building, under the supervision of Mr. Gortner, neighbors joining in the work. On October 16 of that year the church was dedicated, Daniel H. Bender, Mennonite, preach-

ing the sermon. In the afternoon Tobias Fike, of the Church of the Brethren preached. In the evening F. M. Glenn of the United Brethren commenced the first revival service. Five denominations have been connected with Union Church.

In July, 1937, the church was moved to a new location. Rev. J. E. Johnson was the first pastor in the community.

DECEASED MEMBERS

C. MILTON SINCELL, aged 60, son of Mrs. Edward H. Sincell and the late Mr. Sincell, died suddenly Nov. 12,

while with a party surveying land on Marsh Hill. A World War I veteran, he served with Co. G, 313 Infantry and was wounded in the Argonne

Forest. For many years Mr. Sincell was County Surveyor of Garrett County; he was the best informed man in the County on land surveys..

CHARLES HARRY LOAR, born Jan. 5, 1860, in Piedmont, died Nov.

16 at the Loar home in Oakland. He was a son of David Henry Loar and Mary C. Wheeler, and a grandson of George Loar, early settler south of Oakland. Mr. Loar was a retired merchant. He was a life member of the GCHS.

JOHNATHAN BUNNEL FRIEND, born Nov. 26, 1861, died at his home Dec. 18, 1948. He was a son of Elijah and Anna E. Friend. Deceased was a farmer and fruit grower, living his entire life on his farm on the east side of Elder Hill, Friendsville. Parts of this farm have been owned by the Friend family more than a century. It appears that Mr. Friend's grandfather, Johnathan Friend, settled here about 1835, when Gabriel Friend, Sr., conveyed to him parts of Military Lots 1633 and 1634. The old Friend log house, near the present modern mansion, was built by a Wilburn more than a hundred years ago; it is still in good repair.

MRS. EFFIE LOU CHISHOLM, born March 4, 1875, at Sang Run, died October 1, 1948, at Friendsville. Her parents were Joseph F. and Mary Browning Frantz. Her husband, Arthur Chisholm, died March 18, 1924.

ISAAC W. THOMPSON was born May 25, 1876, in Ryan's Glade, and died November 7, 1948, as a result of an automobile accident. He was a son of Henry and Susan Peck Thompson, and a grandson of the noted pioneers, Israel and Catherine Lower Thompson, of Ryan's Glade. In recent years Mr. and Mrs. Thompson (nee Laura Kidd) resided in New Castle, Delaware, where he and his son Mark operated a cabinet making shop.

Mr. Thompson was a life member of the GCHS and one of its most

active members. This year he completed writing an interesting account of his paternal grandparents, which his family plan to publish. His family, friends and his native county have suffered a great loss by his untimely death.

GEORGE NINE, born October 19, 1916, died near Oakland November 21. He was a son of Irvin M. and Minnie P. Nine. Served in Co. C, 1397 Engineer Construction Battalion during World War II.

CASTLE HILL

By Francis Turner

THE "CASTLE HILL" land tract, 50 acres, was surveyed in 1774 for Gen. John Swan and patented to him in 1790. It was located on the old Clades Path near the summit of Backbone Mountain, and was doubtless a camping place of Indians, hunters, herders and early settlers, and later the site of a noted inn on the old State Road. Castle Hill farm is now owned and operated by Marshall Paugh, a descendant of the revolutionary soldier and pioneer, Michael Paugh.

The name "Castle Hill", was probably suggested to General Swan, or to his surveyor, by the appearance of the mountain at that point. Looking north east from the old tavern site this ridge of Backbone resembles the broken-down walls or battlements of some giant's castle.

James Stackpole kept an inn or tavern at Castle Hill very early. Thomas Walcut mentions his place in writing of a trip over the State Road in 1790. Prior to 1800 Stackpole moved to Doddridge County, Virginia, where his descendants still live. Robert Abernathy and others kept the tavern until 1852, when part of the log inn was torn down and the rest used as a farm house. In 1886 the Henry G. Davis saw mill was moved from the head of Elk Lick Run; the frame boarding house was

moved to Castle Hill and rebuilt into the present house at the spring, near the old tavern site.

MYSTERIOUS GRAVES OF CASTLE HILL

A group of neighbors were gathered one Sunday to see the new house. They talked of the history of the place, and of the old graves on the roadside nearby. Some one said that he had heard that four of Gen. Brad-dock's soldiers, part of a party fleeing from the defeat of the army in 1755, died at Castle Hill and were buried there. But old Col. Wm. McCrobie said that in his boyhood days he had heard the old people of the neighborhood say that the graves were of Virginia Militia, part of a party returning to their homes from General Forbes' army after the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1758.

Some one opened one of the graves and found only bones and some rusty hand forged nails. It is said the soldiers were buried in split logs, hollowed out to serve as coffins, the ends closed with puncheons, spiked on with big nails.

Such are the stories of the graves on Castle Hill, all of which indicate that this was a very old camping place and settlement, its history almost lost.

NED ROBBIRD'S (ROBERT'S?) CABIN stood, long ago, on the North side of the State Road just east of the Castle Hill place. In the Surveys of "Castle Hill" and of Military Lot 100 Robbird's cabin is mentioned in locating a corner.

Ned's tragic story, as told by Rezin Turner and others, is that after he and his wife built their cabin, a man named Davis from down the river came to visit them. One day he offered to chop wood for the fire place and asked Ned to show him the wood to be cut. While they were away from the cabin Davis killed Ned with the ax, and buried him in a shallow

grave by the cabin. He then took Ned's wife to his hunting camp on the Potomac.

It was said that Ned's uneasy spirit long returned at night to his cabin and grave; people of the neighborhood, until last generation, used to shun the place, and they still point out the site of Ned's cabin.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Judge George Henderson, Cumberland.

Dr. Ezra C. Saylor, Berlin, Pa.

Mr. John F. Browning, Sang Run.

NEW REGULAR MEMBERS

Rev. L. M. Zehner, Ridgeville, Ohio.

Clarence Resh, Meyersdale, Pa.

Mary Ann White, Lakewood, Ohio.

Frank Armstrong, Haywood, Va.

Mrs. Herbert L. West, Lansing, Mich.

U. G. Palmer, Dearborn, Mich.

John N. McIntire, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Laura K. Thompson, New Castle, Del.

Harry L. Porter, Jr., Suffolk, Conn.

Mrs. Bruce Miller, Accident.

Elmer H. Upole, Oakland.

A. Otis Riley, Oakland.

Perry W. Wilt, Westernport.

Mrs. Charlotte P. Bernard, Bloomington.

MEMBERSHIP ON DEC. 31, 1948:
Life 88, Regular 911, Total 999.

GRANNY THOMPSON'S BUCKWHEAT CAKES

Buckwheat cakes were an important part of the diet of Israel Thompson's hired hands in Ryan's Glade.

One morning the hired girl came to Mrs. Thompson and complained that Dan Paugh had eaten nine big cakes and she would not bake him any more. Granny said, "So long as he does the work he can have all the buckwheat he wants. Bake him nine more cakes."

—Story by Sidney Harvey

THE Glades ★ Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 33

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH 31, 1949

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Thru Garrett County

The B. and O. Railroad was the most important single agency in the development of our county. It was built across the mountains from the Potomac to Cheat River in 1850-51, parallel to the old Inter-State Road of the 1780's.

OAKLAND STATION WITH GLADES HOTEL, 1858



Can any person give date of building of the first Glades Hotel?

Before 1849 there was neither village nor town in the south or center of what is now Garrett county, but following the "iron horse" came development of timber and coal mining resources; farms were cleared; towns and villages appeared on the line of the railroad. Bloomington was laid out in 1849. Swan's Mill (Swanton) manufactured and shipped lumber. Altamont, at the summit of the 17-mile grade, became a railroad village, and Deer Park a noted summer resort. "John Hoyer's Big Pasture" was the site of Mt. Lake Park and Loch Lynn. Hutton Switch got a large tannery. Yough Glades (Oakland) grew rapidly into a thriving commercial center, and in 1872 was chosen as the county seat of the new county, named in honor of the then president of the railroad company, John W. Garrett.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, as indicated by its name, was planned by the founders of its company to be the great transportation route between the seaboard at Baltimore and the Ohio River. Construction began officially on July 4, 1828, at Gwynn's Falls near Baltimore, when the venerable Charles Carroll turned the sod and a Masonic Lodge laid the "First Stone." On the same day, at Georgetown on the Potomac, President Adams

officiated at the ceremony beginning the construction of the C. and O. Canal. The race to the Ohio was on!

On November 5, 1842, the first train arrived at Cumberland, end of the line for almost a decade. Here passengers transferred to stage coaches to

THE RAILROAD AT CUMBERLAND continue their journey westward over the National Road, and freight was hauled on strong covered wagons to the Ohio and beyond. This was the golden age of the National Road.

The first surveys to locate the B. and O. Railroad from Cumberland to the Ohio were made by Benj. H. Latrobe in 1836-37, when the line ended at Harper's Ferry. Two possible routes were surveyed:

(1) **THE NORTHERN**, from Cumberland up Will's Creek, passing the Summit thru a tunnel at Sand Patch, thence down the Casselman River to Turkey Foot (Confluence), thence to Pittsburgh or **SURVEYS ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS** Wheeling. This route was favored by the engineers, being shorter, less expensive for construction and operation. It would probably have become the main line of the railroad had not various interests favored the Pennsylvania Railroad as opposed to the Baltimore Company. Many years later, in 1871, this northern route was followed by the Pittsburgh division of the B. and O.

(2) **THE SOUTHERN ROUTE** passed from Cumberland thru Westernport; crossed Savage River; thence up Great Backbone to Crabtree Creek, to the summit of Little Backbone at Hinch's Spring, where it passed thru a proposed cut 80 feet deep into the Glades; down Green Glades Run and Deep Creek to the mouth of Cherry Tree Meadow Creek, where a survey station was established. From this station the proposed route continued down Deep Creek, crossed the Youghiogheny just above Swallow Falls, thence up Muddy Creek into (West) Virginia; passed near the village of Brandonville, thence to Cheat and finally to Wheeling.

The report of these surveys, published in 1838, includes the following comment:

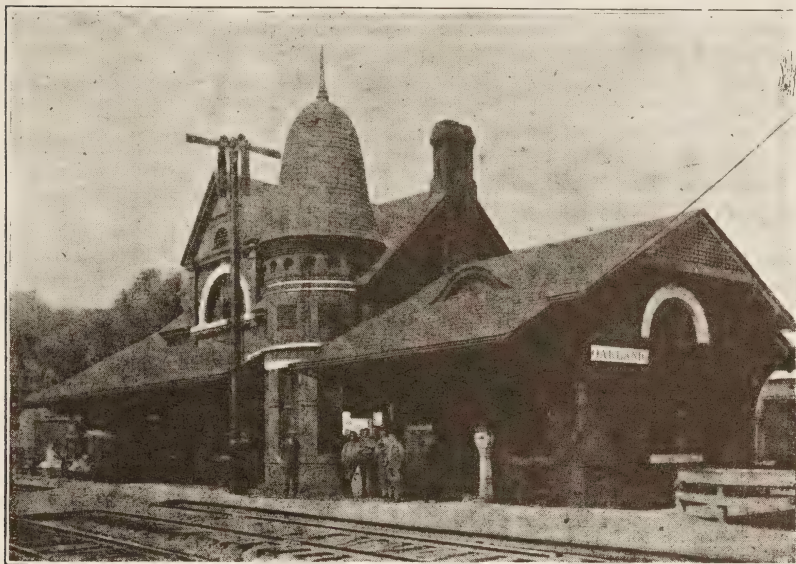
The part of Alleghany county through which the Southern route would pass is one of much beauty and interest—especially that which lies west of the Little Backbone, where are found those elevated natural meadows, so well known under the name of the Glades, and upon which vast herds of cattle are annually pastured upon a wild grass of peculiarly nutritious properties. The mineral wealth of this region is also undoubtedly great, though as yet undeveloped. The few roads in this district and the sparseness of the population make it an especially favorable subject for the improving influence of a great thoroughfare.

AN INTERMEDIATE ROUTE was also surveyed. It passed from station 320 at the mouth of Cherry Creek up Buffalo Marsh Run, "near the residence of John McHenry, Esq.," and "near Yaldwin's farm," down Bear Creek to "the Youghiogany Iron Works," thence down the river thru Selbysport to Turkey Foot. This route had been surveyed in 1824 for the C. and O. Canal.

It will be noted that none of these early surveys passed thru the Yough Glades and across the Cheat River Valley—the route finally chosen for the road.

In 1843 a reconnaissance was made from the Potomac to the Ohio, which

Oakland B. & O. Station, 1884



proved the practicability of constructing the railroad to Wheeling without passing thru Pennsylvania. Four years later the chief engineer, Benj. H. Latrobe, with three parties of engineers started to lay out the final route across the mountains, and before the close of that year Latrobe had sixty miles of the line surveyed and ready for contract, including the section thru our county.

FINAL LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION

The route surveyed is the present location of the main stem of the railroad, which passes thru Oakland and Terra Alta, and crosses Cheat River a

(Continued on Page 333)

Note: Latrobe's Report, dated Oct. 1, 1847: In June last, I recd. your instructions to locate the line of the road as far westward as the Md. & Va. state line . . . three parties of engineers were organized . . . The second party has been employed in the location between Westernport and the Backbone or main summit, and has had a very difficult time to run upon the mountain slopes of the very rugged ravines of Crabtree Creek and Savage river. The progress of this party has been, consequently, very slow and it has been further retarded by the prevalence of the almost perpetual rains of that humid region. The chief difficulties of this section of the route, are, however, now overcome, and it is hoped that its preparation for contract may also be completed early in the winter.

The third party has been engaged upon the easy and beautiful part of the route lying westward from the summit, thru the glades, and has completed its location, for a distance of upwards of 15 miles, to the State line, and is now extending it in Va. to the head of Snowy Creek, whence the descent to the valley of Cheat river commences. The rigorous winter which prevails in that elevated district will not permit the advantageous prosecution of the surveys later in the season than the end of the present year, at which time it is believed that about 65 miles of the route from Cumberland west, will be prepared for contract . . .

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

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First Vice-Pres. ...Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres. .Mrs. C. M. Friend
SecretaryCapt. Charles E. Hoyer
TreasurerGeorge K. Littman

MEMBERS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Harvey Gortner, W. W. Savage, B. O. Aiken, J. F. Browning, E. Ray Jones, J. J. Walker, A. K. Jones.

THE GLADES STAR

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MEMBERSHIP: Persons interested in Garrett County, regardless of residence, are eligible to membership in the society.

Fees are: Life, \$10. Regular, \$1.00.

JOHN ALVIN FRIEND died at his home in Sang Run, March 30. He was born at Sang Run, July 25, 1868, a son of Judge D. Harrison Friend and Mary R. Riley, grandson of John Friend, Jr., and Elizabeth Ward, and last surviving great grandson of John Friend, Sr., first settler of Garrett County at Friendsville.

Mr. Friend kept the general store at Sang Run and retired from the office of postmaster there at seventy years of age.

MRS. BERTIE SINES, widow of Joseph Sines of Sang Run, died recently in Ohio.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

From C. E. Hoyer—(1) **THE INDIAN NATIONS**, 1876, by Rev. John Heckewelder. (2) **THIRTY THOUSAND NAMES OF IMMIGRANTS**, by Rupp.

From Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland—**THE MARYLAND GERMANS**, 1948, by Dr. Dieter Cunz.

From Dr. E. C. Saylor—**PASTORS AND PEOPLE OF SOMERSET CLASSIS** (Reformed Church), 1940.

From Dr. E. C. Saylor—**A SOFA**, which belonged to Polly Recknor of Recknor's Inn near Johnson's on the National Road a century ago.

From Gilbert Endsley—**PHOTOS OF SOMERFIELD BRIDGE**.

From Miss Grace Jones—**JAPANESE CHARM**.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

The D. A. R., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Alice G. Bennett, Stanford University, Calif.

NEW REGULAR MEMBERS

Mrs. T. E. Schaeffer, Mt. Storm, W. Va.

Edgar S. Friend, Baltic, Ohio.

Wilbert R. Ridder, Oakland.

Howard A. Turner, Oakland.

Mrs. Anna A. Garrett, Deer Park.

Mrs. Parran Deakins, Terra Alta, W. Va.

Membership to date: Life, 90; Regular, 916; Total, 1,006.

The society has finally reached and passed its long time goal of 1000 members. Present regular members are invited to change to life membership before July 1st, when fees will be increased.

CORRECTIONS—DEC. 31 ISSUE

(1) Clifford E. Friend was a member of Co. E, 1st W. Va. Reg., in 1898.

(2) Sgt. Charles E. Hoyer served in Co. H, 27th U.S.V.I., 1899-1901.

(Continued from Page 331)

few miles above Dunkard Bottom at Rowlesburg.

In June, 1851, the road was ready for traffic to Piedmont, where an engine house and other facilities provided for trains, which there would begin the ascent of the mountains. By the autumn of 1851 5000 men and 1250 horses were at work on the construction between the Potomac and Cheat rivers.

Laborers were chiefly Irish immigrants—"Corkonians" from the south of Ireland and "Fardowns" from the north. Due to differences of racial origin and religion, and to whiskey, fights between these groups were frequent and often fatal.

Grading the road bed was pick and shovel work. Drilling was done by hand and black powder was used to blast out the rock. Materials were loaded on carts by hand and drawn to places of disposal by horse power.

Construction camps dotted the line across the mountains and glades. Supply for the camps was a problem. Fortunately cattle were numerous in the glades. Israel Thompson, of Ryan's Glade, contracted to provide beef. He drove fat cattle to the camps and slaughtered them there.

The transmountain section of the railroad began with the "17-mile grade"—11 miles of which had a grade of 116 feet per mile—and passed the summit at Altamont thru a cut 30 feet in depth and 2626 feet above sea level. Construction thru the Glades was comparatively easy. The Youghiogheny River was crossed by a bridge of timber and iron—a single arch of 185 feet span, resting on stone abutments.

From Cranberry Summit (Terra Alta) the road descended to Cheat River by a heavy grade, for four miles clinging high to the side of a precipitous chasm. In two places solid walls of masonry support the track, so well builded in the 'fifties that they continue to carry the heaviest engines of the present day. In October, 1851, President Swann reported that the 2nd division of the road from Piedmont to beyond Oakland "had been passed" and that Cheat River would be reached about the 1st of December. Only a single track was laid across the mountains until 1872, when the road was double

Note: THE THAYER TAVERN was one of the first houses erected in Oakland, and was built for John M. Thayer, of Grafton, who had the contract for grading that portion of the B. and O. running through the Glades. The workmen were immigrants fresh from Ireland, some called "Corkonians" and others "Fardowners;" a deadly feud existed between the two classes, and when opposing gangs met, bloody fights ensued, and many a fill hides a dead body placed there half a century ago. —Martha A. Yost, Sept. 8, 1902.

Note: LATROBE'S REPORT for 1849 states: Supply of labor on the line has been abundant, and disturbances among the workmen have not been numerous or serious, altho the party feuds among the greater part of the foreign laborers render the maintenance of peace among them insecure, . . . were it practicable to enforce the prohibition of the use of ardent spirits (made a clause in all the contracts) upon or near the line, the chief cause of all the broils which happen would be removed. Every effort is made to effect this object, but with only partial success as harbors for those who vend the poison are so readily found in that wild country; and our own citizens in the vicinity of the work are, unhappily, too ready to engage in a business, the large profits of which appear sufficient to render them indifferent to the evils which it brings not only upon the consumers but often, indeed, directly upon their own persons and property.

tracked some miles west of Piedmont; double tracking was completed to Oakland the following year.

THE LINE REACHED Fairmont, June 22, 1852, and regular operation of trains to and from Cumberland and Baltimore was begun immediately. On Christmas Eve of that same year, the last rail was placed, the last spike driven at Rosbby Rock that connected the Ohio at Wheeling with tidewater at Baltimore.

Harness me down with your iron bands
And be sure of your curb and rein:
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands,
As the tempest scorns the rain!

—The Steam Horse.

B. and O. Railroad Hotels

JOHN W. GARRETT became president of the B & O Railroad Company in 1858. He encouraged development of the country on the line of his road. In his annual report in 1860 Mr. Garrett wrote:

The salubrious climate and beautiful country among the highlands of Western Maryland have elicited much attention during the past season; but the absence of adequate hotel accommodations has materially checked the tendency to seek these Glades for summer homes. Arrangements are being made for additional hotels; and a large population from the South, East and West will probably hereafter select this singularly picturesque and attractive region for summer resort. A considerable increase of local travel may be anticipated from this source.

The Civil War delayed Garrett's plans for building hotels until the 1870's.

THE QUEEN CITY, a grand hotel in its early years, in Cumberland, was built in 1872, and is still used as the city railroad station and as a hotel.

THE DEER PARK Hotel was opened for guests on July 1, 1873, and in 1887 two large wings were added to the main building. It was located in a

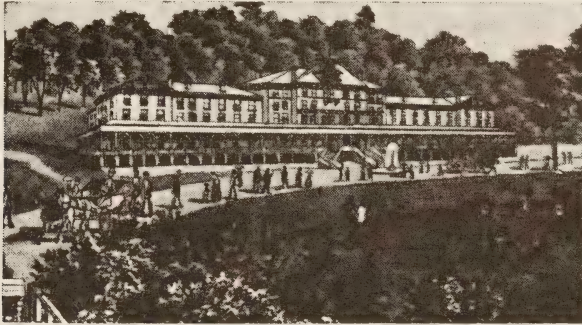


beautiful park on 400 acres of the "Peace and Plenty" land tract, adjoining the village of Deer Park. Buildings and grounds cost \$106,138.70. Cottages were built on the grounds by the Garretts, Henry G. Davis and others. Deer Park became a noted summer resort.

In 1886 President and Mrs. Cleveland spent their honeymoon in one of the cottages. President Harrison and family spent the summer of 1889 in the Spencer cottage.

John W. Garrett died at Deer Park on September 26, 1884. The railroad company discontinued operation of the hotel in 1911. The property deteriorated and passed thru the hands of several owners, until, finally it was purchased by a lumber company; the building was torn down in 1944, and the park oaks were sawed into lumber.

THE OAKLAND HOTEL opened as a summer resort in 1876. It was located on a convenient site at the foot of Totten Hill in Oakland opposite the railroad station. It was operated by the company until about 1907.



In 1911 the hotel was demolished and removed from the site.

The days of great summer resorts in the glades, catering to wealthy patrons, were ended.

AN ASHBY INDIAN STORY

(By J. C. Breuninger as told to him by Arthur Ashby, 90 years of age, in 1948, who heard it from his grandfather.)

When William Wilton Ashby and his wife, Sarah Williams, lived at the Ashby Fort on "Ashby's Discovery" near the present village of Gortner, they also had a log cabin and farm land a mile and a half away. To this cabin Ashby, and his wife and two children went one morning. While the parents worked at the cabin, William, a boy of ten, and his older sister, Winnyford, cleared a turnip patch, the boy digging out the hazel brush and his sister piling it in small heaps for burning.

About noon the parents went to look for the children. When they sighted them they saw two Shawnee Indians making a dash for the little ones. The father ran toward the children and called to them to run to the Fort as fast as they could. He then took deliberate aim, shot and killed one of the Indians. The other Indian grappled with him, but, after a fierce hand to hand fight, he killed the red man with his hunting knife.

These Indians were scouts. A few days later the whole band attacked the Ashby Fort. A bloody battle, lasting for hours, took place. The Indians were driven away with a heavy loss of life. After this battle the settlers had no further trouble with Indians.

THE JOHNATHAN HAGER HOUSE

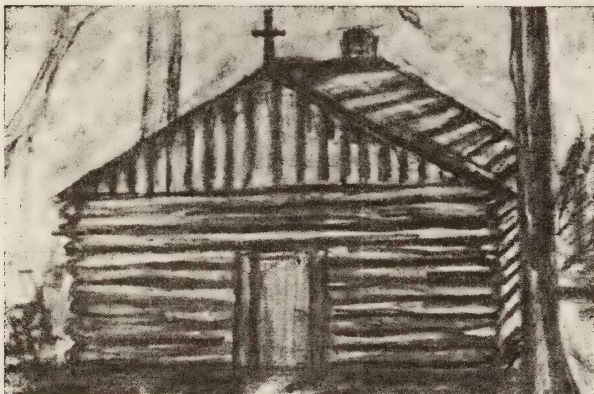
THE WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY has secured \$20,000 for the restoration of the home of Johnathan Hager, founder of Hagerstown. The 10 acre tract of land will become a public park.

Hager came from Germany. He built a combination house, fort and trading post about 1740 on the site of Hagers-town.

REPORT FOR 1947 OF THE STATE BUREAU OF MINES: Garrett County had 1,022 persons employed in its mines. They produced 1,145,861 tons of coal, an average of 2,392 ton per man. Strip mines also produced 45,893 tons of fire clay. Allegany County produced 904,134 tons of coal, an average of 1,374 tons per man.

George Rinehart, Pioneer in The Glades

GEORGE RINEHART was the most noted early settler in the Youghiogheny Glades. He was born in Germany, January 22, 1769, and came to



SUSSAN'S CHURCH

America with his parents in 1773. His father, Thomas Rinehart, settled in Frederick County, but in 1788 moved to the Legg farm in the German Settlement at Carmel (Aurora), (West) Virginia. George came to Carmel with his father and married Susannah (Susan), daughter of A. D. Wiles.

Prior to 1798 George Rinehart settled on "The Glades", a tract

patented to Gov. Thomas Johnson. On November 22, 1800, Thomas J. Johnson deeded "The Glades," 297 acres, to George Rinehart. It is clear that he had been living in the glades prior to the time he obtained his deed from Johnson; in the assessment of 1798 for Allegany County he appears charged with four horses and ten cattle, and in the census of 1800 he was listed as head of a family of seven.

RINEHART'S FARM was on both sides of the road, now U. S. 219, at Sunnyside. His house was on the east side of the road, the present Ray Beeghly farm. It was a large two-story log structure, built in two sections with a hall and kitchen between them, and an 80-foot porch in front. For many years it served as an inn or tavern as well as a family residence; one large room was used as a dance hall. The Rinehart farm was sold about 1875 by Johnathan Rinehart to Jacob Yutzy, and the old house was torn down about 1890.

On September 20, 1827, George Rinehart deeded to Rev. SUSSAN'S Frederick Hass, "minister of the Gospel of the first Church of CHURCH Christ in Youghiogheny Glades—known by the name of Sufsans for the use of the German Lutheran and Dutch Reformed congregations as consecrated and confirmed by the Rev'd Fred'k Heyer and Henry Gearhart—forever" a half acre lot, surveyed by John Hoyer, Esq., August 20, 1820, "beginning at a stone near the southeast corner of the present house of worship."

From this deed it appears that Sussan's Church was built in 1820, or soon after, and that it was the first church in the Youghiogheny Glades. It stood on the west side of the road in an oak grove in the garden of the present E. G. Kite home. It was a substantial structure of hewed logs, and served the neighborhood until about 1864, when a frame church was built nearer Red

House. It was torn down about 1885. The present fine church, St. John's, of the Red House Lutheran Parish, is a granddaughter of Sussan's Church at Rinehart's.

THE RINEHART SCHOOL was doubtless the first school in this neighborhood. In 1823 Ann Thayer was its teacher, and some of its later "masters" were Nat. G. Campbell, Christian Yutzy, Dalles Miller, Rev. John Phillips, Everet Ross and Elizabeth Taylor.

The school house was a small, poorly furnished log building on the west side of the road. In 1862 school was held in one end of the church nearby.

BY HIS WILL, dated March 4, 1840, and probated March 26, 1840, George Rinehart left the "old Homestead" to his son Johnathan, he to pay certain sums to the other children. Susannah Rinehart was already deceased, December 16, 1834. They were buried in the family graveyard near the church.

Their children were: (1) Johnathan; (2) Eve Elizabeth, who married Edward Root; (3) Margaret, m. George Loar; (4) Sarah, m. John Steyer, Jr.; (5) Susan, m. Taggart; (6) Catherine, m. Thomas Bosley; (7) John; (8) David O., m. Rachel Warnick; (9) Maria, m. William Smouse.

George Rinehart was successful in farming and business. He was also interested in all civic affairs in the community—school, church and politics.

Meshack Browning, writing of elections in the Glades District before the War of 1812, says:

In those times, politics were but little understood; and all the voters in the glade country were Federalists, except one, old Mr. George Rinehart . . . a Frederick County man, and a Democrat, or rather a Republican, as they were called in the days of Thomas Jefferson's Administration. At every election he would deposit his vote, and it was the only Republican vote polled in the entire District. I speak of this merely to show the firmness of one man, in contending against ninety or a hundred, as a circumstance which does not often occur among voters.

Rinehart's party became more popular in the Glades District after the Federalist party ceased to exist.

CELEBRATION IN THE YOUGH GLADES

The following account of a celebration in 1834 was published in the Maryland Advocate under the date of July 15, 1834.

Independence Day, 1834, was loyally celebrated at the home of George Rinehart near Red House. Several hundred people attended, including seventy five women.

At the break of day two guns were fired. At noon a procession formed, led by a small band, and marched to the place of dining, when Meshack Browning, Esq., was unanimously appointed President of the day, and Ralph Thayer, Vice President. The Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. Lewis F. Klipstine followed by an oration by R. F. Furgason.

The company then sat down to a dinner that, for sumptuousness, variety and taste, was scarcely ever equaled; the choicest vegetables of that healthy climate, venison and trout were plentiful and served up in a manner that showed the host regarded his guests.

Thirteen "regular" toasts were drunk, then thirty "volunteer" toasts, proposed by George Lower, Johnathan Rinehart, James L. Layman, Wm. Kight, John Rinehart, Thomas Rinehart, Benj. Reckner, Wm. Dawson, Dr. L. F. Klipstine ("The glades—a land of milk and honey"), Daniel Gower, J. Collier, John Browning, John Waltz, Geo. Rinehart ("Happy our civil and religious liberty—may no banking institution ever prostrate them"), David

Rinehart, Thomas Drane, R. Jameson and others. Evidently liquid refreshments were plentiful. Some of the toasts were drunk standing.

THE JACKSON PARTY of the Glades District met at George Rinehart's home on July 26, 1834. Christian Nine was chairman, and Johnathan Rinehart secretary of the meeting. Resolutions were adopted, and George Rinehart and Joshua Kight were chosen as delegates to the county convention to be held in Cumberland, August 26, 1834.

Note: The drawing of Sussan's Church is from Dr. Alvah K. Jones' HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN PARISH.

DEEDS TO THE B & O RAILROAD CO.

Edward McCarty and Louisa P. McCarty, his wife, deeded to the B & O Railroad Company, for \$30, parts of lots No. 26 and 33 in Oakland. Dated 20, June, 1851.

Isaac McCarty and wife Ann, of Iowa, deeded to the Company, for \$500, lot No. 45 and a building in Oakland. Dated July 29, 1856.

Francis Thomas and Jacob Markell, by deed signed July 5, 1849, to the B & O Railroad Company: "Whereas the party of the second part has caused to be made an actual survey of location of a railroad over parts of tracts called 'Latent Worth' and 'Markellton'—the two tracts containing about 11600 acres"—for \$1.00, the parties of the first part grant to the company 33 feet on each side of the center line of said railroad survey, reserving all timber and minerals.

The company agreed to establish and keep a depot on section No. 36, and to put in a switch and siding to accommodate trade and travel.

Signed October 10, 1849, by Francis Thomas, Jacob Markell, and by Thos. Swann, President. Thos. McKaig, attorney for the company. This land was in the valley of Crab Tree Creek. The station was named Frankville for Francis Thomas. It was maintained until recent times. Now one train daily stops there if flagged.

Former Governor Thomas resided many years on his farm near Frank-

ville. He was struck by a train and killed while walking on the railroad track in 1876.

A JEFFERSON LETTER, 1824

DAVID SHRIVER in 1824 was chief of a party surveying the route for the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio canal across the mountains thru what is now Garrett County. The following letter from Thomas Jefferson to David Shriver is copied from a photostat of the original, presented by J. Alexis Shriver to our county historical society. The original of the photostat belongs to Henry Shriver, grandson of Joseph Shriver, who was first president of the First National Bank of Cumberland.

Tho. Jefferson returns his thanks to Mr. Shriver for the pamphlet and map he has been so kind as to send him on the canal uniting the Eastern and Western waters. Age & debility have in a great degree withdrawn his attention from all public concerns, still he rejoices to see national improvements going on and especially those which are to facilitate intercourse with our Western brethren. He thanks Mr. Shriver particularly for the kind sentiments expressed in his letter of the 6th inst. and assures him of his high respect and esteem. Monticello, Dec. 21, 24.

JAMES CLARK SANDERS, retired principal of the Keyser, W. Va. elementary schools, died at his home in Keyser on January 14, 1948, aged 75 years. He was president of the Mineral County Historical Society and a studious local hostorian.

THE B. & O. AT CUMBERLAND

From History of Cumberland, 1878, by Lowdermilk

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD was on November 1, 1842, opened to Cumberland, and the wonderful locomotive made its first appearance here. No other event has ever transpired in the history of the place which created so much pleasurable excitement. Business was entirely suspended, and men, women and children gathered about the terminus of the road to witness the arrival of the trains. From the mountain top, and valleys, throughout the adjoining country, the people came in crowds, and the town was in a fervor of excitement for many days.

The opening of the road proved the inauguration of a new era in the history of the town. This was made the point of exchange for passengers and merchandise between the East and West. Hotels were erected for the accommodation of travelers, and large ware houses, along the railroad tracks, for the storing of goods which were to be transhiped from cars to wagons for the West, and from wagons to cars for the East. The facilities this furnished for rapid transportation induced many persons to make the journey across the mountains, and the stage companies were compelled to build new coaches and to erect large stables. Every morning and evening upon the arrival of the cars long lines of stages drew up in front of the hotels. Inside they carried nine passengers, and outside one on the seat with the driver. In the "boot" and on the roof was placed the baggage. When all were loaded, at a given signal, a dozen whips would crack, a dozen four horse teams would take the road, and dash through the streets at a brisk trot, which would be kept up until Frostburg was reached, in less than two hours. Here horses would be exchanged, and up the mountain grade they went, on their way to Wheeling.

In a little while after the completion of the railroad to Cumberland, the National Road became a thoroughfare, such as the country has never before or since seen, for a like distance. On every mile of the road were to be seen stages, carriages and heavy freight wagons, carrying tons of merchandise piled up under their canvas-covered bows, drawn by six powerful horses. In addition to these, great droves of cattle, hogs, sheep &c., were daily on the road. Taverns were to be found every few miles, with jolly landlords, who knew all the teamsters, drivers and guards. Those were "good old times," and the "pike boys" still living look back to them with many a sigh of regret.

THEY CAME WITH THE RAILROAD

Several men who worked on the construction of the B & O railroad, or were early employees of the company, settled in Garrett County. William Canty came from Ireland when about seventeen years of age. He resided at Hutton and was a track foreman. John Carney, Michail Flaherty

and Martin Pendergast also lived at Hutton. Some of these men became engineers, firemen and brakemen on the road.

Owen Hart (1824-1897) emigrated to America in 1842, and in 1853 came to Oakland, where he was employed by the railroad company until 1876. He established the mercantile firm of O. Hart & Son, and served as Mayor three terms.

THE RYAN'S GLADE SCHOOL

By I. W. THOMPSON

THE FIRST RECORD we have of a school in Ryan's Glade is contained in the report of distribution of the Free School Fund of Allegany County for 1831. Twenty five dollars were allotted to the Ryan's Glade School, Alexander Smith trustee.

The school was located on Military Lot 497, sold to Israel Thompson by Norman Bruce in 1849. This was later the home of Henry Thompson, with whom the teachers boarded. In the 1840's children of Noah Harvey, N. B. Harvey, George Steyer, Wm. White, Jack Davis (colored), the Moons, Thompsons and some of the Wilsons attended this school.

The school house was also used as a community church. In 1869 or 1870 a "protracted meeting" was being held. At the close of one of the services the preacher announced "No preventing providence, there will be services here tomorrow night at the same time". That night the building burned, and the location became known as "the burnt school house." It was not rebuilt. The children of Henry Thompson then attended for one term the Oak Grove school, three miles distant, but the following year they went to the new Bear Range school. The Shook Shop school was built later near the White Church, which was constructed in 1871. A store was built on the foundation of the "burnt school house" and a post office called Kearney established in it from 1892 to 1904.

The old Ryan's Glade school is described as follows:

It was a log house covered with clapboards riven out of oak, which were held on by a small log or sapling at the butt of each course, the riven clapboards being about 3 ft. long. No nails were used. The door was made of riven chestnut wood with bark peeled off. Blacksmith made nails

(Continued on Page 341)

McCULLOUGH'S LEAP NEAR WHEELING

SAMUEL McCULLOUGH was one of the family from whom McCullough's Pack Horse Path takes its name.

The following story of him is from History of the Early Settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia, by Wills DeHass, thru the courtesy of the Ohio County Public Library, Wheeling, W. Va.

The McCulloch family was one of the earliest that settled on Short creek, where different branches of it still continue to reside. There were originally three brothers, Abraham, Samuel and John, and two sisters. The men were brave, active and generous; the sisters in every respect worthy of such brothers. Colonel Ebenezer Zane married Elizabeth, whose whole life was a model of gentleness, virtue and love. Of the brothers, no men were more respected by their neighbors, or more dreaded by the Indians. Abraham was the elder, Samuel next, and John the third.

At a very early age, the hero of our sketch distinguished himself as a bold and efficient borderer. As an "Indian hunter," he had few superiors. He seemed to track the wily red man with a sagacity as remarkable as his efforts were successful . . .

In consideration of his many very efficient services, Samuel McCulloch was commissioned Major in 1775. The daring feat to which allusion has been made . . . was performed September 2d, 1777 . . . The Indians, it will be remembered, drove the gallant major to the summit of a lofty hill, which overhangs the present city of Wheeling. Knowing their relentless hostility toward himself, he strained every muscle of his noble steed to gain the summit, and then escape along the brow in direction of Van Metre's fort. At length he attained the top, and galloping ahead of his pursuers, rejoiced at his lucky escape. As he gained a point on the hill near where the Cumberland Road now crosses, what should he suddenly encounter but a considerable body of Indians, who were just returning from a plundering excursion among the settlements.

In an instant, he comprehended the

full extent of his danger. Escape seemed out of the question, either in the direction of Short creek or back to the bottom. A fierce and revengeful foe completely hemmed him in, cutting off every chance of successful retreat or escape. What was to be done? Fail into their hands, and share the most refined torture savage ingenuity could invent? That thought was agony, and in an instant the bold soldier, preferring death among the rocks and bramble to the knife and fagot of the savage, determined to plunge over the precipice before him. (Note: The hill at this point is full 300 feet in height, and at that time was, in many places, almost perpendicular). Without a moment's hesitation, for the savages were pressing upon him, he firmly adjusted himself in his saddle, grasped securely the bridle with his left hand, and supporting his rifle in his right, pushed his unflinching old horse over. A plunge, a crash—crackling timber and tumbling rocks were all that the wondering savages could see or hear. They looked chagrined but bewildered, one at another; and while they inwardly regretted that the fire had been spared its duty, they could not but greatly rejoice that their most inveterate enemy was at length beyond the power of doing further injury. But, lo! ere a single savage had recovered from his amazement, what should they see but the invulnerable major on his white steed, galloping across the peninsula. Such was the feat of Major McColloch, certainly one of the most daring and successful ever attempted. The place has become memorable as McColloch's leap, and will remain, so long as the hill stands, and the recollections of the past have a place in the hearts of the people.

RYAN'S GLADE SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 340)

fastening riven slabs to the hinges. The hinges were of oak, hewed out to reach across the door near top and bottom, 3 x 4 inches in size, tapered. Heavy wooden brackets were pinned to the jamb that held the logs in place, the hinges attached to them by a hickory pin 1" in diameter. That door would squeak mournfully unless tallow was applied plentifully. The seats were made by splitting chestnut logs in half, boring two holes at each end.

The legs were split out of oak and driven in. They were smoothed off some by adze or broad axe but Father said plenty of splinters remained. There were no backs to those seats.

For writing there was a wide white pine board that they hug on the side of the wall. When the lesson came they let down the board to form a desk. The pens were goose quills. My father (Henry Thompson) had a new pocket knife that he kept sharp and was chief pen-maker when he attended school there. The juice of poke berries was the ink for some scholars. There was a large stone fireplace at one end. Heavy logs 18 inches in diameter by 4 ft. could be used for back logs, smaller wood in front. The oldest pupils cut the wood in adjoining forest. The smaller boys would haul it in on hand sleds. My father didn't speak of any floor when he went to school there. An elder brother, born 1862, says he was has a faint memory of our father hauling logs to Jack Davis' saw mill (water power flutter wheel type up and down saw) to have cut into boards to make a floor in the school-house. When he went in '68 and '69 there was a floor. Also there was a 10-plate stove that stood back in the middle of the aisle. All of the plates were cast iron with grooves so that it all went together without the use of a bolt or screw. It had oven space and a return flue; could burn wood three feet long and had a circular hearth. My brother, Sanford, said there was light in daytime but didn't know much about the windows. Tallow candles were the only light at night.

BACK TO THE MOUNTAINS!

THE OAKLAND CENTENNIAL COMMISSION is preparing for the celebration, August 8-14, 1949, an elaborate program, which we shall publish in our June issue.

For more than a hundred years the Garrett County area has sent its sons and daughters to populate and develop other parts of our nation and foreign lands. Former residents and descendants of former residents are especially invited to return to the mountain home land during this centennial celebration.

TRAVEL OVER THE BRAD- DOCK ROAD

Extract from the diary of Gerald T. Hopkins, Quaker, from an account of his trip from Baltimore to Ohio, as published in Vol. 4 of the Maryland History Magazine.

Feb. 28, 1804

... Passed thru Frankford & Cresapsbourg villages, reached Musselman's Tavern, near the foot of the Alleghany mts., 37 m. Deer are said to be very numerous upon these mts. Several were seen by us. We also observed seats erected in the branches of trees by hunters, 20 ft. high, in consealed stations for the purpose of shooting deer at the Salt Licks. We have also seen several flocks of turkeys, and pigeons in vast nos.

Feb. 29—Traveled 30 m. (horseback) upon the Alle. Mts. and at night lodged at Smith's Ordinary. Near this part of the mts. our road led us thru the most beautiful and lofty forest of spruce and pine I ever saw. This forest is called "The Shades." The trees are generally from 108 to 180 ft. in height, many of them without a limb for 100 ft., with a body not more than 12 inches in diameter at the surface of the earth.

Negro Mt.—On inquiring into the origin of the name, we are informed that many years ago a white man and a negro who were hunting together, accidentally fell in with an Indian upon this ridge who was armed; both the Indian and negro betook themselves to trees, presented their guns to each other, and fired at the same moment, and both fell dead. Their images are cut upon the trees behind which they fell, as a memento of the circumstance. The ridge has ever since been called Negro Mt.

Over the greater part of our journey today we found snow 2 ft. in depth. A tolerable track is, however, beaten for us by a description of pedlars, who pass by the name of "packers." These people carry on a considerable trade between the Red Stone settlements and Winchester, in Va. It is not unusual to meet a packer having with him half a dozen loaded horses, loaded with merchandise.

Note: Hopkin's story of the origin of the name "Negro Mountain" differs from the account given in Schraf's History of Western Maryland, pub-

lished on page 225 of "The Glades Star," March 31, 1947.—Editor.

From "RAMBLES IN THE PATH OF THE STEAM HORSE"

1855, by Ele Bowen

TESTING THE 17-MILE GRADE:

In his address at the great B & O Railroad celebration in Wheeling in January, 1853, the president of the company, Thomas Swann, said:

The next most interesting epoch in history of this road, was the working of the high grade of 116 feet. This road was opened to Piedmont in 1851, when it was thought expedient to test this great problem. . . . We left Baltimore with a large company of our municipal authorities, and the leading dignitaries of our city. Both the chief engineer and myself thought it advisable, if we were doomed to fail in this last effort, that it should be in good company. The train having reached the foot of the heavy grade, it was agreed that the chief engineer should take his stand upon the engine, where, in the event of discomfiture, he might conceal his shame in the smoke in which he would soon be enveloped. I, on the other hand, who was most likely to be held responsible from the position which I occupied, deemed it convenient to take my stand at an open door of the car, with the view to a more ready access to the woods.

Fortunately President Swann's special train "made" the seventeen-mile grade.

THE ALTAMONT CUT on the railroad is 2626 feet above tide water at Baltimore and the Cranberry Summit elevation is 2550 feet.

Between these two points the country is generally level, and consists of what are called GLADES, or natural meadows, which are extremely beautiful to behold. . . . Their verdure is peculiarly bright and fresh, and the streams watering them are of singular clearness and purity, and abound in splendid trout, which nowhere else attain the flavor peculiar to it in the mountain brooks. The climate of the elevated region is too cold, and the

summer too short, for raising corn; while the land is generally too wet for wheat. Oats, rye, hay and potatoes are the principal crops; but the main business is grazing, there being scarcely a limit to the extent of the pasturage.

AT SWANTON are the remains of an abandoned clearing and an old mill. Here also the old Cumberland and Clarksburg road crosses (the railroad)—the first wagon-road of the country after the pack horse had given place to the wheeled vehicle. (This was the first wagon road across the mountains, built for commercial use. Ed.)

THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1855, was ushered in by a snow storm, which would be creditable in December.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION of the main line of the B & O Railroad from Baltimore to Wheeling was \$15,628,963.24, of which \$6,631,721 was spent on construction from Cumberland to Wheeling.

THOMAS SWANN served as president of the B & O, 1849-1853.

WRECK ON THE B & O, 1853

A great disaster occurred March 7 on the B & O Railroad one mile from the Cheat River bridge on the heavy grade. While passing down the grade, the passenger train was thrown from the track, and several of the cars rolled down the mountain side. Seventeen persons were killed, and thirty-nine wounded badly. Almost every person on the train was more or less hurt. The killed and wounded were brought to Cumberland, and cared for at the Revere House.—Lowdermilk's History of Cumberland.

TIMBER LANDS near the railroad—scarcely worth the taxes before—are now (1855) worth from \$20 to \$50 per acre.

THE GLADES ON THE B & O

From "Great Railway Celebration's," 1857.

We passed this dividing ridge between the Potomac and Ohio waters, by a long open cut of upwards of thirty feet in depth, and struck the "Glades", the beautiful and fertile natural meadows, extending a distance of nineteen miles to Cranberry Summit, and plentifully watered by the Youghiogheny and its numerous tributaries. The meadows are plentifully interspersed with forest groves in all their native wildness, and divided by ridges, which break them up into a series of unfenced fields, over which the herds rove almost as wild as the buffalo on our western plains. This region is famed throughout Virginia and Maryland for its excellent butter no less than its superior mutton, abundant venison and other game, and innumerable trout streams, alive with specimens of the spotted beauties, such as would fill the heart of Izak Walton with joy.

The little village of Oakland, nestled in the centre of the Glades, promises to become, within a few years, a favorite summer resort for those who seek healthful recreation and pure air, rather than the fashionable dissipations of Saratoga and Newport. A modest but comfortable hotel is located here, which has already made quite a reputation among the enterprising sportsmen and health seeking travelers. The air of this region is highly rarefied, and very cool and bracing throughout the summer months.

Note: The "modest" hotel at Oakland in 1857 was, presumably, the Thayer Tavern.

NOTES FROM THE MARYLAND ADVOCATE OF CUMBERLAND

Wm. SHAW, of near Westernport, will sell at private sale for John Warnick, administrator for John Morrison, deceased: 18 Negroes. Dated Sept. 16, 1834.

IRISH WORKMEN on changes in the National Road and elsewhere have been orderly for two seasons.

Dated Nov. 25, 1835.

EARLY LAWS OF MARY- LAND

Chapter XXIX, 1785

AN ACT for preservation of Wild Deer:

"Whereas it appears to this general assembly, that the breed of deer hath of late years been very much lessened and is likely to be extinct in the several counties of this state . . . shall not be lawful to kill or destroy any deer for six years . . . under penalty of £10 (26.70) for each deer."

After six years no person shall shoot, kill or destroy any deer except in October and November.

AN ACT of 1783, TO DESTROY WOLVES, provided a bounty for every old wolf's head of £6, and for every young wolf's head £3, to be paid by the counties. It appears that in western Maryland so many wolf's heads were presented for the bounty that in 1785 the law was amended to provide only 40 and 20 shillings bounty in Frederick County and in Washington County, of which Alleghany and Garrett were then part.

Bounty For An Indian Scalp

At the October, 1763, session of the General Assembly of Maryland an act was passed giving James Davis of Virginia £50 "for Killing and Scalping of an Indian at George's Creek of Maryland."

Davis's receipt for £50 is dated March 19, 1764

—Md. History Magazine, Vol. 4.

FROM "HISTORY OF THE B & O R. R., 1853"

Oakland is a promising village fifty-four miles West of Cumberland. It is newly laid out, and already shows a respectable number of good frame houses. From this point a magnificent view of the broad Glade eastward and the mountain beyond it is obtained.

AN ADDITION

To the list of those who served in the Spanish War, published in the December, 1949, Glades Star, should be added William A. Chisholm, of Co. F, 10th U. S. Infantry, who enlisted in April, 1900, and served in the Philippine Islands.

Also Archibald J. Chisholm served in the 2nd W. Va. Vol. Inf. during the Spanish War.

NOTES FROM REPUBLICAN, 1898

Krug, July 28—A. Knobb & Co. are building a large barrel factory in connection with their stone mill at Krug.

July 28—Excursion from Krug to Hoyes Run.

July 14, 1898—Oakland's big fire—On July 12, seven buildings destroyed, including D. E. Offutt's Store, Harner's Pharmacy, and the "Democrat" Bldg. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

July 14—Mt. Lake Park water works in operation. Water pumped from Crystal Spring.

August 4, 1898—Charles Brown writes letter, says National Road is so bad it requires 4 horse team to draw a ton of hay from Grantsville to Frostburg.

NEW LIBRARY PLANS READY FOR BIDS

Plans and specifications for the new Ruth Enlow library building in Oakland were ready to receive bids from contractors, F. E. Rathbun, president of the Board of Library Trustees, announced.

Acceptance of the bust of John W. Garrett, first president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was approved by the library board and presentation of this bust is to be made during the centennial week, August 8 to 14, by his grandson, Robert Garrett, of Baltimore. It will be placed in the Library building.

THE

Glades

★

Star

PUBLISHED BY

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 34

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE 30, 1949

Garrett, A New County, 1872

Garrett County is the great-great grand daughter of Prince George's, which when organized in 1696, included all of Western Maryland. Our area was then unknown wilderness, the hunting ground of Indian tribes. Frederick



COURT HOUSE, 1877

and Washington County was carved from it in 1776. Our first land surveys were made and the first settlers appeared while we were part of Frederick County. Allegany County was organized in 1789, and for eighty three years our area was part of that county—the period of settlement and early development. Allegany is the mother of Garrett; our official history up to the time of separation is in the Court House files at Cumberland.

In 1871, an active campaign for the organization of a new county, to be composed of the seven western districts of Allegany, was under way. According to the census of 1870 the population of these districts was as follows:

No. 1—Altamont	1,133	No. 11—Accident	1,006
No. 2—Selbysport	1,419	No. 14—Sang Run	673
No. 3—Grantsville	1,786	No. 15—Oakland	1,396
No. 10—Ryan's Glade	854		

Total population 8,267, of whom 76 were colored. By including small parts of three adjoining districts the constitutional requirement of 10,000 population would be met. In 1880 the population was 12,175.

In August, 1871, The Glades Star, our first newspaper, edited by E. S. Zevely, began publication in Oakland. Its slogan was, "Work for the New County."

Among the reasons advanced for separation from Allegany were: dis-

tance from the County seat; desire for a larger representation in the General Assembly; the claim that, of \$28,000 collected in taxes only \$18,400 were spent in the area. Doubtless local pride and ambition also played a part.

Petitions were duly presented to the General Assembly, which passed, and on April 1, 1872, Governor Whyte approved "An Act to provide for taking the vote of the people for or against a new county in certain election districts of Allegany County . . . to be called the County of Garrett."

Among the provisions of the enabling act, the boundary between the new county and Allegany was to be a straight line from the summit of Savage Mountain where said summit is crossed by Mason's and Dixon's Line to the middle of Savage River where it empties into the Potomac River.

The act also appointed the following persons to take a census of the inhabitants of the districts and parts of districts to be included in the new county: District No. 1, James Z. Browning; No. 2, Elijah M. Friend; No. 3, Charles Bell; No. 10, J. McClure Mason; No. 11, William Heinbaugh; No. 14, D. Harrison Friend; No. 15, Ralph Thayer; No. 4, William H. Barnard; No. 16, James Poland; No. 5, George W. Blocker. This proposed special census was not necessary and was not taken.

During the summer and autumn of 1872 a vigorous campaign was carried on in favor of the new county and for the location of its capital, Grantsville, McHenry and Oakland competing for the county seat. McHenry was a small village but was centrally located. Deer Park was also proposed to enter the contest, but was induced to withdraw, as indicated by the following letter from Patrick Hamill to John W. Garrett.

Personal

Oakland, Md., Sept. 15, 1872.

Mr. Garrett

After a fair canvas in Each Election District in the proposed New county I am quite Hopefull that the Division will carry. Am much surprised to hear However that Deerpark has determined to contend for the county seat. This if presisted in will Certainly locate the county seat at Grantsville or Accident in the Northern part or section of the preposed Now county and away from the Rail Road and this will be so much to our disapointment.

The Winchester Presbytery has just closed its fall session in the memorial church. This was a most pleasant meeting and resulted we hope in much good.

Yours Resptfully
P Hamill

Meetings were held and several barbecues given to the public. The following account of the Oakland meeting was published in the Cumberland Daily News of July 6th:

July 4 the new county barbecue and Mass Meeting were held in Oakland.

At 12 o'clock some 500 people gathered in a shady grove on the west side of the Little Youghiogheny. A speaker's stand had been erected under two large oaks. Directly in front of the stand and flag was a table 80 feet long loaded with edibles, flanked by tubs of lemonade and ice water.

Judge Hamill then addressed at length the people, favoring the new Garrett County.

At the close of his address the speaker invited any opponent of the New County to speak. None came.

Col. James M. Schley then addressed the meeting, favoring the new County, and saying in regard to the name "Garrett":

"About the name of the new County. Other names have been suggested, but I give you a reason for calling it "Garrett" and no good reasons have been advanced for other names. When in Baltimore I met Mr. Garrett and

he told me to say to the citizens of this section that he appreciated the great compliment of the new county being named after him. That he would take it into his care and keeping. That he held himself in readiness to do anything he could for its prosperity. He would make Oakland a first class station, erect new and commodious buildings here and do everything in his power to assist the new county and seat.

"Therefore it would be best to call it "Garrett."

Calls were made for John M. Davis, who spoke briefly, urging all present to work and vote for the new county.

Dinner was then in order, after which there was dancing on a large platform near the speaker's stand until a heavy rain began to fall.

In the evening fire crackers, and rockets were set off. There was some whiskey drinking and some men were "rattle snake bitten," but there was only one important fight.

The crowning event of the day was a ball in the evening to the "new countyites" by Mr. John Dailey, proprietor of the "Glades Hotel," in the splendid ball room attached to the hotel. Miss Fannie Dailey, daughter of the proprietor, was a gracious hostess.

The grounds of the Glades Hotel had been converted the previous summer into a park, and sown with grass. Trees had been planted, a rustic arbor built, and an artistic bridge thrown across Wilson Creek, which passes thru the middle of the park, altogether forming as pretty a picture as could be wished for at a summer resort.

The entire town was bright and clean and presented every evidence of increasing prosperity.

The Grantsville New County mass meeting and barbecue was held October 31; estimated attendance 2,000.

The barbecue was in the large wagon factory of William H. Chapman, on Main Street. Cattle and sheep were roasted; barrels of flour, kegs of butter, pickles, preserves, heaps of pies and barrels of cider were consumed by 1,500 people.

The meeting was held in front of Slicer's Hotel, was called to order by John Slicer. Speeches were made by William R. Getty, Jacob Brown, H. W. Hoffman and Gen. Thomas I. McKaig. After dinner George L. Layman spoke, opposing a new county, but favoring Grantsville as its County seat, if the referendum carried.

The McHenry barbecue is remembered chiefly because of the Duvall-Browning fight, in which Absalom Duvall, a server at the feast, was beaten up.

At the general election on November 4, 1872, the vote on the new county proposition was: For 1,297; against 405; majority in favor 892. The vote on the location of the new county seat was: Grantsville 590; McHenry 461; Oakland 653; plurality in favor of Oakland, 63 votes.

A "ratification" meeting was held November 7 at the Glades Hotel, Oakland, by a happy crowd from town and 20 miles around. Speeches by Hon. P. Hamill, Col. Schley and Dr. Bartlett. Also a grand illumination; a torchlight procession under Capt. Jarboe; guns and pistols firing; bonfires. "It was a grand time, a happy time, a glorious time."

On December 4, 1872, Governor Whyte issued a proclamation declaring the territory named in the enabling Act "constituted as a new county to be called Garrett County," the inhabitants to have and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the other counties of this state.

The next step in organizing the new county was the election of public officials. On December 14, 1872, a bipartisan county convention met in the Glades Hotel in Oakland. William A. Brydon was chairman of this meeting;

(Continued on Page 350)

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President.....Mr. F. E. Rathbun
First Vice-Pres. ...Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres. .Mrs. C. M. Friend
SecretaryCapt. Charles E. Hoyer
TreasurerGeorge K. Littman

MEMBERS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Harvey Gortner, W. W. Savage, B. O. Aiken, J. F. Browning, E. Ray Jones, J. J. Walker, A. K. Jones.

THE GLADES STAR

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PRINTED by The Republican Press. FOR SALE by the secretary. Single copy 10c. Back numbers, 25 issues, \$2.00.

Members having back issues of The Glades Star, which they do not desire to keep, will do the society a favor by sending them to the secretary, especially Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 23, 28, 29.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible to membership in the GCHS.

Membership fees: Regular, \$2.00; Life, \$20.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

From C. E. Hoyer, ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND, VOL. 18.

From Mrs. Jean R. Belote, (1) PHYSICIAN'S MEDICAL CASE, owned by Dr. Campbell (Uncle of Wm. C. Cunningham) when he came from Frederick County to Cherry Tree Meadows. (2) Two books from Wm. C. Cunningham's library.

From William Casteel, BEAR TRAP, APPLE PEELER, A DIE.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Jonas Sines, Oakland, Md.
Stewart F. Stahl, Grantsville, Md.
Benj. F. Savage, McHenry, Md.
Charles M. White, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ross Speicher, Accident, Md.
Mary S. Selby de Iturralde, Williamsburg, Va.
Jean Ralston Belote, Eufaula, Ala.
J. W. Jackson Co., Oakland, Md.
Charles A. Steiding, Keyser, W. Va.
Geo. M. Browning, Oakland, Md.
Wm. R. Hoyer, San Diego, Calif.
Myrtle I. McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Howard A. Turner, Oakland, Md.
Hubert D. Stanton, Grantsville, Md.
John A. Droege, New York City.
Dora Friend Steyer, Fresno, Calif.
Carlos B. Mirick, Washington, D. C.

Earl C. Zepp, Oakland, Md.
Joseph Sollars, Oakland, Md.
Frank Armstrong, Haywood, Va.
Ralph E. Weber, Oakland, Md.

NEW REGULAR MEMBERS

Charles F. Cuppett, Mrs. J. Alvin Friend, Dial H. Elkins, Mrs. D. L. Swartzentruber, Thomas Thayer, Wm. D. Pattison, Rev. I. G. Michael, Alta E. Schrock, Miriam C. Friend, W. Dwight Stover, John Wm. Kimmell, H. B. Hamill, O. G. Hamill, Faith C. McKee, Nina A. Sharpe, Helen P. Garrett, Nellie C. Garrett, Michael A. Garrett, Wm. R. Garrett, Mrs. Joseph Allender, Lester C. Berkeimer, Major R. A. Owendoff, Lucile Gosnell.

Number of Life Members—107.

Number of Regular Members—917.

Total, July 1, 1949—1,024.

PUBLICATION of this issue of The Glades Star has been delayed due to the printer having been busy printing the Centennial History of Oakland.

THE SEPTEMBER issue of The Glade Star will contain an account of the Bloomington Centennial celebration and a brief history of the town.

CENTENNIAL CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Monday, August 8—Wild Life and Conservation Day.

Tuesday, August 9—Farmers and Homemakers Day. Parade. Speaker, Senator Millard E. Tydings.

Wednesday, August 10—Firemen's and Youth Day. Parade afternoon and evening.

Thursday, August 11—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Day. Glee Club in afternoon, speaker, Mr. Roy B. White, President, B. & O. R.R.

Friday, August 12—Veterans Day Parade.

Saturday, August 13—Homecoming and Play Day. Speaker, Governor W. Preston Lane, Jr.

Sunday, August 14—Church Day. Union service. Speaker, Bishop Noble C. Powell.

The SOUVENIR PROGRAM, of about 100 pages, including advertising, is being printed. Price 25c plus 10c for postage.

A CENTENNIAL HISTORY of Oakland, over 100 pages, profusely illustrated, and including a chapter on Garrett County history, has been published by the Centennial Commission. Price \$1.00 plus 15c postage. Also "Ballad of Oakland." Price \$1.00 plus 10c for postage.

The Souvenir Program, The Ballad of Oakland and History may be ordered from Miss Susy Smith, City Hall, Oakland.

HOUSING. Mrs. Robert Stanton, 4th and Alder Streets, Oakland, is chairman of the Housing Committee, which will aid visitors to find rooms during the celebration.

CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL Pageant. Casting of players for the historical pageant, "Song of the Oaks," was completed this week, according to Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, and ten scenes from the production have been written. They include a scene of native Indians, Washington's trip

to this section, the first Post Office, the coming of the McCarty's, the first public school, the building of the railroad, the Civil War, the forming of Garrett County and the selection of Oakland as its seat, Grover Cleveland's visit to the county on his honeymoon, and the World War II period.—Mt. Democrat, July 14.

FIRST COUNTY BUILDINGS

The opponents of the selection of Oakland as the capital of the new county did not accept the result of the referendum in good grace. In 1875 efforts were made to divide the county and create another county with Grantsville as its county seat, but the General Assembly did not approve the proposal.

For three years the County Commissioners refused to take any step to construct the necessary county buildings. Office space was rented of Ezekiel Totten for \$120 per annum. Finally, in 1876, citizens obtained from the Circuit Court an order directing the Commissioners to construct a court house and jail in Oakland; the following year the Board, assisted by Wm. D. Burton, prepared plans, and on May 8 signed a contract with Burton & Bush to build a court house, sheriff's residence and jail for \$9,010.

The site selected was on Green street between 4th and 5th streets, purchased from John Steyer for \$300—the present High School location. Bonds sold to cover costs were finally redeemed in 1881.

On November 22, 1877, the buildings were completed and accepted by the Commissioners, who were Henry Winterberg, John E. Gnagey and Isaiah Boucher.

ATTENTION of members is called to the increased membership fees and price of The Glades Star.

MORE SPANISH WAR VETERANS

To our former list of Spanish War soldiers from Garrett County add the following:

CHARLES A. SHAFFER, Sgt. Major, 1st. Md. N. G. Comrade Shaffer, upon discharge from the army in 1898, became a Government employe in Washington, and in April, 1947, completed 49 years of service, his last assignment being Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office.

MARTIN LUTHER RALSTON, from Bittering, served in the 2nd W. Va. Infantry; he also served in the Philippines, 1899-1901.

FIRST SESSION OF CIRCUIT COURT

The first session of the Circuit Court in the new county convened May 19, 1873, in the dining room of the Glades Hotel. Judges William Moffet and George A. Pearre presided.

FIRST GRAND JURY

Jonas Wass, D. A. Friend, Elisha Umble, Henry Myers, Robert E. Lee, Isaac Spiker, S. J. Livengood, Adam Garringer, Christian J. Beachy, Silas

Fitzwater, Frederick Englehardt, W. E. George, Charles Warnick, Charles Bill, Israel Garlitz, E. Falkenstine, J. F. Frantz, John Friend of N., Josiah Boucher, Patrick Hamill, John Frantz of Joseph, Thomas Cuppett, John C. Dunham.

FIRST PETIT JURY

James Poland, Norman Bernard, Wm. Sharpless, John G. Riley, P. M. Stemple, George Ruckle, J. F. Robinson, W. C. Broadwater, John Edgar, Sr., Samuel Beachy, John Tice, Nelson Irwin, Wm. B. Stanton, W. W. Ashby, Amos W. Friend, Clark Deberry, Stephen W. Friend, Emanuel Custer, Robert Green, Joseph Mart, A. C. Hamill, George Roth, Elijah Friend of J.

THE ORPHANS COURT

The first session of the Orphans Court was held on February 11, 1873. Judges: D. Harrison Friend, William Harvey, Joseph DeWitt.

Allegany County Payments for scalps in 1870 include:

To J. H. Enlow, 2 cats, 6 foxes, \$9.00; Israel Garlitz, 4 foxes, \$4.00; W. H. Paugh, 1 cat, 7 foxes, \$8.50; George Ruckles, 7 wolves, \$140.00; Holmes Wiley, 1 fox, \$1.00.

(Continued from Page 347)

Ralph Thayer and G. S. Hamill were its secretaries. County officers were nominated, but the Grantsville delegation was dissatisfied and withdrew. Seven days later another non-partisan convention met at Accident and nominated a county ticket, which was elected, except its candidate for State's Attorney, Charles J. Pennington.

At the special election on January 7, 1873, the following were elected first officers of Garrett County:

Clerk of the Court, William H. Tower
Register of Wills, William L. Rawlings

Sheriff, William Coddington

States Attorney, Gilmore S. Hamill

At the regular election in 1874, William R. Getty was elected State Senator; Richard J. West and E. H. Glotfelty were elected members of the House of Delegates.

Allegany County continued to operate the schools in the new county until the close of the school year 1872-1873, when our first Board of School

County Commissioners, William Casteel, H. M. Frazee, A. Bonig.

County Surveyor, Alx. C. Mason

Orphans' Court, William Harvey, D. H. Friend, Joseph DeWitt

Commissioners, viz. William A. Brydon, G. W. Delawder and Andrew Arendt, took over. The first Secretary-Examiner (Superintendent of Schools) was Aza Mathews.

The county was divided into nine election districts, numbered from 1 to 9. There are now 16 election districts in Garrett County.

After a long period of disputes and delays the first court house was built in 1877 by Burton and Burk, contractors. Part of this structure is included in the present Oakland High School. The new court house was built on a more convenient site in 1908.

BOUNDARIES OF GARRETT COUNTY

In 1872 Daniel Chisholm, and again in 1878 John Harned, surveyed the boundary line between Allegany and Garrett Counties. Neither survey was

satisfactory. In 1898 the General Assembly provided for the "definite establishment and location" of the boundary. Dr. L. A. Bauer, of the State Geological Survey, supervised the work, which was completed in July of that year. The "Bauer Line" followed the provisions of the enabling act, and is the present eastern boundary of our county.

The south shore of the Potomac River, as provided in Lord Baltimore's Maryland Charter, from the mouth of Savage to the head spring at the Fairfax Stone is our southeastern boundary.

The western boundary was long in dispute between Maryland and (West) Virginia. Finally the U. S. Supreme Court ordered a new survey, which was



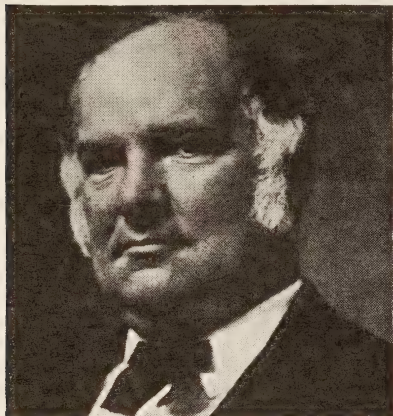
FAIRFAX STONE

completed in 1912. This survey followed in general the line established in 1787 by Col. Francis Deakins in his survey of the Military Lots—the "Deakins Line"—from the Fairfax Stone to Mason's and Dixon's Line.

Our northern boundary is Mason's and Dixon's Line, surveyed in 1763 by these two eminent English engineers in the settlement of the boundary dispute between the Penns and Baltimores.

JOHN W. GARRETT

Only two names for the new county were seriously considered: "Glade County" and "Garrett County." Historically Glade County would have been



JOHN W. GARRETT

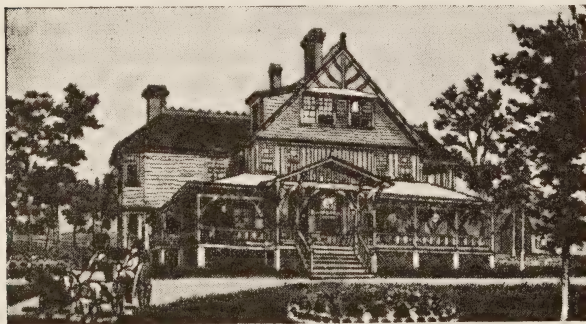
kings, princes and the Baltimores had been admired in earlier times. John W. Garrett was one of the greatest of these captains of commerce.

Mr. Garrett was born in Baltimore, July 31, 1820. He was a son of Robert Garrett, a Scotch-Irish immigrant. In 1849 the Garretts established the firm of Robert Garrett and Sons, wholesale grocers and commission merchants, in Baltimore. The firm is still in business as Robert Garrett and Sons, investment securities.

John W. Garrett became a member of the Board of Directors of the B. and O. and from 1858 until his death he was president of the company.

The railroad company not only provided convenient transportation for the products of our farms, forests and mines, but, thru Mr. Garrett's influence, it promoted the area as a summer resort. In his annual report for 1860 he wrote of "the solubrious climate and beautiful scenery," and of "the absence of adequate hotel accommodations."

The Civil War delayed Mr. Garrett's plans for building hotels, but in 1873 the Deer Park Hotel was built, and in 1876 another company summer hotel was opened in Oakland.



GARRETT COTTAGE, DEER PARK

an appropriate name, since from early times this area was known as "the glade country," and "Glade Hundred," later called Election District No. 1, included almost half of the present county. But the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was such an important factor in the development of the county, and John W. Garrett, personally, and officially as president of the railroad company did so much to foster growth of the area, the naming of the new county in his honor was most appropriate. And this county was organized during a period of history when captains of industry and commerce were admired and in high favor, as

President Garrett was a frequent guest at Deer Park, where he died on September 26, 1884, in his cottage. His son, Thomas Harrison Garrett, built and resided during the summer months in a second Garrett Cottage at Deer

Park. A grandson, Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, this centennial year gave the County Library a fine marble bust of John W. Garrett, whom we honor in the name our county bears.

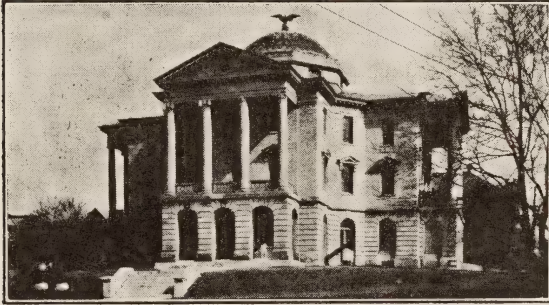
Present County Buildings

Soon after erection the first court house, sheriff's residence and jail were found to be neither convenient nor edequate. The jail was under constant criticism. When new buildings were planned to replace the old ones it was decided to build on the Corrigan property on Third Street; much of the money for the new site was contributed by public spirited citizens.

The sheriff's residence and jail were built in 1905. Holmboe and Lafferty were the architects. The County Commissioners were P. J. Stephen, Jacob Stump and Taylor Friend.

The contractor was the Brady Construction company, of Piedmont, and the contract price was \$38,131. Plumbing and heating and electrical work was done by A. D. Naylor and Company. This buliding was paid for from current revenues.

At the 1906 session of the General Assembly a



PRESENT COURT HOUSE, 1907

referendum on a bond issue for construction of a new court house was authorized. It was carried by a majority of 118 votes at the election in November.

The act provided for a bond issue of \$75,000, and for a commission to erect the building. The Court House Commission was composed of the Circuit Court Judges, A. Hunter Boyd, Robert R. Henderson and Martin W. Keedy; the County Commissioners, P. J. Stephen, A. C. Smith and Aza B. Friend; D. E. Offutt, John M. Jarboe, C. M. Miller, John W. McCullough and State Senator W. McCulloh Brown. The Commission organized by electing Judge Henderson, chairman and Senator Brown, secretary.

The architect of the court house was J. Riley Gordon of New York City. The builder was W. A. Liller, of Keyser, whose contract was for \$60,962, without interior fittings. W. A. Roderick, of Keyser, superintended the construction.

The contract was awarded on May 7, 1907, and the corner stone was laid on October 15, by Oakland Lodge, A. F. & A. M. This stately structure was completed in 1908, and the keys were turned over to the County Commissioners by Secretary Brown at an appropriate ceremony, on December 7, 1908.

HARLAND L. JONES, son of Scott T. and Rhena Poston Jones, was born at Terra Alta, October 25, 1882, and died at his home in Oakland, May 28, 1949. Mr. Jones was auditor of the GCHS three years.

EDWARD A. SHAFFER, born in Oakland April 15, 1881, died there on April 25, 1949. He was a son of Anthony and Julia Harsch Shaffer, and a retired B. & O. Railroad telegrapher.

The West Virginia Central Railroad



The railroad was of prime importance in the history and development of the valley of the North Branch of the Potomac. It was built by the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railway Company, organized June 25, 1881, under a special charter from the State of West Virginia. The officers of the Company were:

Henry G. Davis, President; Stephen B. Elkins, Vice-President; W. E. Parker, Superintendent.

Board of Directors: Alexander Shaw, James G. Blaine, S. B. Elkins, William Keyser, Thomas B. Davis, Augustus Schell, W. H. Barnum, J. N. Camden, John A. Hambleton, T. E. Sickels.

The road was built up the North Branch, on either side of that stream, thence across the divide near the Fairfax Stone, and to Elkins, W. Va. Construction began immediately after organization of the Company, and on October 19, 1881, the line from Piedmont to Shaw was opened for operation. During the year 1882 the line

was extended to Mineville, where the Big Vein Coal company began shipping coal in July. In August, 1883, the line was continued from Harrison to Gormanian and on Nov. 1, 1884 track laying was completed to Davis. In 1888 the road was completed from Davis to Parsons. In July of that year there was an unprecedented flood, when the waters of the upper Potomac were said to be four feet higher than they were ever known to have been before. The flood caused suspension of traffic for ten days; repairs cost \$30,000. Also in 1888 the Elk Garden branch was completed, which did away with the tram road, and enabled the coal company to dump coal directly from the mines into railroad cars. The Kempton branch was built in 1913-14.

The road was completed to Elkins in 1889, and trains began running regularly to that town on August 8th. Negro labor was used largely in the building of this railroad. The stations on the line were generally named for officers and stockholders of the company.

The Western Maryland Rail Road Company acquired the W. Va. C. & P. R. R. C. on November 1, 1905.

OAKLAND INCORPORATED

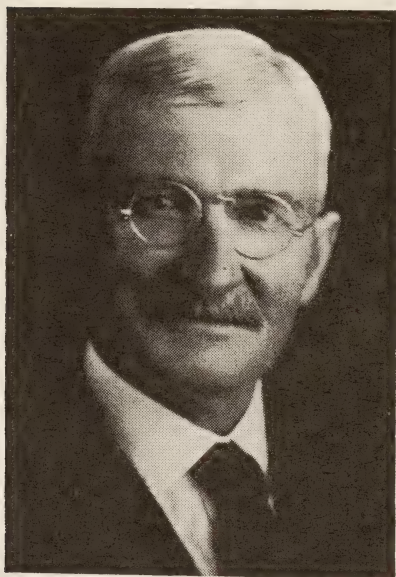
On March 10, 1862 the General Assembly passed an act incorporating the town of Oakland to be administered by a burgess and four commissioners. The first town election was held on the first Monday in May, 1862. M. Fallows and James Faith were the election judges, and S. W. Wardwell and George Legge were clerks.

Return of votes cast:

For Burgess: S. F. Colardeau, 45; E. D. Kepner, 15.

For Commissioners: C. W. White, 55; Rowan White, 45; John Adair, 45; Thomas Bosley, 44; E. M. Ream, 18; Peter Baker, 15; John Michaels, 15.

PATRICK J. GARRETT AND DEER PARK



PATRICK JOHN GARRETT

We are indebted to Margaret T. Stevens for a copy of the Baltimore and Ohio Magazine of October, 1927, which contains an interview with Patrick J. Garrett, and photos of the Deer Park Hotel and Garrett family. Mr. Garrett was superintendent of buildings and grounds of the Deer Park and Oakland Hotel properties for many years. Under his management the east and west annexes of the Deer Park Hotel were built in 1887. The hotel property covered about 4000 acres, including the Boiling Spring. He also was in charge of the Deer Park Improvement Company farm, and the Garrett and Frick cottages.

When the hotel property was sold Patrick Garrett bought the Hosmer cottage, and made it his home. His wife was Anna A. Browning, a great granddaughter of Meshack Browning.

In the interview Mr. Garrett recalled some of the famous people who had visited the Deer Park Hotel:

Richard P. Hobson, Spanish War hero; President Cleveland and his bride, who occupied No. 2 cottage for fifteen days; William McKinley during his campaign for president; W. W. Corcoran in 1892; Henry G. Davis, whose cottage was later owned by John T. McGraw.

Mr. Garrett remembered well the familiar figure of John W. Garrett, who spent much time at Deer Park and died there. Mr. Garrett, Pat tells us, was, as he remembers him, a heavy set man of five feet ten or eleven inches. During the last years he wore long white whiskers although most of his photographs show him with the popular "side boards." His private car was named "Maryland," and it was drawn by engine 630. At his death the engine was draped in mourning, and bore across its front a metal plate marked "At Rest." President Garrett was a kind man and easily approached.

The Garrett Memorial Church

By Elizabeth J. West

Among those spending the summer of 1867 at Oakland were Henry S. Garrett (died Oct. 10, 1867), a son of Robert Garrett, of Baltimore. The following family memorandum refers to Henry S. Garrett:

"It was at Oakland, whither he was accustomed to resort to escape his annual visitation of the hay fever that he was smitten with the disease which has laid him low in death; and whilst there he was planning to build a church at that place; and as I stood beside his dying bed he referred to his not having been able to carry out that desire of his heart."

John W. Garrett, then president of the B. and O. Railroad, built the church, popularly known as "the



Stone Church," in memory of his brother Henry.

Garrett Memorial Church is located at the corner of Liberty and 2nd Streets, Oakland. It is of imposing Gothic architecture, built of stone from the Cheat River region, costing over \$11,000. The high arched ceiling, dark wood-work and rear gallery add beauty and dignity to the interior. At one time the gallery was used as a choir loft. Memorial windows have been placed in memory of Dr. H. C. Alexander, William P. Totten, Thomas and Ellen Martin, James R. and Adeline B. Bishop, David and Elizabeth Little.

On March 17, 1885, the heirs of John W. Garrett placed the administration of the property in a Board of Trustees consisting of Martha Delawder, Gilmour Hamill, Samuel Spencer, Robert Garrett, T. Harrison Garrett and Mary E. Garrett. It appears to have been Mr. Garrett's intention to provide a community church for the people of Oakland, more especially for congregations not

having regular places of worship. Services in the church were held by the Episcopalians until they built a church on the hill.

The Presbyterians of Oakland organized in 1869. First elders were: James R. Bishop, William P. Totten, John R. Veitch, David Little and William L. Rawlings. Deacon, John A. Grant. Dr. John A. Scott, who also preached at Terra Alta, was the first minister. Services were held in the Memorial Church, and a Sunday School was organized in 1872, with William P. Totten as superintendent.

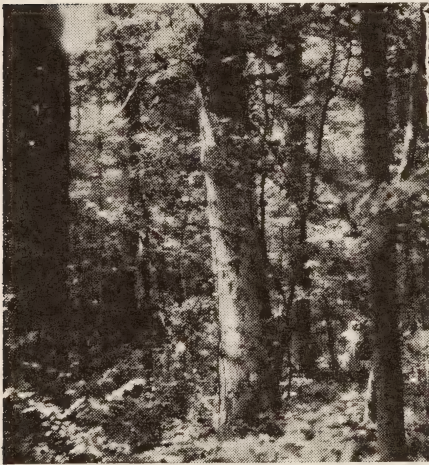
Many prominent people have worshipped in the Garrett Memorial Church, among whom were President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, when they spent a summer at the Deer Park Hotel, and President Grover Cleveland and his bride on their honeymoon. When the Clevelands arrived a red carpet was spread from their carriage to the church entrance, over which they walked.

On May 6, 1907, Garrett Memorial Church was formally deeded to the

Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Oakland, who then were George A. Fraley, George Little, D. E. Offutt, Jr., and A. T. Matthews. The present board of trustees consists of the same members, except D. E. Offutt, deceased.

In 1938 the Presbyterians suspended their services in Oakland, and in the following year the board signed an agreement with the Wardens of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church providing that the latter occupy and keep in repair the property for one year; since that time St. Matthew's Parish has used the Garrett Memorial church for services.

STATE FORESTS IN GARRETT COUNTY



In 1797 a traveler thru our area over the Braddock Road wrote:

These mountains in Western Maryland have an abundance of good chestnut rail timber, a great deal of white oak land, with grand old white oak trees on the same, and white and spruce pines in abundance. The Alleghany, as well as the surrounding mountains, are ruined by the practice of setting fire to them. The destruction of the vast Alleghany forests done by fire is not to be described by

a pen. If these forests had never been fired, they would have been a dark, extensive, timbered country of incalculable value, and the outlook would never have assumed the horrid aspect that now prevails over the region.

But for more than a century forest fires continued to rage; destructive lumbering operation also contributed to the depletion of our forests. By the year 1906 practically all the forest land had been cut over. In that year the State established the Forestry Department, and F. W. Besley, a graduate of the Forest School of Yale, was appointed State Forester, a position he filled with credit until his retirement in 1942.

Under date of April 7, 1949, Mr. Besley wrote for The Glades Star as follows:

The State Board of Forestry was organized in May, 1906, under a recently passed forest act, introduced by Senator W. McCulloh Brown, of Garrett County. Robert Garrett and John W. Garrett had offered to give the State about 2000 acres of forest land they owned northwest of Oakland, if a forestry department were created to administer it as a State Forest. Thus Garrett County is very intimately associated with the beginning of State forest administration.

Garrett, the largest county of the State has also the largest area of woodland—about 275,000 acres—and it has the largest per cent (63%) of its total area in forest. The timber interests were the most important resource of the county. Wasteful logging, followed by destructive fires, was rapidly depleting this important resource.

The forest law provided for a system of fire protection through local forest wardens. The first forest wardens in Garrett County were commissioned by the Governor in 1906.

The County is the beneficiary of the wardens' good work in having today attractive green forests, growing into timber in place of the devastated burned over forests of years ago. Forest fire protection has gone a long way from those early days when fire lines were made with forked sticks and pitch forks, to the more modern method of using fire rakes, pumps, and motorized fire line plows and power pumps, with lookout towers, telephones and radio equipment to spot the fires.

During the depression years of the 1930's seven CCC Camps in Garrett County did a splendid job of improving the State forests.

State Forests in the County now comprise 70,705 acres, divided into three units: Swallow Falls, 7,132 acres; Potomac, 12,057 acres, and Savage River, 51,516 acres.

Swallow Falls Forest consists of 1,917 acres given by the Garrett family, 711 acres given by Andrew and Julian Leroy White, known as Herrington Manor; the remainder by purchase, including the beautiful scenic Falls area. The Herrington Manor area has been intensively developed for recreation with a 25 acre lake and well equipped cabins.

The Potomac Forest is managed primarily for timber production, but offers facilities for camping and fishing.

Savage River Forest, largest in the State, offers a great variety of uses. At New Germany there is a highly developed recreation area with attractive cabins; it is also the center for winter sports, especially skiing.

The purpose of the State Forests is: (1) to build up and maintain a timber supply for the County, to supplement that from private lands; (2) to protect water sheds with a permanent forest cover; (3) to furnish recreation areas for local

people and to attract visitors; (4) to provide a suitable habitat for wild life.

The law provides that 15% of the revenue from State Forest lands shall be paid to the counties in which they are located in lieu of taxes.

CROOK POST, NO. 35, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, OAKLAND, MD.

The following roster of Crook Post, G.A.R., is in the possession of Wm. A. Sturgiss, whose father, A. G. Sturgiss, was commander of the Post.

John Michael, Oakland, a clerk, 4th Md. Vol. Inf., cpl.

John Compton, 1st. W. Va., Vol. Inf. W. H. Hagans, Oakland, a clerk, 1st W. Va. Cav.

G. W. Legges, Oakland, 3rd Md. P.H.B. Inf., sgt.

R. T. Browning, Oakland, 2nd Md. P.H.B. Inf., 2nd lt. Died 1917.

J. T. Bowers, Oakland, a clerk, 2nd Md. P.H.B. Inf. Died 1911.

Henry Myers, Oakland, a clerk, 2nd Md. Vol. Inf.

J. A. Hayden, Mt. Lake Park, 11th Pa. R.V.C., capt.

Charles Bolden, Oakland, a carpenter, 6th W. Va. Vol Inf. cpl.

John Pfeiffer, Piedmont, 14th W. Va. Vol. Inf., cpl.

M. B. Ross, Oakland, a laborer, 7th W. Va. Vol. Inf.

H. Low, Oakland, a carpenter, 6th W. Va. Vol. Inf.

J. O. Cleveland, Oakland, 10th W. Va. Vol. Inf.

W. A. Laraw, Oakland, 6th W. Va. Vol. Inf.

Fred Clair, Mt. Lake Park, 6th W. Va. Vol. Inf.

G. L. Bosley, Oakland, 6th W. Va. Vol. Inf. Died July 29, 1902.

M. Marony, born in Ireland but living at Oakland, a liveryman, 3rd W. Va. Cav.

J. M. Jarboe, Oakland, 10th W. Va. Vol. Inf., lieutenant.

J. H. Manown, Kingwood, 14th W. Va. Vol. Inf., surgeon.

Hamp. McCrobie, Oakland, shoemaker, 3rd Md. Vol. Inf.

Wm. H. Biggs, Mt. Lake Park, 6th W. Va. Vol. Inf.

Aug. Schmittman, born in Ger-

many but living in Oakland, 3rd Md. Vol. Inf., sgt.

H. C. Fowler, Sunnyside, 14th Pa. Cavalry.

John L. Moon, Mt. Lake Park, 3rd W. Va., bugler.

Wm. R. Jarboe, Oakland, carpenter, 3rd Md. Vol. Inf., capt.

A. Hinebaugh, Oakland, 6th W. Va. Vol. Inf.

H. G. Sanders, Sunnyside, 3rd W. Va. Cav.

John K. McCabe, Hutton, 5th W. Va. Vol. Inf.

A. G. Sturgiss, Oakland, druggist, 177th Ohio Inf., sgt.

F. S. Cline, Mt. Lake Park, a farmer, 10th W. Va. Vol. Inf.

Henry Kamp, born in Germany, Accident, a farmer, 5th Md. Vol. Inf.

Allen Butler, Oakland, cooper, 6th W. Va. Vol. Inf., cpl.

W. L. Leary, Oakland, carpenter, 1st Md. Cav., cpl.

Peter F. Nine, Oakland, farmer, 6th W. Va. Inf.

Michael Pendergast, born in Ireland, now of Hutton, 6th W. Va. Inf.

Moses Wensel, Oakland, farmer, 3rd Pa. Cav.

E. D. Kepner, Oakland, shoemaker, 6th W. Va. Inf.

Thomas Baxter, Oakland, spinner, 197th Pa. Vol.

George E. Bishoff, Hoyes, a farmer, 7th W. Va. Inf., adjt.

James W. White, Ryan's Glade, farmer, 3rd Md. Vol. Inf. 1st lt.

J. O. Harvey, Mt. Lake Park, a farmer, 2nd Md. P.H.B. Inf.

George W. Wilson, Wilson's Mills, W. Va., a farmer, 3rd W. Va. Cav., 1st lt.

T. B. Wiley, Bittinger, 2nd Md. P.-H.B. Battalion.

James W. Harvey, Blair, W. Va., farmer, 6th W. Va. Inf.

J. Lee McComas, M.D., Oakland, was appointed to attend the sick of the army in Oakland.

Thomas A. Nethkin, Garrett county farmer, 6th W. Va. Inf.

John H. Purnell, Oakland, tailor, 4th W. Va. Inf.

James W. White, Gorman, farmer, 3rd Md. Vol. Sgt.

Thomas B. Woley, Bittinger, a farmer, 2nd Md. Battalion.

Jacob Copp, Preston County, a farmer, 3rd Md. H.P.B.

Francis McCrobie, Altamont, a farmer, 2nd Reg. Md. Inf.

Wm. E. Harvey, Garrett County,

a farmer, 2nd Reg. Md. Inf.

James W. Tasker, Garrett Co., farmer, 2nd W. Va. P.H.B.

Beckwith H. Shrout, Ryan's Glade, farmer, 3rd M. P.H.B.

John H. Urvin, 3rd Md. P.H.B., died Dec. 13, 1910. Age 81 years.

Asberry Wolf, Oakland, 1st N. Y. Art. Died April 11, 1902.

Wm. Broaderick, born in Ireland, now of Oakland, 1st N. Y. Art.

Lewis Upperman, Garrett County, a sawyer, 22 Pa. Reg. Died 1917.

Henry R. Eager, born in Germany but now of Oakland, farmer, 5th Md. Inf. Died 1894.

John F. Nordick, Tunnelton, 6th W. Va. Inf., teamster, cpl.

Elish Harvey, Kerney, W. Va., farmer, 1st W. Va. Inf.

George W. Clary, Oakland, barber, 1st Mo. Cav.

R. C. Wilson, Blaine, W. Va., a farmer, 3rd Md. P.H.B.

John B. Shoup, Bittinger, clergyman, 30th Pa. Infantry. Died 1910.

Dr. J. M. Button, Hospital Stewart in charge of U. S. Dispensary at Annapolis for more than 40 years.

TRACK MEN STRIKE

From the Cumberland News, June 11, 1872.

There has been a bit of a strike by track hands on the B. and O. at Oakland for the past week, but they have resumed work again, methinks, at the same wages they were getting before the strike, viz. \$1.35 per day. Heavy wages indeed to pay men of muscle! 'Tis nigh the business of working for nothing and boarding yourself, and so the world moves and the railroad cars run.

DECEASED MEMBERS

FANNIE WARD HINEBAUGH, born at Upperville, Virginia, October 20, 1850, died at her home in Pittsburgh, April 20, 1949. She was a daughter of Joel T. and Frances Johnson Ward.

Mrs. Hinebaugh was the oldest member of our society. (See The Glades Star, Dec. 31, 1946.)

MRS. MARY KIGHT WEES, the

daughter of James J. and Margaret Stewart Burns, of Fairmont, was born April 8, 1871, and died at Elkins, W. Va., June 24, 1949. She was an officer of the Randolph County, W. Va., Historical Society.

PAUL WINSTON McINTIRE, a leading merchant of Oakland, born August 5, 1902, at Thomas, W. Va., died at his home May 24, 1949. His parents were Charles N. and Eva F. Poling McIntire. He was manager of the Oakland Hardware and Furniture Co., Inc., formerly owned by his father.

LLOYD H. CASTEEL, of Friendsville, born near Deer Park, October 6, 1897, died June 21, 1949. He was a son of Franklin B. and Hattie M. Casteel, and a great-great grandson of Thomas Casteel, a pioneer settler at Friendsville.

CHARLES F. WHITE of Oakland was born October 14, 1863, and died November 13, 1947. He was a son of Garrett T. White and Mary Shaw White, and a great grandson of Henry White, Sr., one of the pioneer settlers of this county.

NOTES FROM THE GLADES STAR

E. S. Zevely, Editor. Issue of Jan. 6, 1872.

The Glades Star is free, independent and untrammelled in politics, and expects to continue so.

Few ladies were present at the dance at the Glades Hotel on New Year's Eve, but it was a merry, happy good humored party.

The Oakland Woolen Mill is about closing a prosperous season.

Married—On Tuesday 26 Dec'r in the Stone Church, Oakland, by Rev. Geo. H. Zimmerman, Mr. T. W. Casteel, to Miss Sidney M., daughter of Hon. P. Hamill.

Adv.—E. S. Zevely, Engraver and Printer, Oakland, Maryland. All kinds

of printing and wood engraving. Many years experience.

Adv. in The Maryland Advocate

Dr. Wm J. R. Brooke having located himself in the Flat Woods settlement (Accident), offers his professional services to the inhabitants and those of the surrounding country. He may generally be found at Mrs. Drane's or the vicinity thereof.

July 15, 1834—In the March 10, 1835 issue, Dr. Brooke advises that he has located in Petersburg, Pa., at Robert Hunter's Hotel.

OAKLAND'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

On behalf of the Mayor and Council of Oakland and the Centennial Commission, I extend an invitation to you to visit Oakland during Centennial Week, August 8-14.

An interesting and varied program has been arranged for each day of the celebration and your presence will add to our observance of this historic occasion and provide you with pleasant memories to be carried with you when the week is over.

Visit us during August 8-14.

Yours sincerely,
Joseph Hinebaugh, Mayor.



THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 35

OAKLAND MARYLAND

SEPT. 30, 1949.

Bloomington At The Mouth of Savage

In the county land records at Cumberland the first survey of town lots in Bloomington is recorded as follows:



B. & O. TRAIN AT BLOOMINGTON
PHOTO 1910

Bloomington celebrated its centennial in 1949. May 26 was School Day. The local school gave an historical program of songs, stories and drama. It also presented an exhibit of museum articles loaned by citizens of the neighborhood. The gun collection, assembly by Charles Sullivan, was a highlight of the exhibit.

On May 27 the firemen's parade was followed by square and round dancing in Firemen's Hall.

The celebration ended on the evening of May 28 with a banquet in Firemen's Hall, attended by a hundred guests, many of whom were former residents of the town. Speakers at the banquet were Mr. F. E. Rathbun, whose wife is a daughter of Bloomington's devoted physician, Dr. Kemp; Mr. Tice, of Keyser, represented the B. & O. railroad, so important to the town. Capt. C. E. Hoyer spoke of Bloomington's history.

BLOOMINGTON HISTORY

MAYO
SURVEY

The first record we have of white men in the Bloomington area is the report of Major William Mayo of his survey in 1736 of the Potomac River. The Mayo party camped near the mouth of a river then known as the "North Fork" of Potomac. According to Col. Byrd's account their food supplies were exhausted; threatened with starvation, they decided to kill and eat John Savage, a surveyor, "the most worthless member of their party," because he was becoming blind. Sup-

I certify that I have at the request of William Combs and P. Hamill laid off a town near the Mouth of Savage River in Allegany County, Maryland, called "Bloomington", agreeable to the following courses and distances and annexed plat.
June 17, 1849.

(Signed)

James D. Armstrong
The plat locates 39 lots, lying on both sides of the proposed line of the B. & O. railroad.

plies arrived in time to save Savage, and Mayo named the North Fork "Savage" River. Savage Mountain evidently took its name from the river at its base.

The site of Bloomington was on old Glades Path at the foot of the Great Backbone Mountain. During the years 1785 to 1789 Col. Francis Deakins, commissioner for Maryland, surveyed and opened up the old buffalo path as a wagon road thru what is now Garrett County. This was part of the Virginia-Maryland Inter-State Road, an important highway until the building of the B. & O. railroad. The State Road was of special importance in the development of the "Mouth of Savage" settlement and neighborhood. From the Savage River westward a chain of log inns or taverns was built. The first was in Frog Hollow near the river mouth, where the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company woodyard is now located. One was on the road below the present railroad; another above. Briern Gainor's tavern was three miles west of the place now owned by Hansel Paugh. A tavern was on what is now the Pattison farm at the top of the mountain. Extra horses were kept in Frog Hollow to be hitched to freight wagons to help them up the steep grades as far as the Pattison place. James Stackpole had a noted inn on Castle Hill, the place now owned by Marshall Paugh. After Stackpole, M. Cartin kept the Castle Hill tavern.

In 1787 Col. Francis Deakins and ten assistant surveyors surveyed the Military Lots west of Fort Cumberland. One of the survey parties began its work at the Mouth of Savage. Lot No. 1, "Beginning at a Bounded White Oak marked 1 standing on the bank of Potowmack River and about one hundred and thirty perches above the Mouth of Savage River containing fifty acres," is part of the site of Bloomington.

* STATE ROAD. See The Glades Star No. 32.

** MILITARY LOTS. See The Glades Star No. 16.

At the time of the survey of the Military Lots, among those who claimed lots as settlers in the Bloomington neighborhood, were the following:

Charles Queen claimed Lots Nos. 1 and 2; he was probably the first settler on the site of Bloomington. In the assessment of 1789 the Queen lots were assessed to Moses Titchenal.

Patrick Burnes, Lot 69, on Potomac west of Bloomington.

Charles Boyles, Lots 96, 97, n. w. on the State Road.

Joseph Davis, Lots 260, 85, near the Potomac above Bloomington.

George Fazenbaker, Lot 3869, at Firm Rock.

Moses Titchenal, Lots 1879, 1880.

Johanes Paugh, Michael Paugh, Henry Kite, Joseph Warnick, John Ryan, James Dennison and John Streets also claimed lots as settlers.

The twelve years following opening of the state land west of Cumberland to settlers was a period of rapid settlement. In the census of 1800 heads of families in the Bloomington district include Charles Queen, Thomas Pritchard, Edward Barnard, Briern and George Gainor, three Titchenals, four Paughs, Joseph Davis, three Connellys, two Turners, Magruder and others.

In June, 1851, the railroad was opened for traffic as far west as Piedmont and construction of the line across the mountains was progressing rapidly. The original stone railroad bridge, built in 1851, and exhibiting marks of the unsuccessful attempt of McNeil's Rangers

THE B. & O. R.R.
THRU BLOOMINGTON

to wreck it, still carries B. & O. trains across the Potomac. The old Mouth of Savage settlement in the 50's was booming; houses were moved from the river up to the railroad.

We have already noted the survey in 1849 of the original town lots under the name "Bloomington," the name said to have been suggested by the railroad civil engineers because of the early blooming wild flowers on the slope when they located the line. The laborers called the place "Blooming Town." However, it was also known as "Llangollen," the Welsh name of a coal mining company operating in the vicinity. There appears to have been quite a controversy as to which name should prevail officially. In 1852 a post office was established under the name "Llangallan," but in 1855 the name of the office was changed to "Bloomington." James Bell was the first postmaster. The Llangollen Mining Company in 1854 employed Wm. M. Owens to survey an addition to the town, "to be called Llangollen." Owens' plat of the town shows 207 town lots, including the 39 lots of the original survey.

CHURCHES The Catholics, Presbyterians and United Brethren have had congregations in Bloomington, but at present the only
AND church is Methodist. The first Methodist Church building
SCHOOLS is now the home of Milton Dever on the hill. The present church was built about 1904. John Charles Thomas, a noted radio baritone singer, is the son of a Methodist minister who lived in the Bloomington parsonage when John Charles was about twelve years of age.

The first public school appears to have been taught in a building near where the Firemen's Hall now stands. In the 1880's a one-room school house was erected opposite the old Methodist Church. Later two school rooms were rented in the Jr. O. U. A. M. building. In 1939 the present modern brick two-room school house was built. The teachers are Charlotte P. Barnard, Inez M. Bush and Bertha M. Frost.

INDUSTRIES Andrew Mullen came to Bloomington during construction of the railroad as the company blacksmith. He later became a
AND merchant in the town. George C. Pattison, an orphan, was
PERSONS brought from the Eastern Shore to Bloomington when four years of age. He was reared in the Mullen home and operated the store. Later he bought and operated the Empire Coal Company. Dorsey Pattison, who now keeps one of the town's stores, is his son.

The old water powered grist mill near the Savage River mouth was built prior to 1812. In later times it was operated by Cornelius Kight for many years.

William L. Rawlings, of Bloomington, was in 1873 the first Register of Wills of Garrett County. He returned to Bloomington in 1883 and conducted a general grocery business.

Coal mining in the vicinity has always been Bloomington's most important industry. After the building of the railroad the Hampshire Coal Mines were opened on the Virginia side of the Potomac. William A. Brydon came to the town from Virginia in 1852. He was a clerk, and, later, superintendent of the mining company. Mr. Brydon was active in organizing the new county, and served as president of its school board and member of the House of Delegates in the 1870's. In 1864-1865 he built his home, "Borerside," now occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. Sue Brydon Pattison.

The Lochiel Lumber Company operated a large saw mill on Savage

(Continued on Page 366)

Garrett County Historical Society

OFFICERS

President.....Mr. F. E. Rathbun
First Vice-Pres. ...Viola Broadwater
Second Vice-Pres. .Mrs. C. M. Friend
SecretaryCapt. Charles E. Hoyer
TreasurerGeorge K. Littman

MEMBERS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Harvey Gortner, W. W. Savage, B. O. Aiken, J. F. Browning, E. Ray Jones, J. J. Walker, A. K. Jones.

THE GLADES STAR

Published Quarterly by The Society, at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Postoffice at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by The Republican Press.
FOR SALE by the secretary. Single copy 10c. Back numbers, 25 issues, \$2.00.

Members having back issues of The Glades Star, which they do not desire to keep, will do the society a favor by sending them to the secretary, especially Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 23, 28, 29.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible to membership in the GCHS.

Membership fees: Regular, \$2.00; Life, \$20.

COUNTY HISTORICAL MAPS

R. Getty Browning, a native of Oakland, now with the State Roads Commission of North Carolina, has prepared an interesting historical map of Garrett County and presented it to the GCHS. The map shows early trails and roads, locations of settlers and historical places. It may be seen by the public in the office of the Register of Wills.



A. G. GORTNER

Alva G. Gortner of Oakland completed his term as Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Maryland. Mr. Gortner is a life member of the GCHS.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Earl Shartzter, Oakland.

NEW REGULAR MEMBERS

Mrs. Edith Starkey, Akron, Ohio.

Frank R. Corliss, Jr., Somerset, Pa.

Mrs. Marion Ashby Berg, Washington.

Mrs. Mary West Pope, Baltimore.

MEMBERS of the GCHS who are not keeping a file of The Glades Star will favor the society and other members by sending any back numbers of the bulletin to the secretary, especially Nos. 1, 2, 22 and 27. These old issues are needed to complete files.

ERRATA. The name of the first newspaper published in Garrett county is "The Glade Star" not "The Glades Star."

THE SANGING GROUND IN- DIAN VILLAGE SITE EXPLORED

In September Frank R. Corliss, Jr., of Somerset, Pa., began excavation of the Indian camp or village site on the Youghiogheny at the mouth of Sang Run. He uncovered post hole markings of an Indian house (wigwam) nine feet in diameter. Poles had been driven into the sand, then bent to form a frame, over which bark or skins were fastened. Two "house pits" were discovered, containing pieces of pottery (pot-sherds), flint artifacts, bones of animals and ashes.

Numerous Indian camp sites have been found in Garrett County, but it has been doubted that the red men lived in permanent villages here, tho the pioneer Friends are said to have met the Indians at their "town" on the site of Friendsville. The discovery of remains of a well built wigwam indicates that at Sang Run there was also a village many years before the first white settlers arrived. Numerous Indian graves have been found in the vicinity of the village.

Mr. Corliss is a student at Pennsylvania State college. He plans to continue his explorations next summer.

THE McCARTY SEWING BASKET

A large willow sewing basket, woven at Yough Glades in the 1830's for Mrs. Isaac McCarty by a negro servant, was presented last August to our County Historical Society by Miss Rosa McCarty. This basket was inherited from her mother by Ingaba McCarty, who gave it to her niece, Rosa. Miss Rosa McCarty, now of Oakland, California, a granddaughter of Isaac McCarty, representing the founding family of our Oakland, was an honored guest during its recent centennial.

JOHN WILLIAM KIMMELL, our local poet, born in Deer Park, June 6, 1868, died in Akron, Ohio, July 13, 1949. He was a son of Chauncey F. and Harriet E. (Sinclair) Kimmell, and was reared on his parent's farm near Swallow Falls, now the Whitaker place. J. W. Kimmell was one of a family of fourteen children, nine of whom are still living. He spent a busy life as lumberman, farmer and operator of gas filling stations. In 1916 he was elected treasurer of Garrett County and served two terms. He was buried in his native county in the Oakland cemetery.

(Continued from Page 364)

River just above town. In the 1870's and 1880's the company cut all available timber in the Savage River basin and floated it to this mill during the spring high water season.

Brant's gun factory was located on the Potomac just above the site of Bloomington at "Brantsburg."

John G. C. Brant was born in 1770. He probably learned the gunsmith trade in Germany. In 1811, when the United States was preparing for war with England, Brant took a subcontract to manufacture 2375 muskets with bayonets complete for the Government. He is said to have wagoned his pig iron from a furnace in Pennsylvania to Cumberland, thence by flat boat to his factory; black walnut for stocks was cut in the locality of the factory. The muskets were delivered at the Harper's Ferry armory. For many years after the war Brant manufactured guns for the local trade, and the product of his factory was noted for its fine workmanship. John W. Tichenal of Walnut Bottom, near Swanton has one of the Brant guns—a muzzle loading rifle, originally a flintlock, but changed to fire by cap and trigger.

The Oakland Centennial

Oakland celebrated its centennial the week of August 8-14, according to the program published in the June Glades Star: a great success; a

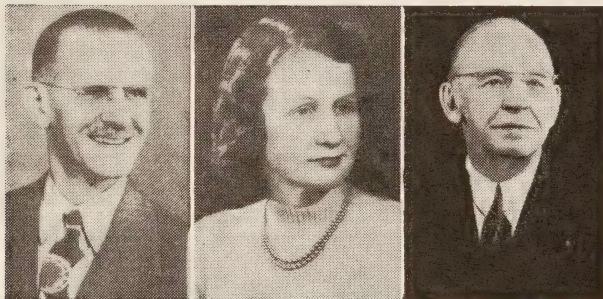
credit to the capital of our county and to those who took part. The celebration was organized and supervised by a Centennial Commission, appointed by the Mayor and town council, composed of the following: F. E. Rathbun, President; Joseph Hinebaugh, E. I. Baumgartner, Mrs. George Hanst, N. A. Coplin, and B. I. Gonder, Sr. Mrs. Willard Elliott was secretary and Cecil



OAKLAND IN 1876

Smith treasurer of the commission.

The centennial was financed by one hundred citizens, who subscribed \$100 each, and by smaller contributions.



Left to right, top row; Newton D. Coplin, Mrs. George Hanst, Franklin E. Rathbun; bottom: Joseph Hinebaugh, Bernard I. Gonder, Dr. E. I. Baumgartner.

Exhibition tents, grand stand and entertainment park were on 3rd street extended north of town. The pageant was given in an amphitheater on Mal-lot Field, east of town.



PAGEANT COMMITTEE—Back row, left to right: Mrs. Raymond Crowthers, Mrs. Lewis Jones, Mrs. Robert Ruckert; bottom, Newton Coplin, Joseph Sollars.

The historical pageant, "Song of the Oaks," written and directed by Joseph Sollars, with music prepared and directed by Felix Robinson, was an outstanding event. During four nights it presented in vivid scenes the history of Oakland.

Exhibits of photographs, documents, books and museum pieces of local historical interest filled many of the store windows. Our society had an exhibit in one of the large windows of McIntire's hardware store.

Cooperation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company made B. & O. Day one of the big days of the celebration. The company supplied exhibits for the parades, it's fine Glee Club, and, as speaker, it's president, Roy B. White. Oakland owes its birth and much of its present prosperity to the B. & O. In 1849 the location of the railroad across the mountains was announced and on October 10th of that year J. A. Armstrong completed the survey of the sixty-four lots which comprised McCarty's town, named by Ingaba McCarty, "Oakland."

Even the weather was kind to Oakland! Centennial days were clear and sunny, with only one rainy evening, which did not seriously interfere with the celebration.

MAYOR ERNEST V. COOK, president of the First National Bank of Somerset, Pa., died suddenly at his home on August 9, 1949. He was born December 28, 1883, in Somerset, a son of Jonas M. and Emma (Stutzman) Cook. He served with 121st field artillery overseas and was wounded in the Argonne Forest in 1918.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE, OAKLAND



On September 21, 1948, The Church of The Nazarene was organized in Oakland, Md., by Rev. J. H. Parker, who was District Superintendent of the Washington, Philadelphia District at that time. It was formed from the congregation worshipping in the Naylor Building on Third Street. The plans for a church building were started at once. A lot on Eighth Street was purchased immediately and work on the building began in March, 1949. God blessed in the construction, and on September 18, 1949, the Church was dedicated. A large crowd attended. Rev. E. E. Grosse, Washington, D. C., the present district superintendent, brought the message of dedication. He also gave instructions to the Church board. The board is made up of Stanley Ashby, chairman; Marshall Sanders, Foster Martin and Willis Naill. Rev. Reginald T. Brohawn, formerly of Broad Top City, Pa., is pastor of the Church. He and his wife and three children reside on Mason Street, where a parsonage was recently purchased. Members and friends deeply appreciate all donations of labor and time.

—Mrs. Willis Naill, Church Secretary.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF OAKLAND

By Thekla Fundenberg Weeks

Published by the Oakland Centennial Commission, Inc. Printed by the Sincell Printing Company, Oakland. 105 pages. Illustrated. Price \$1.00.

This book is most attractive in ap-

pearance; the typography is excellent; and the paper stock used brings out at their best the more than four score well selected illustrations scattered through the text. For what it is, and what it gives, the dollar price is nominal, making it clearly a "must have" for every family in Oakland or its environs that cares the proverbial picayune for the place in which they live.

—Jared W. Young.

Bloomington Captured By McNeill's Confederate Rangers

By Lenora W. Wood

Bloomington Bridge, that carries the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across the Potomac River at a point where that railroad starts the ascent of the Alleghenies, two miles west of Piedmont, was built in 1851.

It was during the War between the States that Bloomington Bridge became a span of great importance, coveted by both North and South, and in constant danger of being destroyed. Though a bit of cement covers up many of the old scars, even the holes made in the abutments by would-be wreckers, memories and marks of the battle fought in the neighborhood of the bridge have not been erased, and are told in story and song by a few who fought and others who suffered from the fighting.

Numerous small bridges had been destroyed; bridge number 21, near New Creek, the Patterson's Creek and North Branch bridges, and the South Branch bridge near Romney; but the important job of destroying Bloomington bridge, and the burning of the machine shops at Piedmont, was assigned to Captain John Hanson McNeill, and the intrepid Rangers whose names were "Fire brands" to Federal generals, but "Saviours of Mercy" to the South Branch and Potomac valleys.

Captain McNeill, with sixty-one Cavalry set out from the Shennandoah valley for this purpose, on May 3, 1864. Leaving Old Fields, in Hardy county soon after dark, they traveled all night, taking cover in the deep woods between Patterson's Creek and Mill Run during the day. The second night they made their way through Knobley mountain, by Doll's Gap, and over a narrow path to the top of Allegany mountains on the Northwestern turnpike, crossed the pike and following Elk Garden road a short distance to the intersection of the road leading to Piedmont and Bloomington, reaching Bloomington at day-break on the morning of May 6, (1864).

Confederates Stop Train

Scarcely had they reached the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Bloomington when a train loaded with horses was passing. Captain McNeil ordered it stopped, but the engineer threw open the throttle and ran through at full speed. The Captain of the Rangers was not accustomed to having his orders disobeyed and was furious at seeing this prize escape. He was more successful, however, with the engineer of the train going east which soon followed. The train was stopped and the engineer ordered to detach the engine, and to take Lieutenant Dolan and two others on it to Piedmont, two miles distance, with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the guard.

All telegraph wires were hastily cut; and Captain John T. Peerce with ten men (Charles Wilkins, John Lynn, George W. Allen, Wm. Pool, Benjamine Woodring, George Little, James W. Crawford, John Overman, Wayne Cosner and Peter Devecmon), were left to guard the bridge and given orders to stop all trains while McNeill and the rest of his men hastened into Piedmont to set fire to the shops.

McNeill Rangers Burn Shops

But the telegraph wires had not been cut in time to prevent some quick witted messenger from notifying the Federal forces at New Creek, five miles away, and at Oakland, where a passenger train, loaded with United States

troops on their way to the east, stood on the tracks. Scarcely had the smoke and flames from the burning shops confirmed the report that McNeill's Rangers had captured Piedmont, before troops were hurrying from New Creek, and the train loaded with soldiers had been dispatched from Oakland.

Meanwhile Captain Peerce and the ten men stationed at the bridge had stopped two freight trains loaded with food stuff and other supplies, and had greatly pleased the citizens by giving them permission to help themselves. This generous treatment, no doubt, accounted for the "tip" given Peerce, by a kind citizen "That the next train would be loaded with soldiers, and no time should be lost in making their escape." Captain Peerce, in telling the story years later said, "Although I did not believe this report, I dismounted the men, putting the horses where they could easily be reached, and scattered them along the road to ascertain the facts as the train passed, myself remaining on my horse and occupying a street running at right angles with and above the railroad from which I could have a clear view of the train when stopped at the platform. I soon heard the signal for down brakes, followed shortly after by the cry from my men, "loaded with soldiers." I called at the top of my voice, "Mount your horses," which was obeyed with alacrity, and we formed behind a house, around the corner of which I had a full view of the train. I could see there were two full cars of soldiers, and that they were fully armed and equipped; their guns sitting diagonally across the windows."

The first impulse of this little band of ten was to run and save themselves; but this would mean utter destruction to McNeill, and his small band of Rangers. The Federal troops from New Creek, perhaps a thousand strong, were marching on him from the east; the troops in the train were occupying the narrow valley on the west, an impassable mountain barrier on the south and north branch of the Potomac and another impassable mountain on the north. Their destruction seemed inevitable.

Ten Capture Train of Soldiers

Captain Peerce says, "I do not profess to having any of that kind of bravery which would endanger my own life and the lives of those associated with me, but I knew that McNeill's only chance lay in my charging that train and capturing those soldiers before they could be informed as to our numbers. In a twinkle of an eye, I was upon them. I passed around the rear of the train to get to the platform. I first met Samuel Gill, the conductor, who at my request pointed to the Captain in command, standing on the rear end of the car. I dashed my horse upon the platform, and with my pistol at his breast, demanded his surrender. I shall never forget the bravery he displayed in his cool, deliberate answer, 'My God, it's hard to be gobbled up in this way, but I have no alternative; I have no ammunition.' I ordered him to bring his men out, to which someone added, "leave your guns inside," and the order was immediately obeyed." Seeing that the Captain had surrendered in good faith, Peerce's men were taking all possible means to keep up the deception. Charley Wilkins, a brave little fellow from Baltimore, rushed up on the platform on the opposite side from Peerce calling back at the top of his voice to some imaginary command, to send up Company F and Company G, making enough noise and confusion for ten companies. The men were ordered to fall into line as they left the cars, and a messenger was sent post-haste to Captain McNeill informing him that one hundred prisoners had been taken captive and there was nobody to guard them.

The rear car of the train was occupied by citizens, mostly ladies, who were, of course, greatly frightened. Captain Peerce, discovering this, rode up to one of the windows and informed them that the train had been captured by Southern soldiers—men who were gentlemen before they were soldiers, and that no lady need feel the slightest alarm. The soldiers were marched under guard of four or five men to the Virginia side of the river where they were met by Captain McNeill and his men, who came up at full speed, greatly elated over the capture.

Federal Forces Arrive

After burning the trains and paroling prisoners, Captain McNeill began preparation for wrecking the railroad bridge. A small detachment had set to work on the abutments, and the entire troop had been ordered to dismount and make quick work of the wrecking when the forces from New Creek (now Keyser) arrived and opened a furious fire of artillery and infantry from the Maryland side. There was a stampede. The Rangers knew that their only escape lay in a hasty retreat.

For more than a mile the McNeill Rangers were exposed to this artillery fire, which, strange to say, did them no damage except the killing and the wounding of a few horses.

Piedmont Residents Killed

But citizens of Hampshire Hill, the most thickly settled residential section of Piedmont, were in the direct line of battle, and several were killed and injured, among them a young lady and three children.

PRESENTATION OF THE GARRETT BUST

Included in the B. & O. Day program of the Oakland Centennial was the formal unveiling and presentation to our county of a marble bust of John W. Garrett by his grandson, Robert Garrett, of Baltimore. The ceremony took place at the grandstand. Mr. Rathbun accepted the gift on behalf of the County Commissioners.

Some years ago the secretary of the GCHS called Mr. Robert Garrett's attention to the absence in our public buildings of any portrait or other likeness of the man in whose honor this county is named. Finally Mr. Garrett offered to donate a life-sized bust, then in his possession, of his grandfather. This offer was promptly accepted by the authorities of the county, and Mr. Garrett shipped the bust to Oakland a few weeks prior to the centennial. It is the work of F. V. Volck, dated 1866.

This handsome memorial of one of

Garrett County's greatest benefactors will be placed in the Court House or County Library.

THE BALLAD OF OAKLAND

By Felix G. Robinson

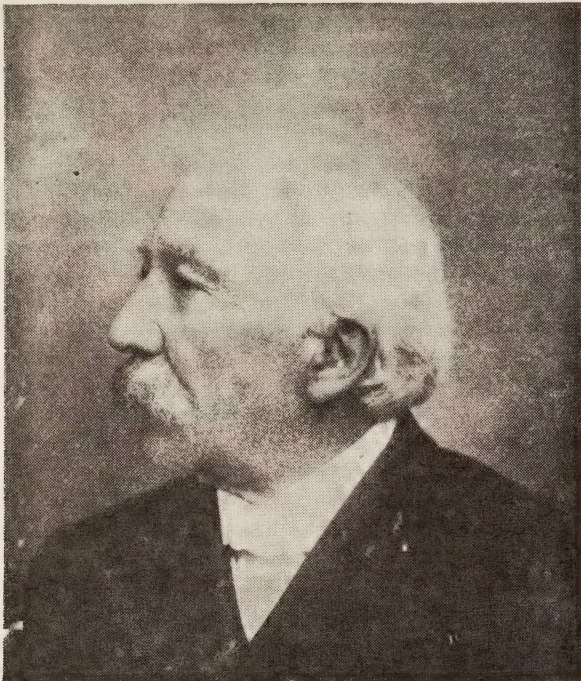
Published by the author in commemoration of the Oakland Centennial celebration, August 11-14, 1949. 24 pages, 9 x 12. For sale by the publisher, Oakland, Md. Price \$1.00.

The Ballad of Oakland makes a very worth while contribution to the literature of the town's centennial. We heartily congratulate the author on his worthy accomplishment.

In eighty stanzas of four lines each are recounted the high spots in the town's hundred years of history, with due mention of many persons of national or local fame who took part therein. The unique feature of the work is seventy extensive notes explanatory of persons and places named in the text. In this the author has drawn not only from historical sources, but from his own boyhood recollections, and those of older residents.

—Jared W. Young.

The Bartlett Family



DR. E. H. BARTLETT

Dr. E. H. Bartlett, of Oakland, was the second Superintendent of Schools of Garrett County. The Bartlett family line goes back thru American and English history to—

Sir Adam Bartlett, an esquire, who came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. Sir Adam was granted land at Stopham, County Sussex, which is still the seat of the English Bartletts. He died there in the year 1100.

The Bartletts In America

John and Richard, sons of Edmund B. Bartlett, of Stopham, emigrated to America—John in 1634 and Richard in 1635—settling at Bartlett's Cove, Newbury, Mass. Richard died there in 1647. One of his sons was—

Richard Bartlett II (b. 1621, d. 1698); he resided at Bartlett's Corner, Mass., and was for four years

representative of the town in the Legislature. His eldest son was—

Samuel Bartlett (b. 1646, d. 1732) who married Elizabeth Titcomb. Samuel was a zealous and active partisan; it is recorded that, when the crisis came in the arbitrary and tyrannical government of Sir Edward Andros, Samuel Bartlett seized his trusty sword and rode to Boston in time to assist in the imprisonment of the Governor.

Thomas Bartlett (b. 1681), son of Samuel, married Sarah Webster and one of their sons was—

Israel Bartlett (b. 1712, d. 1754). He married Love, daughter of Joseph Hall, and moved from Newbury to the Bartlett farm at Nottingham, N. H., where he followed the occupation of tanner.

Israel Bartlett II. (b. 1748, d. 1823)

was a gold and silver smith at Haverhill, Mass. His children were Enoch, Samuel, Mary, Henry, James, John, Sarah, George and Charles.

Israel Bartlett was a Lieutenant of militia in 1777; he and others of Haverhill volunteered to reinforce General Gates' army before Ft. Ticonderoga, and they arrived there in time to witness the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777. According to Bartlett's "Journal" he was one of the soldiers detailed to march the British prisoners to Boston.

President Washington rested on Israel Bartlett's porch while waiting for the ferry boat at Haverhill in 1789.

George Bartlett (b. 1793, d. 1849 in Cuba), son of Israel II., went to Cuba when a young man and became a coffee and sugar cane planter on the Carolina plantation near Matanzas. He married Mary Harper, of New Orleans, then a widow residing in Cuba. Their children were Charles, Edward Henry, George Harper, Georgina, Louisa, Carolina, Maria and others who died in infancy.

Dr. Edward Henry Bartlett, was born July 8, 1831, on his father's plantation in Cuba. At an early age he was sent from Cuba to school at Haverhill, Mass., where he resided with his uncle, Enoch Bartlett, a merchant and horticulturist, who grew on his land at Roxbury, Mass., the famous "Bartlett Pear," so named in his honor.

Young Bartlett graduated in 1850 at St. Mary's College, Baltimore; he then studied Medicine at Yale University, completing his course in 1855. Two years later he married Jane Armstrong, and to them were born two children—Charles W. and Alice E. (Rogers). After his marriage Dr. Bartlett went to Cuba and was associated with his brother Charles on their father's plantation. Mrs. Bartlett died in 1859.

When our Civil War began Dr. Bartlett went from Cuba to Arkansas and became a surgeon in General Walker's command of the Confederate Army. While serving under Walker, Bartlett was his general's second at the duel of that officer with Colonel Montague, perhaps the last formal duel fought in the United States.

After the war, Surgeon-Major Bartlett settled for a time on a cotton plantation in Arkansas, but soon returned to Cuba. His mother then resided in Baltimore, summering at Oakland, and finally building the Bartlett house where H. C. Sincell's Store now stands.

On a visit to his mother at Oakland, Dr. Bartlett met Harriett, daughter of Richard Fairall, and in 1867, they were married at Accident by Rev. Patrick Hamill. After residing a few years in Arkansas, the Bartletts returned to Oakland where the doctor practiced his profession.

From 1877 to 1888 Dr. Bartlett very ably filled the office of Superintendent Secretary, Treasurer and "Examiner" it was then called—of Garrett County. His salary was \$800 per annum. He served later as postmaster of Oakland under the Cleveland administration.

The children of Dr. E. H. and Harriett Bartlett were: Caroline H., Edward H., Harriett F. (Pollock), Richard F., William H., Gracia M. (Hinebaugh) and Helen L. (Gibson).

Dr. Bartlett was one of the founders of St. Matthew's Episcopal church at Oakland, and for many years its Senior Warden. He was a charter member and Master of the Oakland Lodge, A. F. & A. M. A Democrat in politics and always a loyal party worker.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett possessed a brilliant mind, cultured, well-bred in the classics and on current topics: "Every conversation with him was an

oration on his side." He was an excellent extemporaneous speaker; spoke French and Spanish, as well as English, fluently. Always a gentleman in the best sense, and a patriotic citizen. Son of a New England father and of a Southern Mother. but living in Cuba and the South, he most resembled in appearance and in manners the Southern gentleman.

Dr. Bartlett died October 2, 1913, and Mrs. Bartlett followed him to rest in St. Matthew's Church Yard, May 7, 1921.

DAVIS SAW MILL AT BLOOMINGTON

(Cumberland Daily News, July 3, 1872.)

H. G. Davis & Brothers have 75 men employed in construction of a boom on the Potomac River above Piedmont, and in making excavations for a reservoir in which to float logs as they come down the River, and are directed into reservoir by the boom. A large saw mill is to be erected on the Maryland side of the river. The bed of the Potomac for 50 miles is to be cleared out and obstructions to logs removed. Also dams are to be erected to hold water for floating logs. Mesrs. Davis own immense tracts of land abounding in hemlock and white oak along the upper Potomac.

The company is also erecting a R. R. bridge over the River to connect their mill with the B. & O. R.R. at Piedmont.

THE SERVICE FLAG presented by our state to this county in 1945 has been placed in care of our Historical Society. It is inscribed with the figure "2300"—the number of service enlistments credited to Garrett County during World War II.

MEMORIES AND MOODS

By John William Kimmell

A little book of poems by our local poet, published and for sale by Mrs. Edith Kimmell Starkey, R. D. 4, Akron, Ohio. Price \$1.00.

J. W. Kimmell was born, reared and labored in Garrett County. His poems deal with local places and people, hence their popular appeal. Mr. Kimmell passed away suddenly on July 19, 1949, and his poems have been published by his daughter in loving memory to her father.

The favorite poems in Memories and Moods are "The Beautiful Ryan's Glade", and "Tribute to Meshack Browning and Wife", the first verse of which is:

"Twas in the long forgotten past,
That Meshack crossed the glades,
And on the Meadow Mountain top
His lone camp fire blazed."

CARD OF APPRECIATION

Cumberland, Md.

Dear Captain Hoyer:

Just a word in compliment to express my admiration of your fine historical work as appearing in The Glade Star—My vision is so impaired that I cannot read it all—How I envy those who can.

Sincerely,
David J. Lewis

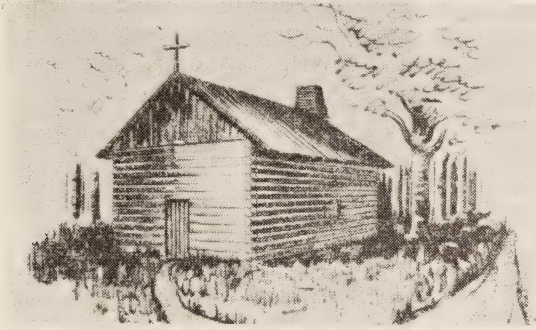
PIGEON ROOST NEAR OAKLAND

A correspondent of the Cumberland Daily News, under date of October 11, 1872, described a pigeon roost at William Schley's near Oakland. In a tract of about a square mile of alder and oak forest the trees were literally covered at night by the birds. Limbs of trees were broken by their weight. The sky was darkened when they came to roost in the evening. The correspondent estimated that several million pigeons roosted there, but where they spent the days he did not know.

Susan's Church At Sunnyside

In a letter dated October 5, 1949, Rev. J. C. Breuninger, a native of Grantsville, now residing in Detroit, Michigan, gives the following interest-

ing information on the old log church at the Rinehart settlement Sunnyside.



In 1942 I left my position in Detroit and returned to Garrett County, where I found the last living person who had attended school and meetings in this historic cabin — Mr. Frederick G. Stahl (1859-1943). I gave him a drink of wine to improve his me-

memory, and we drove to the very spot where the old log church stood. He described in detail the building as he had seen it, when, as a boy, he had attended school and meetings there with my mother, Rev. Jacob Yutzy and others, during the dark days of the Civil War.

Rev. John Phillips, a Presbyterian minister, residing on the present Hamilton farm at Red House, was the beloved school master and pastor of Susan's Church during those trying days of the War between the States, while the regular preacher, Rev. John H. Cupp, was at the front serving as a chaplain in the Union Army.

In 1943 I returned to Detroit, and employed Elmer W. Miller, an able artist, who made a large sketch of the church from the description given me by Mr. Stahl. This picture I had photostated and gave the original to St. John's Church at Red House.

Plans for building Susan's Church were made in August, 1820, when John Hoyer surveyed the site near the log tavern of George Rinehart. It was built during the winter and dedicated in 1821 by the Very Rev. C. F. Heyer, who was the pastor and circuit rider on this charge from late in the autumn of 1818 until the autumn of 1823.

This building was used as both school and church until 1868, when the well kept cabin of Peter Gortner across the meadow served these purposes until the plank school house was built at Sunnyside in 1874. Two of the school masters were Major Best and Ralph Thayer. Arthur B. Ashby—now 92 years young—attended school in the Gortner cabin and taught in the plank school house, 1875-1876.

Note: For additional data on the church and school at Rinehart's see The Glades Star, October 2, 1941, page 19, and March 31, 1949, page 336.

THE CASSELMAN RIVER RAILROAD

By L. H. Yommer

The Jennings Brothers' Railroad, a branch freight road from the B. & O. at Meyersdale with interchange at Worth, Pa., to Jennings, was started in 1898 and completed in 1900. It operated for 17 years as a lumber business R. R. In 1918 the

road was sold to local citizens and was operated under the name "Northern Maryland & Tidewater Co." for 5 years. It was resold to W. A. Morgart and was used to haul coal. It then operated under the name "Castleman Valley, R. R. Co.," from 1924 to 1928, freight and other commodities being shipped. John Hersker, Jr., bought the road in 1928, now named Castleman River Railroad. It is used for hauling coal and other freight,

also fire brick from the Union Fire Brick Company near Jennings.

The original station, built at Little Crossings, has been destroyed. When the road was first operated the people had hoped the line would continue thru Garrett County to meet the B. & O. road from Cumberland to Oakland, but their hopes did not materialize. Three employes, who started to work in 1913, are still with the company: L. D. Yommer, Harry Hoover, and Stanley Wiley.

NOTES FROM THE CUMBERLAND NEWS

Editorial January 22, 1872

Opines the people of Allegany east of Savage mountain will not object to new county, but that people west will not vote for separation. Only Oakland, new county seat (proposed) will benefit. It is like jumping from the frying pan into the fire, and we think the mountaineers had better stay in the pan.

January 29, 1872

The Glades Star says they have a man in Oakland who is willing to enter into bonds to erect all necessary, good and sufficient county buildings for \$3,000.

Go on Mr. Star; we are willing that you should have your \$3,000 county seat, new county, and your own taxes. The News will not oppose your efforts.

Oakland, April 29, 1872

D. E. Offutt has resumed the manufacture of lumber after rebuilding tramway from his mill to the railroad.

Deer Park, July 4, 1872

This has been an auspicious day for Deer Park, as ground was broken for the new hotel to be erected by the B. and O. Railroad Company. Mr. William Keyser, Hon. H. G. Davis, Mr. Baker and Mr. Baldwin (architect) laid it off.

School Man Dies



Franklin E. Rathbun, 70, superintendent of Garrett County Schools for 37 years, died Saturday, November 5, at his home in Oakland after an illness of more than two months. He retired last December from his position as school superintendent, and had been active in promoting the recent Oakland Centennial.

Funeral services were conducted November 8.

POSTMASTERS AT BLOOMINGTON

Office established December 16, 1852, named "Llangallan"; changed to "Bloomington" January 2, 1855.

Postmasters were James Bell, 1852; William Henshaw, 1865; William H. Barger, 1869; William Moody, 1870; Mary E. Moody, 1877; Thomas Garvey, 1886; Fannie Bartlett, 1891; Jacob Stump, 1907; Daniel P. Smouse, 1914; Jacob Stump, 1914; Harry M. Coffman, 1917; Clifton J. Clark, 1922; James G. Howard, 1924; Edna Brydon, 1933; William D. Pattison, 1937.

THE Glades Star

PUBLISHED BY
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER 36 OAKLAND, MARYLAND DEC. 31, 1949.

Friends Settle On The Youghiogheny



THE FRIENDS AT THE INDIAN VILLAGE

NICHOLAS FRIEND and his sons resided on the Potomac River in Virginia about the time of the French and Indian War. In 1764 his sons, John and Andrew, and young Gabriel, looking for a new home, came to an Indian village on the Youghiogheny River. The following year John Friend and his brothers, with their families, settled at the Indian village, the site of Friendsville. The following account of their settlement was written in 1909 by D. Harrison Friend, of the Sanging Ground.

I have heard my father (John Friend, Jr.) tell of an unusual freshet in the Potomac river at an early day, which did much damage; it swept away crops of grain, fencing and soil off of fields, thereby impoverishing them, and also wrecked some buildings. John Friend, Sr., and some others, who suffered loss by the rushing waters which overflowed the banks of the river, became dissatisfied, although they had resided there several years.

I will here give in part a written statement made by Hiram Forsyth, who says it was related to him by his grandfather, Gabriel Friend. In the course of time John Friend, Sr., and his brother Andrew started on an exploring expedition in search of a new home. Gabriel accompanied them; being at that time too young to carry a gun, he took with him a tomahawk. He gives the route taken by the explorers, and the names of different locali-

ties which they passed through, which I need not repeat. At length they reached the Youghiogheny river and found an Indian village and cornfield, where the town of Friendsville is now built. The Indians treated them kindly, and told them they were the first white men that had ever visited the place. The visitors remained several days, and were so well pleased with the locality and its surroundings, that they made an offer to buy, which offer the Indians considered favorably. Having agreed to return at a specified time, the party went back to their homes, and at the appointed time returned to the Youghiogheny.

This time, the party, consisted of John, Sr., Andrew and Charles Friend (the three being brothers), two women and some children, their number and names not remembered. John, Sr., settled at Friendsville, Charles, at McHenry, and Andrew, at Turkeyfoot (now Confluence), and later moved to Point Pleasant on the Ohio river.

THE SANDY CREEK SETTLEMENT

SANDY CREEK has its source in Fayette Co., Pa., and flows southwest thru Preston Co., W. Va., into Cheat River. The "Sandy Creek Settlement" of pioneer days was drained by that creek and by Buffalo Run; it occupied parts of three states: the plateau between the Youghiogheny and Cheat Rivers, including what are now Glade Farms, Asher's Glade and Blooming Rose. Except its grassy glades, this area was well timbered; its soil was fertile. It attracted the early settlers, most of whom came via the Braddock Road and the Bear Camp Path, which, about 1784, became the Morgantown Road.

Sandy Creek was not in Maryland, but when Allegany County was organized in 1789, the name "Sandy Creek Hundred" (District) was given the northwestern half of what is now Garrett County. Selbysport was the polling place and assembly point for the militia. Friendsville District, No. 2, is today part of old Sandy Creek Hundred.

The Friends on the Youghiogheny in 1765 were the first settlers. Richard Hall settled on Blooming Rose prior to 1774. **FIRST SETTLERS** The Frazees were very early comers. John Rutan, Zachariah Van Sickle, James McMullen, Sylvester Ryland, the Coddingtons and Robinson Savage came soon after the Revolutionary War.

On the (W.) Virginia side of the settlement David Frazee and Jacob Judy settled in 1769; they were among the first settlers of Preston County. David Frazee, as assignee of John Cuppy, surveyed 400 acres of land "on the waters of Sandy Creek," adjoining the lands of Thomas Cushman, including his settlement of 1769. His father Ephriam Frazee, father of nineteen children, settled in the same neighborhood in 1775. John Willetts and others lived near Brandonville in 1786. Thomas Chipps settled in the Crab Orchard in 1770. On the Big Sandy there was a grist mill in 1790, built by Samuel Morton. This is the site of Bruceton, named for George Bruce. Fort Morris was on the land of Richard Morris, who settled there in 1770.

During the Shawnee War of 1774 the Sandy Creek settlers built Fort Morris on Hog Run for defense against the Indians, and Captain Augustine Friend commanded a company of "Rangers" during the Revolution to defend the settlement. The map of western Maryland of 1823 shows three "Old Forts" on the west bank of the Youghiogheny--the old Friend block-houses.

Meshach Browning, who came to Blooming Rose in 1791 with his uncle John Spurgeon, referring to the Sandy Creek settlement and to the Indian

alarm of that year after Gen. St. Clair's defeat in Ohio, wrote: "In the neighborhood there were some thirty or forty families who were not so easily frightened."

This northwestern corner of Maryland was the part of what is now Garrett County which was actually first "settled up," the census of 1800 listing in it as heads of families Gabriel, Joseph, Israel and Charles Friend, Johnathan, Jeremiah, Mary and Thurman Frazee, William and John Coddington, John and Peter Rutan, Jacob Welch, Thomas Casteel, James McMullen, Mary (Van) Sickles, John Enlow, Robinson Savage, Silvester Ryland, Henry Teets, Jacob Markley, Ben Ayers, Catherine Umble, Meshach Browning and others. John Friend, Sr., the first settler, was evidently then living with one of his sons, and was not listed as "head" of a family.

"BUFFALOW RUN," 149 acres, surveyed for Capt. Evan Shelby, June 10, 1772, and patented to him in 1773, was the first land survey in Maryland west of the Youghiogheny. It was settled by Johnathan and Jeremiah Frazee.

"THE GRANARY," 331 acres, surveyed April 25, 1774, for George French, lies west of Sand Spring on the old "path that leads from Richard Hall's house to the Meeting House on Sandy Creek." It appears to have been settled by the Van Sickles. The "path", in 1800, became the Blooming Rose Road which left the Morgantown Road at William Coddington's and passed over the Ridge into (W.) Virginia.

"ELDER SPRING," 411 acres, surveyed April 26, 1774, for William Deakins, was patented to Col. Francis Deakins in 1786, and left by his will to John Hoyer. At the time of survey the state boundary was not yet located, and "Elder Spring" was later found to be chiefly in Virginia.

"THE BLOOMING ROSE," 1,100 acres, was surveyed May 23, 1774, for Johnathan Boucher. He assigned his survey to John Capham, and the next year sailed to England. In 1778 Capham assigned to Frederick Green and Green passed it on to John Muir, who assigned a half interest in 1784 to Dr. James Murray. Muir and Murray secured their patent from the State in 1793.

Later these land speculators divided the Blooming Rose tract, except the Hall farm, into several lots, some of which were sold to slave owning tobacco planters from southern Maryland.

SAMUEL P. JAMISON came to "The Blooming Rose" prior to 1829; in that year Daniel Murray deeded to him Lot No. 6, for \$875, and the following year 128 acres of Lot No. 5. Edwin Dixon later owned the Jamison farm and resided in the brick house built by Jamison. In 1832 Murray deeded to Richard B. Jamison, son of Samuel, lot No. 7; in 1838 Richard sold part of the lot, including the buildings, to Andrew Friend.

James Edwards appears to have settled on Blooming Rose prior to 1823. In 1831 "Zariah" Van Sickles deeded to Edwards two military lots, and in 1835 Patrick Byrne sold to him parts of tract Lots Nos. 3 and 4.

LEONARD SMITH settled on Lot No. 5 of the Blooming Rose tract, conveyed to him by Daniel Murray in 1831; he also bought the James Mattingly property in 1834. Smith sold out to Henry Ross in 1850, and the next year Henry deeded the property to James Ross for \$5,500. Part of the Smith-Ross plantation belongs to Lott Van Sickles, whose home is near the old Smith log house.

Garrett County Historical Society

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THE GLADES STAR

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Members having back issues of The Glades Star, which they do not desire to keep, will do the society a favor by sending them to the secretary, especially Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 23, 28, 29.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons interested in the Garrett County area are eligible to membership in the GCHS.

Membership fees: Regular, \$2.00; Life, \$20.

APPOINTMENTS

Effective January 2, 1950.

Secretary, Mrs. Nina A. Sharpe; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Vernie R. Smouse; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Lowell Loomis; Auditor, Mr. Cecil Smith; Editor, Capt. Charles E. Hoyer. Standing committee members are the same as last year.

THE GLADES STAR, VOLUME 1

Section 6 of the By-Laws of the GCHS reads as follows:

"The Society shall publish a bulletin for the information of the members and the public."

The first issue of this bulletin, called The Glades Star, was published March 25, 1941. It has appeared quarterly since that date, the present issue being No. 36, to page 392.

At its recent meeting the Board of Directors approved a suggestion that the bulletin conclude Volume I with this issue and that Volume II begin with the March 31, 1950, issue.

Those who have kept their copies of Volume I may find them of sufficient interest and value to bind. When Mr. Clinton W. Englander joined the society he purchased all back numbers and bound them in a 39c three ring standard binder. We are using the same kind of binder for our official file copy.

The editor wishes here to express his appreciation for the cooperation of members who have contributed historical articles, data, and other material for Volume I of The Glades Star. Also to Ruth Hoyer, who typed nearly all the manuscript, and to the printers, to whom the pleasing set-up of the bulletin is due.

DEER KILLED^o legally in Garrett County during the 1949 season totaled 493. The record kill was 517 in 1946.

C. C. RECKARD and Mason Glotfelty celebrated the opening of their new garage on 3rd Street, Oakland, November 18, 1949.

THIS ISSUE of The Glades Star is devoted chiefly to some of the history of the Friendsville neighborhood. In future issues we hope to publish data on other local areas, such as Grantsville, Accident, Kitzmiller and Sang Run.

The Friendsville Methodist Church



THE FIRST RELIGIOUS BODY organized in the Garrett County area was probably the class in the Friend settlement which became the Methodist Episcopal Church of Friendsville, since the Union of that denomination with the M. E. Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church in 1939, known as the "Methodist Church."

Methodism was doubtless introduced to Friendsville by preachers from Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville), Pa. In his history of West Virginia, Callahan says:

"Redstone Circuit, embracing the whole Monongahela valley, was formed in 1784, the year the M. E. Church was organized. John Cooper and Samuel Brazee were the first pastors. In 1785 Peter Moriarty, John Fidler and William Lee were appointed."

Rev. Francis Asbury, noted Methodist bishop, traveled this territory almost every year from 1785 until 1816, the year of his death. An entry in Asbury's diary says:

"Sunday, July 10, 1785. A long dreary ride (horseback) brought us to Morgantown. I preached, baptized and was much spent."

Two thirds of Garrett County lies in the valley of the Monongahela River, once the Redstone Circuit of the Baltimore M. E. Conference. Rev. D. A. Friend was of the opinion that Methodist ministers were invited to preach in the Friend settlement on the Youghiogheny as early as 1790. It was customary for our pioneer settlers to hold religious services in the larger log cabins until they were able to construct "meeting houses," which were often used for both church and school purposes.

The first meeting place of the Methodists at "Friend's" was in the home of Joseph Friend, who lived on "Friend's Choice," later known as the McCullough farm. The Methodists probably held services in private houses for many years, and later in school houses.

When the iron furnace operated on Bear Creek from about 1828 to 1839 the Friend settlement developed into a village of some importance. Probably during these years the Bear Creek log school house was built near the site of the present Friendsville cemetery. It was used for church services until about 1858.

The first Methodist church in this neighborhood was called "Wesley's Chapel," built about 1858, on the John Rutan farm, later known as the Rumbaugh place on the Blooming Rose Ridge. The old graveyard in the Rutan orchard is near the site of this historic church, and the present Blooming Rose Methodist Church is on the same old road about one mile farther south.

The first church built in Friendsville was the M. E. Church, dedicated in the autumn of 1879. It was on the west bank of the Youghiogheny River on a one fourth acre lot deeded on May 24, 1879, by John T. Garey and his wife Priscilla, for \$45, to Thomas H. Cuppett, William H. Steele, L. A. Friend, David Kent and J. T. Garey, Trustees for the M. E. Church, "as a place of Divine Worship for the use of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church." This lot is on or very near, the site of the Indian village.

This first church was a frame building, which served the congregation about sixteen years, when it was moved from its foundations, and a larger and more modern frame building erected on the same site and dedicated about 1898. Unfortunately this second church was destroyed by fire on January 2, 1920.

The following account of the construction of the present church building has been copied from the Church Record Book, No. 1:

Immediately after the fire Rev. Young, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, invited the Methodist Pastor, Rev. C. D. Johnson, and his congregation to worship with them; the invitation was accepted, and the Methodist people worshipped in the Lutheran Church till the last of September, 1922. The Methodist Pastor preached every other Sunday evening in the Lutheran Church.

The contract for the present church was given to F. G. Fox, July 19, 1920. On account of war conditions he would not give the date of completion.

Rev. J. A. Earl came to the charge in the fall of 1921. The work was at a stand still and the people discouraged; he soon set to work raising more money; before very long great interest was revived in the new building.

On Aug. 25, 1924, a new contract was made with F. G. Fox, to the effect that the leaks would be stopped, painting refinished, etc., by Oct. 2, 1924.

The new First Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated Aug. 6, 1922, by Rev. J. E. Scott, Pastor, First Methodist Church, Moundsville, W. Va. He was assisted by the District Supt. Archibald Moore, Pastor J. A. Earl, and officials. All worked hard and \$4,000, the amount needed, was raised in cash and subscriptions, all due on or before Aug. 6, 1924. The cost of this church was \$16,000. About \$3,000 was raised by the Ladies' Aid. The building committee consisted of J. W. Friend, Arnold E. Fox, H. J. Black, D. S. Custer, H. L. Wolf, and W. W. Savage.

The Methodist parsonage occupies the lot just south of the church, deeded to the trustees in 1891 for \$93 by John T. Garey. Friendsville circuit consists of Selbysport, Blooming Rose, Hoyes, Sang Run and Friendsville churches. Rev. W. E. Wade is the present pastor. Rev. Wade has been very helpful in the preparation of this article.

Note: For additional articles on the Friendsville neighborhood see The Glades Star, Nos. 5, 7, 8, 13, 21.

CHIEF JUDGE of the Orphans Court, Henry M. Speicher, who was elected in 1946, resigned effective December 1, 1949, due to illness. Gov. Lane appointed Mr. A. C. Snyder.

New Regular Members

Mrs. Edward H. Sincell, Oakland, Md.
H. L. Yost, Tampa, Florida.

The Friendsville Methodist Church

By WILLIAM H. FRIEND

(Written at Friendsville about 1905)



WM. H. H. FRIEND

WILLIAM H. H. FRIEND, son of Cornelius Ward Friend and Sarah Kemp Friend, was born November 28, 1840, and died in November 1919. He was a farmer, surveyor and Justice of the Peace. During the Civil War he served as a Lieutenant in the Union Army.

A half century or over ago I was at church in Friendsville and Rev. John P. Lowdermilk was the preacher. On that occasion there was quite a large congregation in attendance, among whom was Uncle John S. Friend and family, Uncle Jacob Friend and family, Gabriel Forsythe, Uncle Andrew Friend, David Kent, their families and many others.

After preaching there were several of the good old Fathers and Mothers called on to lead in prayer, and there was a very excellent meeting. That service was held in what was known as the Bear Creek School House, situated on the north side of Bear Creek on a rising piece of ground and immediately on the opposite side of the

county road from the present Steele Graveyard. Church services were held in that school house for a number of years. Some of the ministers who had meetings in that school house were Revs. Pelly, Alfred Riger, Franklin T. Ball. The class leader was old Uncle Jonathan Friend who lived just beyond Elder on the property where Mr. Geo. Herring now lives. He was always regular in attendance and held class about every two weeks. We remember him as one of the best men we ever knew. He was so very kind and fatherly, so full of the Spirit of the Master, that persons could not listen to his exhortations and his entreaties for their welfare, and not be moved or affected. As class leader, he was followed by G. G. Obrian and Bro. William Coddington as Sunday School Superintendent. The house was only about 20 by 24 feet in size, the benches slabs or flat rails with pins in them for legs with no backs. The house becoming dilapidated and untenable, the people of Friendsville and vicinity about 1858-9 built a house near the Morgantown road where the line dividing the property of Mr. Sylvester Ryland and Mr. John Slicer crosses said road. The house was called "Wesley's Chapel," which was used for school and church, until after the enactment by the General Assembly of Maryland of a uniform system of free public schools, which Act was passed about March 1865. After the passage of the Act, the school commissioners decided to build a school house at Friendsville; the site for the house (if we mistake it not) was donated by Uncle Joshua M. Friend, so long as it was used for school purposes. The house now belongs to Bro. Alpheus Welch and is still standing in his meadowland. In that school house the good people of Friendsville and vicinity assembled themselves together for worship for a few years. We remember a pro-

tracted meeting being held in the house one winter, when Rev. J. B. Feather, we believe, was on the circuit and in charge of the meeting at which time we believe there was several conversions and accessions to the church. One particular night nearing the close of the meetings, the preacher became very happy and it seemed contagious, for nearly the whole congregation became filled with joy and gladness, and a more enjoyable time in church we never witnessed. Uncle David Kent, who as a rule was very quiet in church, on that particular occasion was expressing his joy and happiness with no reservations of speech or action, so much so, that Brother T. H. Cuppett (now known as Judge Cuppett) tho rejoicing himself, cried out "Look at Kent! Look at Kent!"

Many of the good old fathers and mothers of that day have passed away. Old Uncle Andrew Friend, Joshua, Jonathan and Joab Coleman and Kent with their motherly wives, except Aunt Sarah who is still with us, and who has always been since our acquaintance with her, a constant member and faithful worker in the church, regular in attendance so long as health and strength would permit.

That school house was used not only for the public school but also for church in which there was preaching, Sunday School and other religious services, held up to about 1878. Revs. Laughlin, Feather, Sharps, Woodruff and Baumgardner held meetings there. Bro. S. F. Cuppett class leader.

The first church built in Friendsville was commenced about 1877 and completed when Rev. Baumgardner was in charge, and dedicated by Presiding Elder Rev. Bolton in the fall of 1879. The trustees at that time were Thomas H. Cuppett, William H.

Steele, D. A. Friend, David Kent and John T. Garey; the latter being their appointed class leader, filled that office continuously for 24 years, and was succeeded by Bro. Thomas Fike, the present incumbent. The church was a great improvement over the school in which to hold church services and afforded sufficient room until Friendsville began to build up as a town, when it was found too small to seat the growing congregations.

About the time the church was finished or a short time after, the property now owned by Bro. S. F. Cuppett and standing immediately opposite Bro. Wm. Ryland's house, was purchased for a parsonage, and we believe Revs. Baumgardner, Arnett, Ford and Ohr lived there. Names of other pastors in charge up to 1879 were Revs. Balden, Chidister, Arnett, Ford H. E. Friend, Knotts, Cox and Skidmore, the latter being in charge when it was decided to sell the old, and build a new and more commodious church. Bros. J. T. Garey, D. S. Custer, L. E. Friend, B. F. Friend and Capt. E. M. Friend, with pastor, constituted the building committee. The old church was sold to Mr. Wm Frederick, Jr., who later sold it to Mr. James F. Griffin, the present owner of said house. The new church was dedicated by Elder Roberts. Names of ministers in charge since the dedication of the new church are Revs. Hennen, D. A. Friend and W. M. Lister, the present pastor in charge.

Since the church was dedicated, there have been at different times some improvements made to the church or grounds but nothing to compare with the amount expended on improvements in the last year. The present pastor in charge has been zealously laboring to make the house as comfortable and up to date place of worship as possible for which he, as well as those who have so liberally

contributed to the payments, deserve a good deal of credit.

Now having named some of the pastors so much admired and loved as workers in the church, we feel that we must mention the names of a few others who we frequently had the pleasure of listening to, and sometimes of having their esteemed companionship at dinner. Rev. Joseph DeWitt, who was so often called upon to preach the funeral of a departed friend, and who was a regular attendant at quarterly and protracted meetings, whose kind and encouraging words were very helpful. Rev. Guideon Ferguson had also been a faithful servant and a regular attendant, at divine services; Rev. H. E. Friend has been among us all his life exhorting and preaching to the people, giving his friends sound advice; Rev. D. H. Friend, who has been very precise and upright all his life and has filled many important positions in his church as well as many important offices he has ably filled in his county. Then comes a dear school associate, who, when young, started out in the service of the Master, and who, as we believe, has never turned back, but has forged ahead doing his duty as he saw the light with all his might. He was our class leader when he was still young, and a very excellent one he was. We loved to hear him talk and tell his experiences, but he finally became Rev. D. A. Friend and left us for his circuit; yes, and there is Rev. George E. Bishoff, the great Sunday School organizer and worker, who is always at work for the church.

I would like to speak of others but time nor space will not permit.

Is it any wonder that, with nearly all of these present at meetings with Brother T. Garey, Hook Ross, Jonathan Friend and others, that there were some happy times?

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GCHS

Held in the William-James Hotel, Oakland, December 9, 1949.

Present: Miss Viola M. Broadwater, chairman; Rev. A. K. Jones, Mr. Jesse J. Walker, Mr. B. O. Aiken, Mr. Harvey Gortner, Capt. C. E. Hoyer, Mr. Paul B. Naylor.

(1) The chairman presented the society budget for 1950. Amended to add \$200 for purchase of books, and was then approved as follows:

Postage and stationery.....	\$ 25
Publications	200
Purchase of books	200
Miscellaneous	25

Total\$450

(2) On motion of Mr. Paul B. Naylor the president and treasurer were authorized to deposit \$500 in the Postal Savings Bank in five \$100 certificates.

(3) On motion of Mr. J. J. Walker the president was authorized to apply to the Board of Trustees of the Ruth Enlow County Library for the use of a room in the new library for headquarters of the society.

(4) Bonding of the Treasurer was discussed but no action taken.

(5) On motion of Mr. Aiken the secretary was directed to inform Mr. Robert Garrett, President of the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, that this society will be glad to cooperate with his society in its work in this county.

(6) The Board voted to approve the recommendation of the editor that Vol. I of the Glades Star be concluded with the Dec. 31, 1949, issue, and Volume II begun with the March 31, 1950, issue.

(7) On motion of Rev. A. K. Jones appointment of a Committee on Finances was authorized. The President then appointed Harvey Gortner, Paul B. Naylor and J. J. Walker as a Finance Committee.

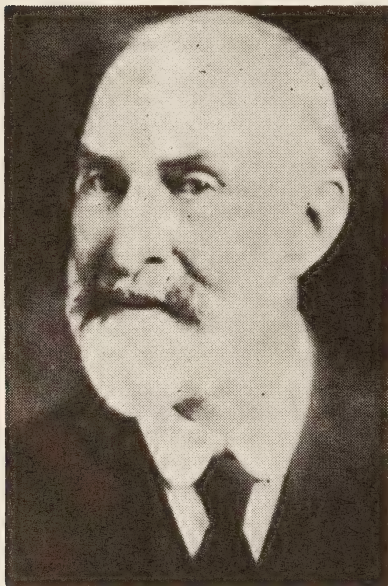
(8) The meeting adjourned.

C. E. Hoyer, Secretary

A Correction: William Brydon, born at Rome, N. Y., was reared in Louisiana; he came to Bloomington at age 16, thru the recommendation of Gen. Tilson, who was interested in its coal mines.

INTRODUCTION OF METHOD- ISM IN FRIENDSVILLE

By Rev. D. A. Friend



REV. DAVID ADOLPHUS FRIEND

Rev. David Adolphus Friend, son of Poshua M. Friend and Sarah Anne VanSickle, was born at Friendsville on March 18, 1847. He married Phoebe M., daughter of James H. Rush. He was a teacher, farmer and finally a Methodist minister. Though quite young, he served as a soldier in the 3rd Maryland Regiment during the Civil War. Rev. Friend was the author of "The Goodness of God", 1920, an autobiography, local history notes and religious observations.

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, or, according to the best information, in the year 1790, Methodist preachers were sent to these parts under the supervision of the eminent Man of God, Bishop Francis Asbury.

Their first preaching place was at the home of Joseph Friend, who lived on a farm just east of where the town of Friendsville now is, and which is now known as the McCullough farm.

Here a society was formed and continued to meet at this house for several years, until they were sufficient-

ly strong to unite together and build a house for worship.

The first Methodist Church for the neighborhood was then built on a farm west of Friendsville, which is now owned by a Mr. Rumbaugh. The church was known as Wesley's Chapel. The writer remembers that sixty-five years ago the walls of the old church were still standing, and the graveyard by the old church still remains.

Here the Friends, and Frantzes, Hoffs, Freys, Rylands, Rutans, and a host of others worshiped for a generation, and many were the prayers and shouts of praise that went up to heaven from that consecrated place by those whose lips have long been hushed in the stillness of death.

And right here I would suggest that the Methodists of today would do well to erect a monument to commemorate the spot upon which old Wesley Chapel stood, more than one hundred years ago, and the writer would like to contribute towards the enterprise, so that its history may be preserved.

The next house of worship for the society was a large, hewed log house, erected near the mouth of Bear Creek, intended for both Church and school purposes. In this house many eminent and devoted ministers sounded forth the Gospel call for many years and many scores of souls have been sweetly saved between its consecrated walls.

About the year 1880, a new church was built on the west side of the river, which served the community for some sixteen years, when it was sold and removed from its foundation and a more modern structure was erected upon the same spot and was dedicated about the year 1898.

This was a very beautiful and commodious church and has been the scene of many glorious seasons of grace; it would have served the congregation well for years to come, but

on the night of January 2, 1920, through some mismanagement or neglect, it was burned to the ground. This, indeed, was a heavy stroke on the Methodist people of the place. Through the kindness of our Lutheran brethren, the Methodists worshiped with them for two years, when they rallied their forces and with a stupendous effort, they succeeded in erecting the beautiful edifice in which they now worship, at a cost of \$16,000, which amount has all been paid, and the society, numbering over 150 members, is now free from debt.

May God bless our Methodist people and all others, who are laboring to spread the Glorious Kingdom of our Christ.

—o—

FRANKLIN ELSWORTH RATHBUN, a son of Clarence M. and Mary V. Rathbun, was born December 23, 1878, in Wheeling, W. Va., and died at his home in Oakland, November 5, 1949. He served as superintendent of schools of this county from 1912 until his retirement in 1948.

In 1939 Mr. Rathbun suggested that a county historical society be organized, and on November 12, 1940, the Garrett County Teachers Association approved the suggestion and voted funds for organizing. The society was formally organized on February 21, 1941.

Mr. Rathbun became a life member of the society and was helpful in its work. He was elected president for the current year. Miss Viola Broadwater, 1st vice-president, succeeded him. (See The Glades Star, pages 17 and 317).

ANNIE D. HUMBERSON, daughter of Newton and Delia Guard, born at Guard, Md., August 14, 1868, died at Selbysport, November 29, 1949. Her husband was the late Franklin Humberston, residing on the old Hall farm on Blooming Rose.

BLOOMINGTON NOTES PROPOSED INCORPORATION OF BLOOMINGTON

Several Acts of the General Assembly relate to the name and incorporation of Bloomington, but, due to the opposition of influential citizens, the town was never actually incorporated.

ACT OF 1853 changed the name from "Bloomington" to "Llangollen."

ACT OF 1854 constituted the town of Llangollen "a body politic and corporate" with one chief and four assistant Commissioners to be elected by the white male citizens of the town.

ACT OF 1856 changed the name back to "Bloomington."

ACT OF 1868 again authorized incorporation.

ACT OF 1878 was the third authorizing incorporation.

THE LLANGOLLEN MINING COMPANY of Allegany County was incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of 1849.

DR. HOWARD MASON KEMP, son of Elijah Kemp of Grantsville, began practice of his profession in Bloomington in 1881, as doctor for a coal company and general practitioner. He was born in 1855 and died March 21, 1921. He was the father of Mrs. Alma Rathbun of Oakland.

JOHN JACOB MIKLE arrived at Philadelphia on August 28, 1733, on the ship "Hope" of London.

Was he the ancestor of the Michaels family of Bloomington?

There is an old Michaels graveyard at Firm Rock.

MRS. ELIZABETH H. SMITH died at her home in Oakland on March 21, 1949. She was the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Anderson, long time residents of Oakland. She leaves one daughter, Miss Susy Smith.



Lt. William E. Barnard, a member of the Eighth Air Force, who was killed in action over Holland, April 5, 1945, was reburied in the Deer Park cemetery. He was born December 1, 1920, a son of Edward and Mabel McCrobie Barnard, of Chestnut Grove.

NORVAL SPEELMAN, born January 31, 1871, at Mill Run, died December 29, 1949, at his home in Friendsville. He was a son of Otho and Mary Speelman, and a grandson of Peter Speelman, who resided near Midlothian, Allegany County, until 1852, when he purchased the old Froman mill property on Mill Run. Peter Speelman operated the mill until he retired, when he was succeeded by his son Otho, who died in 1900. Norval Speelman succeeded his father as owner of the mill until the property was sold to Philip H. Garletts.

Norval Speelman was a member of the county bar and a surveyor. He was a former judge of the Orphans Court, and was trial magistrate at

Friendsville at the time of his death.

The editor of The Glades Star visited Mr. Speelman at his home a few weeks prior to his decease. He was then apparently enjoying his usual health, and showed us the site of the old Bear Creek school house in rear of his house. He was one of the founders of the GCHS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby certify that I have made an audit of the account of George K. Littman, Treasurer of Garrett County Historical Society, starting with his treasurer's report dated December 1, 1948, and running to and including December 31, 1949.

The account showed a cash balance on December 1, 1948 of \$896.19.

Difference in cash account as shown on bank statement \$1.00.

Receipts from memberships, fees and cashing of 1-\$10 Postal Note \$336.11.

\$	896.19
	1.00
	336.11

Total Receipts \$1,233.30

Disbursements as evidenced by 8 checks totaling \$256.44 issued in payment of publication of Glades Star, cuts, postage, stationery, to and including December 31, 1949.

Total Disbursements \$256.44.

Receipts	\$1,233.30
Disbursements	256.44
Cash on hand	
Dec. 31, 1949	\$ 976.86

In addition to cash there is held by the Treasurer two \$100.00 maturity value Series F United States Savings Bonds which have been checked as to date of issue and numbers and are as follows: Bond No. C1123053F, issued June, 1944; Bond No. C1436461F, issued September, 1945.

Respectfully submitted,
Cecil Smith.

ANNUAL MEETING OF GCHS

Held in the William-James Hotel,
Oakland, December 9, 1949.

1. Meeting called to order by the President at 7:40 p. m. The President requested Mr. B. O. Aiken to preside.

2. Minutes of the 1948 meeting were read and approved.

3. Reports: (a) The report of the Treasurer, showing a balance on hand in bank of \$1,044 was read and ordered accepted. (b) The Secretary reported orally active membership this date 1026.

4. Unfinished business: None.

5. New business: Mr. B. I. Gonder of the committee on nomination of officers reported: For President, Miss Viola Broadwater; for Treasurer, Mr. George K. Littman. From the floor Mr. Paul Naylor was nominated for 1st Vice-President, and Mr. J. J. Walker for 2nd Vice President. No other nominations being made, the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the society for the following officers for the year 1950:

President, Miss Viola M. Broadwater; 1st Vice. Pres., Mr. Paul B. Naylor; 2nd Vice Pres., Mr. Jesse J. Walker; Treasurer, Mr. George K. Littman.

No nomination for secretary was made.

Moved by Mr. Paul Naylor that the President and Treasurer be authorized to purchase the remaining copies of the Centennial History of Oakland at 25c per copy. Carried.

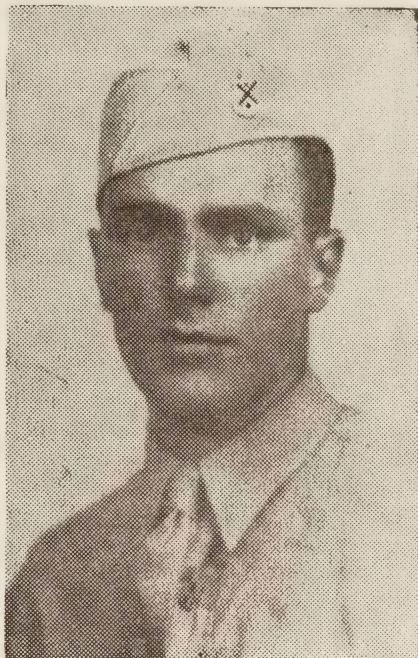
Moved by Miss Broadwater that the society prepare a resolution of respect for our deceased president, Mr. F. E. Rathbun. Carried. The president then appointed Mr. B. O. Aiken to prepare the resolution.

6. Good of the Society.

7. Adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

C. E. Hoye, Secretary

A NATURAL GAS WELL came into production on the Beachy farm near Gortner on October 20, at a depth of 4,910 feet, and a week later was producing almost half a million cubic feet of gas daily. It is planned to tie the well into the main gas lines with over three miles of six-inch pipe. This is the first producing gas well in Garrett County. It is owned by the Cumberland & Allegheny Gas Co.



Sgt. Carroll E. Goehringer, who was killed in action November 19, 1944, was reburied in the Zion Lutheran Church cemetery at Accident, December 18.

He was born at Accident, January 24, 1918.

 Gifts To The Society

From Mrs. B. B. Sturdivant, cash \$2.00.

Mrs. M. Fryant, cash, \$2.00.

B. F. Hanna, booklet, The Hanna Family.

The Pastor, booklet, The Jersey Church.

Wm. D. Casteel, collection of museum articles thru the years.

Mrs. Ed. H. Sincell, Laws of Maryland, 1860; Collection of records of Maryland-West Virginia, Boundary Case, photographs, etc., donated in memory of Mrs. Sincell's late husband and son, Edward H. and C. Milton Sincell.

SOME CEMETERIES NEAR FRIENDSVILLE

Indian Graveyard

Indian graves are (or were) usually scattered near camps and villages, but one group graveyard was on the Humberson farm on a high, rocky point of the Blooming Rose Ridge. Some years ago Franklin Humberson showed us this place; we counted eight openings where stones had been removed and the graves rifled many years ago.

Hall Graveyard

This was doubtless the oldest burying ground of the white settlers in the neighborhood. It was located on the road side near the stone now marking the beginning corner of the "Blooming Rose" tract. Halls, Markleys, Reckners, VanSickles, Savages and other pioneers were doubtless buried there, but in time the old graveyard was neglected and grew up in the usual weeds and brush. Noah Humberson, owner of the property, tried unsuccessfully to get his neighbors to clean up and keep the old graveyard in decent condition, but they were not interested; so he himself cleared it, took away the stone markers and plowed the land as part of his field. No trace of this oldest graveyard remains.

Friend Graveyard

On rising ground at the foot of the hill just west of Friendsville, John Friend, Sr., his wife, his son Gabriel, and others are buried. The remains of the first settler were laid at the foot of a walnut tree, the stump of which remains. In 1942 the Government provided a white marble Revolutionary soldier's grave marker for his grave bearing the dates 1732-1808. Nearby a local stone bears the following inscription: Gabriel Friend, Born 17 June 1752 Died 8 January 1854.

Rutan Graveyard

At the site of the old Wesley Chapel on the Rutan settlement, now

known as the Rumbaugh farm, John Rutan, his wife Catherine, and others are buried in the old Rutan apple orchard. In 1935 a stone marker was placed here by the descendants of Mary Rutan Hoyer.

Ryland Graveyard

This is on the Ryland settlement, recently the Hiram Humberson farm on Blooming Rose. Sylvester Ryland, Sr., and Jr., and many others rest here.

Blooming Rose Church Cemetery

On October 14, 1865, James Ross and wife, for \$5, deeded to Cornelius Geary, Johnathan Friend, Jr., David Kent, Stephen Riley and James Ross, trustees, one half acre of land "at the end of the lane", for the use of the Blooming Rose M. E. Church. This is the site of the present Methodist Church and well kept cemetery, overlooking the Youghiogheny valley.

Friendsville Cemetery

Sometimes called the "Steele graveyard", the town's principal cemetery is located on the west side of the old county Friendsville-Selbysport road, opposite the site of the Bear Creek log school house. Early history of this graveyard seems to have been lost; probably its use began when the school house was used as a church. William Steele later owned the surrounding farm. The old part of the cemetery contains about 1½ acres; many of the older graves are unmarked, and indifferently cared for. In recent years W. W. Savage added about three fourths of an acre to the cemetery, known as the Savage addition.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF OAKLAND

Our society has purchased from the Oakland Centennial Commission the remaining copies of the above history, a large book of over one hundred pages, printed on first class paper, profusely illustrated. In addition to the Oakland history it contains a

Richard Hall of Blooming Rose

When Lord Baltimore opened his lands "westward of Fort Cumberland" for settlement in 1774 speculators hastened to the mountains to secure the choicest tracts of land. One of these was Rev. Johnathan Boucher, of Annapolis. Thomas French, who was Boucher's agent, and Francis Deakins, the surveyor, located for him a large tract on the ridge between the Youghiogheny River and Buffalo Run, west of John Friend's settlement. It was a fertile plateau, then covered with magnificent oak, maple and chestnut trees.

Rev. Boucher named his survey "The Blooming Rose." Browning wrote that it was "so-named because of the many wild flowers which grew there" Perhaps the Reverend also had in mind Isaiah, chapter 35: "The Wilderness, and the solitary places shall be glad for them: and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

But on the coveted tract there already resided a "squatter," named Richard Hall. A compromise was affected: Deakins and French signed an agreement with Hall whereby Hall's settlement included in the survey, and that Boucher would deed 100 acres of the tract to Hall.

Richard Hall was doubtless the first settler in the Blooming Rose neighborhood. From whence he came we do not know, but Hall is a well known name in early colonial Maryland history, including a certain Cap-

long chapter on Garrett County history. This book is valuable to anyone interested in our county.

For sale by the secretary, Mrs. Nina Sharpe, 39 Alder St., Oakland, Md. Price, \$1.00 per copy. Checks and money orders should be payable to "Garrett County Historical Society."

tain Richard Hall. We also note that Gist in his journal says that, on May 13, 1751, he stopped at "one Rich'd Hall's" in Augusta Co., Va. This Hall then lived near the present Christian-burgh, Virginia.

The third will recorded in Allegany County was signed by our Richard Hall on February 1, 1791. He left his personal property to his wife Sarah, and his "plantation" to his sons Henry and Richard; also small legacies to his sons Moses, John and William. John Rutan and Zachariah Van-Sickle, neighbors, were witnesses to the will.

The Hall boys evidently did not appreciate the Blooming Rose, now one of the best farming communities in our county. Moses and Richard Hall went to Turkeyfoot (Confluence), Pa., where Moses preached, and the Baptist meetings were held in his house. John Hall was assessed in 1783 with land in Somerset Co., Pa. Henry Hall in 1794 was in Kentucky. William appears to have remained at home until after his father's death.

Richard Hall, Sr., died before securing title to his Blooming Rose plantation, but when the tract was finally patented to Muir and Murray in 1793 they deeded 100 acres to Henry and Richard Hall, "in consideration of complying with the aforesaid Thomas French and Francis Deakins Bond to the old Richard Hall," and for five shillings paid. In 1794 Henry and Richard Hall sold the farm to William Squire for £125, and three years later Squire deeded it to Jacob Markley for £400. It was the Markley home for many years, but in 1842 Jacob Markley, Jr., sold it to Joseph Recknor for \$1,000. Recknor deeded the place (then 114 acres) in 1858 to James Ross in trust for his second wife and children. Noah Humberson bought the farm for \$1,100 cash from the Recknor heirs, and it is now owned by Franklin Humberson's heirs.

THE GLADES STAR

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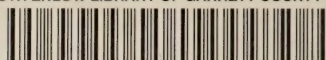
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